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In tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria, si quem
Numina læva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo. VIRG.

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VIEWS IN SCOTLAND.

Number Ninth.

KILCHURN CASTLE, *in* Argyleſhire.

MR PENNANT gives the following deſcription of this place:

"I purſued my journey, and had a fine view of the meanders of the river before its union with Loch-Aw. In an iſle in the beginning of the lake is the caſtle of *Kilchurn*, or *Kilcairn*, which had been inhabited by the preſent Lord Breadalbine's grandfather. The great tower was repaired by his Lordſhip, and garriſoned by him in 1745, for the ſervice of the government, in order to prevent the rebels from making uſe of that great paſs acroſs the kingdom; but it is now a ruin, having been ſtruck by lightning.

"At a place called *Hamilton paſs*, in an inſtant we burſt on a view of the lake, which makes a beautiful appearance: It is about a mile broad, and ſhows at leaſt ten miles in length. This water is prettily varied with iſles; ſome of them tufted with trees, others large enough to afford hay and paſturage; and in one called *Inch Hail*, are the remains of a convent. The country people are ſtill fond of burying here. Inſular interments are ſaid to owe their origin to the fear people had of having their friends corpſes devoured by wolves on the main land.

The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, with SAMUEL JOHNSON, *LL. D.* *By* JAMES BOSWELL, *Eſq.*

THE public is indebted to Mr Boſwell for preſerving anecdotes which had otherwiſe been loſt, and furniſhing out of them an entertainment which can hardly fail to pleaſe. Perſons of an ordinary degree of curioſity, would wiſh to have accompanied Dr Johnſon, to have heard his converſation by the way, and what paſſed in the companies where he was: In the preſent publication this curioſity is gratified. The reflections of an able moraliſt may gratify a higher principle; and the peculiar pleaſantry of the author interſperſed will make even the grave to ſmile.

We are introduced to Dr Johnſon and his fellow traveller by the following characters: "Dr *Samuel Johnſon*'s character, religious, moral, political, and literary, nay, his figure and manner, are, I believe, more generally known than thoſe of almoſt any man; yet it may not be ſuperfluous here to attempt a ſketch of him. Let my readers then remember, that he was a ſincere and zealous Chriſtian, of high-church of England and monarchical principles, which he would not tamely ſuffer to be queſtioned; ſteady and inflexible in maintaining the obligations of piety and virtue, both from a regard to the order of ſociety, and from a veneration for the Great Source of all order; correct, nay ſtern in his taſte; hard to pleaſe, and eaſily offended; impetuous and irritable in his temper; but of a moſt humane and benevolent heart; having a mind ſtored with a vaſt and various collection of learning and knowledge, which he communicated

with peculiar perſpicuity and force, in rich and choice expreſſion He united a moſt logical head with a moſt fertile imagination, which gave him an extraordinary advantage in arguing; for he could reaſon cloſe or wide as he ſaw beſt for the moment. He could, when he choſe it, be the greateſt ſophiſt that ever wielded a weapon in the ſchools of declamation; but he indulged this only in converſation, for he owned he ſometimes talked for victory. He was too conſcientious to make error permanent and pernicious, by deliberately writing it. He was conſcious of his ſuperiority. He loved praiſe when it was brought to him; but was too proud to ſeek for it. He was ſomewhat ſuſceptible of flattery. His mind was ſo full of imagery, that he might have been perpetually a poet. It has been often remarked, that in his poetical pieces, which it is to be regretted are ſo few, becauſe ſo excellent, his ſtyle is eaſier than in his proſe. There is deception in this: it is not eaſier, but better ſuited to the dignity of verſe; as one may dance with grace, whoſe motions, in ordinary walking—in the common ſtep, are aukward. He had a conſtitutional melancholy; the clouds of which darkened the brightneſs of his fancy, and gave a gloomy caſt to his whole courſe of thinking: yet, tho' grave and awful in his deportment, when he thought it neceſſary or proper, he frequently indulged himſelf in pleaſantry and ſportive ſallies. He was prone to ſuperſtition, but not to credulity. Though his imagination might incline him to a belief of the marvellous and the myſterious, his vigorous reaſon examined the evidence with jealouſy. He had a loud voice, and ſlow deliberate utterance, which no doubt gave ſome additional weight to the ſterling metal of his converſation. Lord *Pembroke* ſaid once to me at *Wilton*, with a happy pleaſantry, and ſome truth, that '*Dr Johnſon*'s ſayings would not appear ſo extraordinary were it not for his *bow-wow way*:' but I admit the truth of this only on ſome occaſions. The *Meſſiah*, played upon the *Canterbury-organ*, is more ſublime than when played upon an inferior inſtrument: but very ſlight muſic will ſeem grand, when conveyed to the ear through that majeſtic medium. *While therefore Dr Johnſon's ſayings are read, let his manner be taken along.* Let it, however, be obſerved, that the ſayings themſelves are generally great; that, though he might be an ordinary compoſer at times, he was for the moſt part a *Handel*. His perſon was large, robuſt, I may ſay approaching to the gigantic, and grown unwieldy from corpulency. His countenance was naturally of the caſt of an ancient ſtatue, but ſomewhat disfigured by the ſcars of that *evil* which, it was formerly imagined, the *royal touch* could cure. He was now in his ſixty-fourth year: he was become a little dull of hearing. His ſight had always been ſomewhat weak; yet ſo much does mind govern, and even ſupply the deficiency of organs, that his perceptions were uncommonly quick and accurate. His head, and ſometimes alſo his body, ſhook with a kind of motion like the effect of a palſy: he was frequently diſturbed by cramps or convulſive contractions, of the nature of that diſtemper called *St Vitus*'s dance. He wore a full ſuit of plain brown clothes, with twiſted hair-buttons of the ſame colour, a large buſhy greyiſh wig a plain ſhirt, black worſted ſtockings, and ſilver buckles. Upon this tour, when journeying, he wore boots, and a very wide brown cloth great coat, with pockets which might have almoſt held the two volumes of his folio dictionary; and he carried in his hand a large Engliſh oak ſtick. Let me not be cenſured for mentioning ſuch minute particulars. Every thing relative to ſo great a man is worth obſerving.

serving. I remember Dr *Adam Smith*, in his rhetorical lectures at *Glasgow*, told us he was glad to know that *Milton* wore latchets in his shoes instead of buckles.

" His prejudice against *Scotland* was announced almost as soon as he began to appear in the world of letters. " The truth is, like the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, he allowed himself to look upon all nations but his own as barbarians: not only *Hibernia*, but *Spain*, *Italy*, and *France*, are all attacked in his *London*. He was, indeed, if I may be allowed the phrase, at bottom, much of a *John Bull*; much of a blunt *true-born Englishman*. There was a stratum of common clay under the rock of marble. He was voraciously fond of good-eating; and he had a great deal of that quality called *humour*, which gives an oiliness and a gloss to every other quality."

Mr *Boswell*'s. " I have given a sketch of Dr Johnson. My readers may wish to know a little of his fellow traveller. Think, then, of a gentleman of ancient blood, the pride of which was his predominant passion. He was then in his thirty-third year, and had been about four years happily married. His inclination was to be a soldier; but his father, a respectable judge, had pressed him into the profession of the law. He had travelled a good deal, and seen many varieties of human life. He had thought more than any body supposed, and had a pretty good stock of general learning and knowledge. He had all Dr Johnson's principles, with some degree of relaxation. He had rather too little, than too much prudence; and, his imagination being lively, he often said things of which the effect was very different from the intention. He resembled sometimes,

" The best good-man, with the worst-natur'd muse."

He cannot deny himself the vanity of finishing with the encomium of Dr Johnson, whose friendly partiality to the companion of his tour represents him as one ' whose acuteness would help my inquiry, and whose gaiety of conversation, and civility of manners, are sufficient to counteract the inconveniences of travel, in countries less hospitable than we have passed.'

Our readers will probably be pleased with the following thoughts of Dr Johnson preserved by Mr Boswell. Dr Johnson being told that Lady Errol did not use force or fear in educating her children—*Johnson* said, ' She is wrong; I would rather have the rod to be the general terror to all, to make them learn, than tell a child, if you do thus or thus, you will be more esteemed than your brothers or sisters. The rod produces an effect which terminates in itself. A child is afraid of being whipt, and gets his task, and there's an end on't; whereas, by exciting emulation, and comparisons of superiority, you lay the foundation of lasting mischief; you make brothers and sisters hate each other.' . . . . .

" He talked of the advantage of keeping up the connections of relationship, which produce much kindness. ' Every man (said he) who comes into the world, has need of friends. If he has to get them for himself, half his life is spent before his merit is known. Relations are a man's ready friends, who support him. When a man is in real destress, he flies into the arms of his relations. An old lawyer, who had much experience in making wills, told me, that after people had deliberated long, and thought of many for their executors, they settled at last by fixing on their relations. This shows the universality of the principle.' . . . .

" Were I a chief, I would dress my servants better than myself, and knock a fellow down if he looked saucy to a Macdonald in rags. But I would not treat men as brutes. I would

would let them know why all of my clan were to have attention paid to them. I would tell my upper servants why, and make them tell the others . . . . . .

"He talked of the attention that is neceſſary in order to diſtribute our charity judiciouſly. 'If thoughtleſsly done, we may neglect the moſt deſerving object; and, as every man has but a certain proportion to give, if it is laviſhed upon thoſe who firſt preſent themſelves, there may be nothing left for ſuch as have a better claim. A man ſhould firſt relieve thoſe who are nearly connected with him, by whatever tie; and then, if he has any thing to ſpare, may extend his bounty to a wider circle.'

Some of his opinions reſpecting men and things will, however, not be generally received as orthodox.

"He ſaid, 'The action of all players in tragedy is bad. It ſhould be a man's ſtudy to repreſs thoſe ſigns of emotion and paſſion, as they are called.' He was of a direct contrary opinion to that of *Fielding*, in his *Tom Jones*, who makes *Partridge* ſay of *Garrick*, 'Why, I could act as well as he myſelf. I am ſure, if I had ſeen a ghoſt, I ſhould have looked in the very ſame manner, and done juſt as he did.' For, when I aſked him, 'Would not you, Sir, ſtart as Mr Garrick does, if you ſaw a ghoſt?' He anſwered, 'I hope not. If I did, I ſhould frighten the ghoſt.'

"Swift is clear, but he is ſhallow. In coarſe humour, he is inferior to Arbuthnot; in delicate humour, he is inferior to Addiſon: So he is inferior to his contemporaries; without putting him againſt the whole world. I doubt if the 'Tale of a Tub' was his; it has ſo much more thinking, more knowledge, more power, more colour, than any of the works which are indiſputably his. If it was his, I ſhall only ſay, He was *impar ſibi*.' . . . .

He thought ſlightingly of Hervey's *Meditations*. He even treated it with ridicule, and indulged a playful fancy, in making the folowing

Meditation on a Pudding.

"Let us ſeriouſly reflect of what a pudding is compoſed. It is compoſed of flour that once waved in the golden grain, and drank the dews of the morning; of milk preſſed from the ſwelling udder by the gentle hand of the beauteous milk-maid, whoſe beauty and innocence might have recommended a worſe draught; who, while ſhe ſtroked the udder, indulged no ambitious thoughts of wandering in palaces, formed no plans for the deſtruction of her fellow-creatures: milk, which is drawn from the cow, that uſeful animal, that eats the graſs of the field, and ſupplies us with that which made the greateſt part of the food of mankind in the age which the poets have agreed to call *golden*. It is made with an egg, that miracle of nature, which the theoretical Burnet has compared to creation. An egg contains water within its beautiful ſmooth ſurface; and an unformed maſs, by the incubation of the parent, becomes a regular animal, furniſhed with bones and ſinews, and covered with feathers.—Let us conſider; can there be more wanting to complete the Meditation on a Pudding? If more is wanting, more may be found. It contains ſalt, which keeps the ſea from putrefaction: ſalt, which is made the image of intellectual excellence, contributes to the formation of a pudding.' . . . . .

"We talked of Mr Burke.—Dr Johnſon ſaid, he had great variety of knowledge, ſtore of imagery, copiouſneſs of language.—*Robertſon*, 'He has wit too.'—*Johnſon*, 'No, Sir; he never ſucceeds there. 'Tis low; 'tis conceit. I uſed to ſay, Burke never once made a good joke. What I moſt envy Burke for, is, his being conſtantly the ſame. He is never what we call *hum-drum;* never unwilling to begin to talk, nor in a haſte

haſte to leave off.'—*Boſwell.* 'Yet he can liſten.'—*Johnſon.* 'No; I cannot ſay he is good at that. So deſirous is he to talk, that, if one is ſpeaking at the end of the table, he'll ſpeak to ſomebody at the other end. Burke, Sir, is ſuch a man, that if you met him for the firſt time in a ſtreet where you were ſtopped by a drove of oxen, and he and you ſtepped aſide to take ſhelter but for five minutes, he'd talk to you in ſuch a manner, that when you parted, you would ſay, this is an extraordinary man Now, you may be long enough with me, without finding any thing extraordinary.' He ſaid, he believed Burke was intended for the law; but either had not money enough to follow it, or had not diligence enough. He ſaid, he could not underſtand how a man could apply to one thing, and not to another. *Robertſon* ſaid, one man had more judgment, another more imagination. *Johnſon.* 'No, Sir; it is only one man has more mind than another. He may direct it differently; he may, by accident, ſee the ſucceſs of one kind of ſtudy, and take a deſire to excel in it. I am perſuaded, that had Sir Iſaac Newton applied to poetry, he would have made a very fine epic poem. I could as eaſily apply to law as to tragic poetry.'—*Boſwell.* 'Yet, Sir, you did apply to tragic poetry, not to law.'—*Johnſon.* 'Becauſe, Sir, I had not money to ſtudy law. Sir, the man who has vigour may walk to the eaſt, juſt as well as to the weſt, if he happens to turn his head that way.'—*Boſwell.* 'But, Sir, 'tis like walking up and down a hill; one man will naturally do the one better than the other. A hare will run up a hill beſt, from her legs being ſhort; a dog down.'—*Johnſon.* 'Nay, Sir; that is from mechanical powers. If you make mind mechanical, you may argue in that manner. One mind is a vice, and holds faſt; there's a good memory. Another is a file; and he is a diſputant; a controverſialiſt. Another is a razor; and he is ſarcaſtical. *Whitefield* vociferates, and makes an impreſſion; there is a mind like a hammer." . . . .

There are ſome theological lucubrations on tranſubſtantiation, the the Trinity, the ſatisfaction, and prayer; but on theſe ſubjects we have better guides. Upon the firſt of them, there appears to be an inadvertency, which in converſation cannot always be avoided. He ſpeaks of the ancient and continued tradition of the church upon the point of tranſubſtantiation; and having mentioned the words, 'This is my body,' upon which the doctrine is founded, he adds, 'This is an awful ſubject.' 'I did not then preſs Dr Johnſon upon it; nor ſhall I now enter upon a diſquiſition concerning the import of thoſe words uttered by our Saviour, which had ſuch an effect upon many of his diſciples, that they *went back and walked no more with him.*' The words 'this is my body,' were ſpoken by Chriſt to his apoſtles, none of whom ſeem to have miſunderſtood them, or taken any offence at them, far leſs to have deſerted their Maſter or his religion on account of them; nor does it appear from eccleſiaſtical hiſtory; that the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation was known or thought of till long after the days of Chriſt and his apoſtles.

Of Dr Johnſon's fervent piety, which is now known by the publication of his prayers, ſymptoms appear in this narrative. "He is often uttering pious ejaculations, when he appears to be talking to himſelf; for ſometimes his voice grows ſtronger, and parts of the Lord's prayer are heard. 'I have ſat beſide him with more than ordinary reverence upon ſuch occaſions.' On a Sunday evening, 'I entered on religious converſation, never did I ſee him in a better frame, calm, gentle, wiſe holy,' Perhaps his pride of underſtanding and unaccommodating

ting temper served as bulwarks to an avowed persevering piety, which he might otherwise have been tempted to conceal or abandon. In this part of his character, however, a mixture of human weakness appears; and Mr Boswell is not anxious to conceal the clay mingled in his golden image.

"I put him in mind that Episcopals were but dissenters here: They were only tolerated. Sir, said he, we are here as Christians in Turkey. He refused to go and hear Principal Robertson preach. 'I will hear him, said he, if he will get up into a tree and preach, but I will not give a sanction by my presence to a Presbyterian assembly.' Happening to ask where John Knox was buried, Dr Johnson burst out, 'I hope in the high way. I have been looking at his reformations.' His political keeps pace with his theological bigotry; and on the political ground his fellow-traveller seems willing to follow him.

Though Dr Johnson be the principal figure in this journal, the author himself often appears sometimes in amiable and respectable points of view. He has considerable merit in bearing with the peculiarities, promoting the contentment, and drawing forth the wisdom of his fellow-traveller. He speaks of his wife, his father, his mother, and his friends, with a becoming warmth of affection; the sacred precept seems to be written on his heart, 'thine own friend and thy father's friend forget not.'"

Anecdote requires a particular style: it admits of more freedom and familarity than any other; but instead of the flat, the drawling, and uninteresting, it ought to be lively, characteristic, and epigrammatic. The author has studied it with much assiduity and with uncommon success. By his art he can transform a childish incident into an amusing anecdote.

"Mr Johnson was pleased with my daughter Veronica, then a child of about four months old. She had the appearance of listening to him. His motions seemed to her to be intended for her amusement; and when he stopped, she fluttered, and made a little infantine noise, and a kind of signal for him to begin again. She would be held close to him; which was a proof from simple nature that his figure was not horrid. Her fondness for him endeared her still more to me; and I declared she should have five hundred pounds of additional fortune."

He has occasion to speak of living characters, and of those whose relations are yet alive. It is delicate ground, and he treads with caution. He compliments much, and carefully avoids offence; but it is difficult always to avoid it. The table-talk of his parish minister at Auchinleck will give that gentleman no pleasure in the perusal; he may even think it hard that words spoken at a venture, possibly to fill up conversation, and which perhaps he regretted, should nevertheless be taken down, and told to all the world. The publisher of an anecdote might inquire, Will this give pain? and if it will, judge if the truth of history or the cause of virtue demands the sacrifice. We shall give part of the author's own apology.

"They whose inferior exertions are recorded, as serving to explain or illustrate the sayings of such men, may be proud of being thus associated, and having their names carried down to posterity, by being appended to an illustrious character.

"I have suppressed every thing that I thought could really hurt any one now living. With respect to what things *are* related, I trust that they who are the object of them have good sense and good temper enough not to be displeased."

Of the Train of Thought in the Mind.
By Dr Reid.

Every man is conscious of a succession of thoughts which pass in his mind while he is awake, even when they are not excited by external objects.

The mind on this account may be compared to liquor in the state of fermentation. When it is not in this state, being once at rest, it remains at rest until it is moved by some external impulse. But, in the state of fermentation, it has some cause of motion in itself, which, even when there is no impulse from without, suffers it not to be at rest a moment, but produces a constant motion and ebullition while it continues to ferment.

There is surely no similitude between motion and thought; but there is an analogy, so obvious to all men, that the same words are often applied to both; and many modifications of thought have no name but such as is borrowed from the modifications of motion. Many thoughts are excited by the senses. The causes or occasions of these may be considered as external: But when such external causes do not operate upon us, we continue to think from some internal cause. From the constitution of the mind itself there is a constant ebullition of thought, a constant intestine motion; not only of thoughts barely speculative, but of sentiments, passions, and affections, which attend them.

This continued succession of thought has, by modern philosophers, been called the *imagination*. I think it was formerly called the *fancy*, or the *phantasy*. If the old name be laid aside, it were to be wished that it had got a name less ambiguous than that of imagination; a name which had two or three meanings besides.

It is often called the *train of ideas*. This may lead one to think that it is a train of bare conceptions; but this would surely be a mistake. It is made up of many other operations of mind, as well as of conceptions or ideas.

Memory, judgment, reasoning, passions, affections, and purposes; in a word, every operation of the mind, excepting those of sense, is exerted occasionally in this train of thought, and has its share as an ingredient: so that we must take the word idea in a very extensive sense, if we make the train of our thoughts to be only a train of ideas.

To pass from the name and consider the thing, we may observe, that the trains of thought in the mind are of two kinds; they are either such as flow spontaneously, like water from a fountain, without any exertion of a governing principle to arrange them; or they are regulated and directed by an active effort of the mind, with some view and intention.

Before we consider these in their order, it is proper to premise, that these two kinds, however distinct in their nature, are for the most part mixed, in persons awake and come to years of understanding.

On the one hand, we are rarely so vacant of all project and design, as to let our thoughts take their own course, without the least check or direction: Or if at any time we should be in this state, some object will present itself, which is too interesting not to engage the attention, and rouse the active or contemplative powers that were at rest.

On the other hand, when a man is giving the most intense application to any speculation, or to any scheme of conduct, when he wills to exclude every thought that is foreign to his present purpose, such thoughts will often impertinently intrude upon

him, in ſpite of his endeavours to the contrary, and occupy, by a kind of violence, ſome part of the time deſtined to another purpoſe. One man may have the command of his thoughts more than another man, and the ſame man more at one time than at another: But I apprehend, in the beſt trained mind, the thoughts will ſometimes be reſtive, ſometimes capricious and ſelf-willed, when we wiſh to have them moſt under command.

It has been obſerved very juſtly, that we muſt not aſcribe to the mind the power of calling upon any thought at pleaſure, becauſe ſuch a call or volition ſuppoſes that thought to be already in the mind; for otherwiſe, how ſhould it be the object of volition? As this muſt be granted on the one hand, ſo it is no leſs certain on the other, that a man has a conſiderable power in regulating and diſpoſing his own thoughts. Of this every man is conſcious; and I can no more doubt of it, than I can doubt whether I think at all.

We ſeem to treat the thoughts that preſent themſelves to the fancy in crowds, as a great man treats thoſe that attend his levee. They are all ambitious of his attention; he goes round the circle, beſtowing a bow upon one, a ſmile upon another; aſks a ſhort queſtion of a third; while a fourth is honoured with a particular conference; and the greater part have no particular mark of attention, but go as they came. It is true, he can give no mark of his attention to thoſe who were not there, but he has a ſufficient number for making a choice and diſtinction.

In like manner, a number of thoughts preſent themſelves to the fancy ſpontaneouſly; but if we pay no attention to them, nor hold any conference with them, they paſs with the crowd, and are immediately forgot as if they had never appeared. But thoſe to which we think proper to pay attention, may be ſtopped, examined, and arranged, for any particular purpoſe we have in view.

It may likewiſe be obſerved, that a train of thought, which was at firſt compoſed by application and judgment, when it has been often repeated, and becomes familiar, will preſent itſelf ſpontaneouſly. Thus, when a man has compoſed an air in muſic ſo as to pleaſe his own ear; after he has played or ſung it often, the notes will arrange themſelves in juſt order; and it requires no effort to regulate their ſucceſſion.

Thus we ſee that the fancy is made up of trains of thinking; ſome of which are ſpontaneous, others ſtudied and regulated; and the greater part are mixed of both kinds, and take their denomination from that which is moſt prevalent: and that a train of thought, which at firſt was ſtudied and compoſed, may by habit preſent itſelf ſpontaneouſly. Having premiſed theſe things, let us return to thoſe trains of thought which are ſpontaneous, which muſt be firſt in the order of nature.

When the work of the day is over, and a man lies down to relax his body and mind, he cannot ceaſe from thinking, though he deſire it. Something occurs to his fancy; that is followed by another thing; and ſo his thoughts are carried on from one object to another until ſleep cloſes the ſcene.

In this operation of the mind, it is not one faculty only that is employed; there are many that join together in its production. Sometimes the tranſactions of the day are brought upon the ſtage, and acted over again as it were upon this theatre of the imagination. In this caſe, memory ſurely acts the moſt conſiderable part, ſince the ſcenes exhibited are not fictions, but realities which we remember: yet in this caſe the memory does not act alone; other powers are employed, and attend upon their pro-

proper objects. The transactions remembered will be more or less interesting; and we cannot then review our own conduct, nor that of others, without passing some judgment upon it. This we approve, that we disapprove. This elevates, that humbles and depresses us. Persons that are not absolutely indifferent to us, can hardly appear, even to the imagination, without some friendly or unfriendly emotion. We judge and reason about things, as well as persons, in such reveries. We remember what a man said and did; from this we pass to his designs and to his general character, and frame some hypothesis to make the whole consistent. Such trains of thought we may call historical.

There are others which we may call romantic, in which the plot is formed by the creative power of fancy, without any regard to what did or will happen. In these also the powers of judgment, taste, moral sentiment, as well as the passions and affections, come in and take a share in the execution.

In these scenes, the man himself commonly acts a very distinguished part, and seldom does any thing which he cannot approve. Here the miser will be generous, the coward brave, and the knave honest. Mr Addison, in the *Spectator*, calls this play of the fancy, *castle-building*.

The young politician, who has turned his thoughts to the affairs of government, becomes in his imagination a minister of state. He examines every spring and wheel of the machine of government with the nicest eye, and the most exact judgment. He finds a proper remedy for every disorder of the commonwealth, quickens trade and manufactures by salutary laws, encourages arts and sciences, and makes the nation happy at home and respected abroad. He feels the reward of his good administration in that self-approbation which attends it, and is happy in acquiring, by his wise and patriotic conduct, the blessings of the present age, and the praises of those that are to come.

It is probable, that, upon the stage of imagination, more great exploits have been performed in every age, than have been upon the stage of life from the beginning of the world. An innate desire of self-approbation is undoubtedly a part of the human constitution. It is a powerful spur to worthy conduct, and is intended as such by the Author of our being. A man cannot be easy or happy, unless this desire be in some measure gratified. While he conceives himself worthless and base, he can relish no enjoyment. The humiliating mortifying sentiment must be removed, and this natural desire of self-approbation will either produce a noble effort to acquire real worth, which is its proper direction, or it will lead into some of those arts of self-deceit, which create a false opinion of worth.

A castle-builder, in the fictitious scenes of his fancy, will figure, not according to his real character, but according to the highest opinion he has been able to form of himself, and perhaps far beyond that opinion. For in those imaginary conflicts the passions easily yield to reason; and a man exerts the noblest efforts of virtue and magnanimity, with the same ease as, in his dreams, he flies thro' the air, or plunges to the bottom of the ocean.

The romantic scenes of fancy are most commonly the occupation of young minds, not yet so deeply engaged in life as to have their thoughts taken up by its real cares and business.

Those active powers of the mind which are most luxuriant by constitution, or have been most cherished by education, impatient to exert themselves, hurry the thought into

ſcenes that give them play; and the boy commences in imagination, according to the bent of his mind, a general or a ſtateſman, a poet or an orator.

When the fair ones become caſtle-builders, they uſe different materials; and while the young ſoldier is carried into the field of Mars, where he pierces the thickeſt ſquadrons of the enemy, deſpiſing death in all its forms, the gay and lovely nymph, whoſe heart has never felt the tender paſſion, is tranſported into a brilliant aſſembly, where ſhe draws the attention of every eye, and makes an impreſſion on the nobleſt heart.

But no ſooner has Cupid's arrow found its way into her own heart, than the whole ſcenery of her imagination is changed. Balls and aſſemblies have now no charms. Woods and groves, the flowery bank, and the chryſtal fountain, are the ſcenes ſhe frequents in imagination. She becomes an Arcadian ſhepherdeſs, feeding her flock beſide that of her Strephon, and wants no more to complete her happineſs.

In a few years the love-ſick maid is transformed into the ſolicitous mother. Her ſmiling offspring play around her: She views them with a parent's eye. Her imagination immediately raiſes them to manhood, and brings them forth upon the ſtage of life. One ſon makes a figure in the army, another ſhines at the bar; her daughters are happily diſpoſed of in marriage, and bring new alliances to the family. Her childrens children riſe up before her, and venerate her gray hairs.

Thus the ſpontaneous ſallies of fancy are as various as the cares and fears, the deſires and hopes, of man.

> *Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,*
> *Gaudia, diſcurſus:*

Theſe fill up the ſcenes of fancy, as well as the page of the ſatyriſt. Whatever poſſeſſes the heart makes occaſional excurſions into the imagination, and acts ſuch ſcenes upon that theatre as are agreeable to the prevailing paſſion. The man of traffic, who has committed a rich cargo to the inconſtant ocean, follows it in his thought; and, according as his hopes or his fears prevail, he is haunted with ſtorms, and rocks, and ſhipwreck: or he makes a happy and a lucrative voyage; and before his veſſel has loſt ſight of land, he has diſpoſed of the profit which ſhe is to bring at her return.

The poet is carried into the Elyſian fields, where he converſes with the ghoſts of Homer and Orpheus. The philoſopher makes a tour thro' the planetary ſyſtem, or goes down to the centre of the earth, and examines its various ſtrata. In the devout man likewiſe, the great objects that poſſeſs his heart often play in his imagination; ſometimes he is tranſported to the regions of the bleſſed, from whence he looks down with pity upon the folly and the pageantry of human life; or he proſtrates himſelf before the throne of the Moſt High with devout veneration; or he converſes with celeſtial ſpirits about the natural and moral kingdom of God, which he now ſees only by a faint light, but hopes hereafter to view with a ſteadier and brighter ray.

In perſons come to maturity, there is, even in theſe ſpontaneous ſallies of fancy, ſome arrangement of thought; and I conceive that it will be readily allowed, that in thoſe who have the greateſt ſtock of knowledge, and the beſt natural parts, even the ſpontaneous movements of fancy will be the moſt regular and connected. They have an order, connection, and unity, by which they are no leſs diſtinguiſhed from the dreams of one aſleep, or the ravings of one delirious, on the one hand, than from the finiſhed productions of art on the other.

How

How is this regular arrangement brought about? It has all the marks of judgment and reason; yet it seems to go before judgment, and to spring forth spontaneously.

Rules for a Man of Wit and Learning to make himself a disagreeable Companion.

YOUR business is to shine; therefore you must by all means prevent the shining of others; for their brightness may make yours the less distinguished. To this end—

First, If possible, engross the whole discourse; and when other matter fails, talk much of yourself, your education, your knowledge, your circumstances, your successes in business, your victories in disputes, your own wise sayings and observations on particular occasions, &c. &c. &c.

Secondly, If, when you are out of breath, one of the company should seize the opportunity of saying something, watch his words, and, if possible, find somewhat either in his sentiment or expression immediately to contradict and raise a dispute upon. Rather than fail, criticise even his grammar.

Thirdly, If another should be saying an indisputable good thing, either give no attention to it, or interrupt him; or draw away the attention of others; or if you can guess what he would be at, be quick, and say it before him; or, if he gets it said, and you perceive the company pleased with it, own it to be a good thing, but withal remark that it had been said by Bacon, Locke, Bayle, or some other eminent writer: thus you deprive him of the reputation he might have gained by it, and gain some yourself, as you hereby show your great reading and memory.

Fourthly, When modest men have been thus treated by you a few times, they will choose ever after to be silent in your company: then you may shine on without fear of a rival, rallying them at the same time for their dulness, which will be to you a new fund of wit.

Thus you will be sure to please yourself. The polite man aims at pleasing others, but you shall go beyond him even in that. A man can be present only in one company, but may at the same time be absent to twenty. He can please only where he is; you, wherever you are not.

Ancient Laws and Regulations respecting the Use of the Bow *and* Arrows. *By Mr* Grose.

THE bow is a weapon of the most remote antiquity; we read of bows in holy writ, as being in use in the very early ages of the world. The Romans had few if any archers among their national troops; for tho' some of their emperors introduced the use of the bow among them, it was never generally adopted: most of their archers were from among the auxiliaries, particularly Asiatics; among whom it was much esteemed, and still continues a principal weapon.

Bows were of different forms; sometimes of two arches connected in the middle by a straight piece; and sometimes forming one uniform curve, like the English bows of the present time. They were chiefly made of wood, of which yew was deemed the best: ash, elm, and witch-hasel, were also used.

The

The French under Clovis, who died anno 514, made no use of the bow; but about the time of Charlemagne, who flourished the beginning of the eighth century, bows were undoubtedly in use, as in an article of the Capitularies of that king, a count, who was to conduct soldiers to the army, is directed to see they have their proper arms; that is, a lance, a buckler, a bow, two strings, and 12 arrows.

According to some of our ancient chronicles, the bow was introduced into England by the Normans, who therewith chiefly gained the battle of Hastings. It is not to be supposed that the bow was totally unknown to the Saxons; indeed, we have many evidences to the contrary; but only that they did not generally use it in war. After its introduction into this kingdom it it became the favourite weapon of the people; and by constant practice the English were allowed to be the best archers in Europe: and from time to time diverse acts of parliament have been made to enforce the practice of archery; to procure a supply of bow-staves from foreign countries, to oblige the arrow-head makers to a careful finishing and tempering the arrow-heads, and to furnish the distant counties with bowyers, fletchers, and arrow-head makers.

To enforce the first, every man under the age of 60, not labouring under some bodily or other lawful impediment (ecclesiastics and judges excepted) was directed to exercise the art of shooting in the long bow; and fathers, governors, and masters, to bring up the children under their care in the use thereof: every man having a boy or boys in his house, was to provide for each of them above the age of seven, and under that of seventeen years, a bow and two shafts; if servants, the cost of the bow and arrows might be deducted out of their wages; after that age, they were to provide bows and four arrows for themselves.

To give them an accurate eye and strength of arm, none under 24 years of age might shoot at any standing mark, except it was for a rover, and then he was to change his mark at every shot *; and no person above that age might shoot at any mark whose distance was less than eleven score yards †. The inhabitants of all cities and towns were ordered to make butts, and to keep them in repair, under a penalty of 20 shillings *per* month, and to exercise themselves in shooting at them on holidays.

To secure a proper supply of bow-staves, merchants trading from places whence bow-staves were commonly brought, were obliged to import four bow-staves for every ton of merchandise, and that in the same ship in which the goods were loaded ‡. They were also to bring in ten bow-staves of good and able stuff for every ton of Malmsey, or of Tyre ‖ wine. To encourage the voluntary importation, bow-staves of six feet and a half long, or more, were excused the payment of custom; the chief magistrates were to appoint proper and skilful persons at the different ports to examine the bow-staves imported, and to see they were good and sufficient.

To prevent a too great consumption of yew, bowyers were directed to make four bows of witch-hasel, ash, or elm, to one of yew; and no person under 17 years of age, unless possessed of moveables worth forty marks, or the son of parents having an estate of ten pounds *per annum*, might shoot in an yew bow, under a penalty of 6s. 8d.

In order that distant counties should

* Under penalty of 4d. for each shot.

† 6s. 8d. for each shot. 33 Hen. VIII.

‡ 12 Ed. IV. under penalty of 6s. 8d. to the king for each bow-stave deficient.

‖ 1st Rich. III. under penalty of 13s. 4d.

ſhould be furniſhed with bowyers, fletchers, ſtring and arrow-head makers, any of thoſe workmen, not being freemen of London, might be ſent by the appointment of the king's council, the lord chancellor, lord privy ſeal, or one of them, to inhabit any city, borough, or town, within the realm, that was deſtitute of ſuch artificers. Bowyers, &c. being duly warned, and neglecting to repair to the places directed, were liable to a penalty of 40s. a-day for every day's neglect and contrary abode.

In the reign of Edward III. the price of a painted bow was 1s. 6d. that of a white bow 1s.; a ſheaf of arrows, if acerata or ſharpened, 1s. 2d. non acerata or blunt 1s.

The prices of bows were occaſionally regulated by acts of parliament; from whence we learn, that the price of bow-ſtaves had increaſed from 2l. to 12 l. the hundred, between the reigns of Edward III. and the 8th of Eliſabeth, though this is ſaid to have been partly effected by the confederacy of the Lombards.

In the 24th of Edward IV. no bowyer might ſell a yew bow to any of the king's ſubjects for more than 3s. 4d.; and in the 38th of Henry VIII. the price of a yew bow for any perſon between the ages of ſeven and fourteen years was not to exceed 1s. The bowyer was beſides to have by him inferior bows of all prices from 6d. to 1s.; the price of a yew bow of the tax called *elk*, to any of his majeſty's ſubjects was limited to 3s. 4d. In the 8th of Eliſabeth, bows of foreign yew were directed to be ſold for 6s. 8d. the ſecond ſort at 3s. 4d. and the coarſe ſort, called *livery bows*, at a price not exceeding 2s. each, and the ſame for bows of Engliſh yew. A clauſe of a former act directing the bowyers of London and Weſtminſter to make four bows of different wood for one of yew, was repealed on their repreſentation that the citizens of London would uſe none but yew bows; and in its place they were ordered always to have by them at leaſt 50 bows of elm, witch-haſel, or aſh. Bow-ſtrings were made of hemp, flax, and ſilk.

Arrows were anciently made of reeds, afterwards of cornel wood, and occaſionally of every ſpecies of wood; but, according to Roger Aſcham, aſh was the beſt: arrows were reckoned by ſheaves, a ſheaf conſiſted of 24 arrows. Arrows were armed anciently with flint or metal heads, latterly with heads of iron *; of theſe there were various forms and denominations.

By an act of parliament, made the 7th of Henry IV. it was enacted, that for the future, all the heads for arrows and quarrels ſhould be well boiled or braſed, and hardened at the points with ſteel; and that every arrow head or quarrel ſhould have the mark of the maker: workmen diſobeying this order, were to be fined and impriſoned at the king's will, and the arrow-heads or quarrels to be forfeited to the crown.

Arrows were carried in a quiver, called alſo an *arrow caſe*, which ſerved for the magazine; arrows for immediate uſe were worn in the girdle.

The range of a bow, according to Neade, was from 6 to 18 and 20 ſcore yards; and he likewiſe ſays, an archer may ſhoot ſix arrows in the time of charging and diſcharging one muſket.

In ancient times † phials of quick-lime, or other combuſtible matter, for burning houſes or ſhips, was fixed on the heads of arrows, and ſhot from long

* A curious particular reſpecting arrow-heads occurs in Swinden's Hiſtory of Great Yarmouth, where the ſheriff of Norfolk, 42 Ed. III. being ordered to provide a certain number of garbs of arrows headed with ſteel for the king's uſe, for the heading of them is directed to ſeize all the flooks of anchors (omnes alas ancarum) neceſſary for that purpoſe.

† Uſed by the Romans, and called *falarica*, and ſome *mallioli*.

long bows *. This has been also practised since the use of gun-powder. Neade says, he has known by experience, that an archer may shoot an ounce of fire-work upon an arrow 12 score yards. Arrows with wild-fire, and arrows for fire-works, are mentioned among the stores at Newhaven and Barwick, in the 1st of Edward VI †.

The force with which an arrow strikes an object at a moderate distance, may be conceived from the account given by King Edward VI. in his journal; wherein he says, that 100 archers of his guard shot before him two arrows each, and afterwards all together; and that they shot at an inch board, which some pierced quite through, and struck into the other board; divers pierced it quite through with the heads of their arrows, the boards being well-seasoned timber: their distance from the mark is not mentioned.

To prevent the bow-string from hanging on the left arm, it is covered with a piece of smooth leather, fastened on the outside of the arm; this is called a *bracer*. And to guard the fingers from being cut by the bow-string, archers wear shooting gloves.

Chaucer, in his prologue to the Canterbury Tales, thus describes an archer of his day.

" And he was clade in cote and hode of
" grene,
" A shefe of peacock arwes bright and kene,
" Under his belt he bare ful thriftily;
" Wel coude he dresse his takel yewmanly,
" His arwes drouped not with fetheres lowe,
" And in his hand he bare a mighty bowe,
" A not-hed hadde he, with broune visage,
" Of wood crafte coude he wel all the usage;
" Upon his arms he had a gai bracer,
" And by his side a swerd and a bokeler,
" And on the other side a gaie daggere
" Harneised wel, and sharp as pointe of
spere:
" A cristofre on his breast of silver shene,
" An horn he bare, the baudrik was of
" grene,
" A forester was he sothely as I gesse."

The following description of an archer, his bow and accoutrements, is given in a MS. in my possession, written in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Archers or Long Bows.

" Captains and officers should be skilful of that most noble weapon, and to see that their soldiers according to their draught and strength have good bowes, well nocked, well strynged, everie stringe whippe in their nocke, and in the myddes rubbed with wax, braser and shuting glove, some spare stringes trymed as aforesaid, every man one shefe of arrowes, with a case of leather defensible against the rayne, and in the same fower and twentie arrows, whereof eight of them should be lighter than the residue, to gall or astoyne the enemye with the hailshot of light arrows, before they shall come within the danger of their harquebuss shot. Let every man have a brigandine, or a little cote of plate, a skull or huskyn, a mawle of leade of five foot in lengthe, and a pike, and the same hanging by his girdle, with a hook and a dagger; being thus furnished, teach them by musters to march, shoote, and retire, keepinge their faces uppon the enemys. Sumtyme put them into great nowmbers, as to battell apparteyneth, and thus use them often times practised, till they be perfecte; ffor those men in battell ne skirmish can not be spared. None other weapon maye compare with the same noble weapon."

The long bow maintained its place in our armies long after the invention of fire-arms. Nor have there been want-

* Matthew Paris, p. 1090. Misimus igitur super eos spicula ignita. And p. 1091. Et phialas plenas calce, arcubus per parva hastilia ad modum sagittarum super hostes jaculandas.

† In Mr Brander's MSS.

wanting experienced ſoldiers, who were advocates for its continuance, and who in many caſes even preferred it to the harquebuſs or muſket. King Charles I. twice granted ſpecial commiſſions under the great ſeal for enforcing the uſe of the long bow; the firſt in the 4th year of his reign: but this was revoked by proclamation four years afterwards, on account of diverſe extortions and abuſes committed under ſanction thereof. The ſecond, anno 1633, in the 9th year of his reign, to William Neade and his ſon, alſo named William, wherein the former is ſtyled an ancient archer, who had preſented to the king a warlike invention for uniting the uſe of the pike and bow *, ſeen and approved by him and his council of war; wherefore his Majeſty had granted them a commiſſion to teach and exerciſe his loving ſubjects in the ſaid invention, which he particularly recommended the chief officers of his trained bands to learn and practiſe; and the juſtices, and other chief magiſtrates throughout England, are therein enjoined to uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt Neade, his ſon, and all perſons authoriſed by them in the furtherance, propagation, and practice of this uſeful invention. Both the commiſſions and proclamation are printed at large in Rymer.

At the breaking out of the civil war, the Earl of Eſſex iſſued a precept, dated in November 1643, for ſtirring up all well affected people by benevolence, towards the raiſing of a company of archers for the ſervice of the king and parliament.

To protect our archers from the attacks of the enemy's horſe, they carried long ſtakes pointed at both ends: theſe they planted in the earth, ſloping before them. In the 1ſt of Edward VI. 350 of theſe were in the ſtores of the town of Berwick, under the article of archers ſtakes; there were alſo at the ſame time, eight bundles of archers ſtakes in Pontefract Caſtle.

Groſe on Ancient Armour.

Account of the Tiger-Wolf.

THE following account of the tiger-wolf, an animal hitherto imperfectly deſcribed, is taken from Sparmann's Voyage to the Cape; of which we ſhall take ſome farther notice in another place.

The tiger-wolf is a much more common beaſt of prey, and one that from the very beginning, as well as throughout the whole of my journey, occaſioned me ſo much anxiety and fear for the ſafety of my cattle, and conſequently for the happy concluſion of my expedition, that I cannot defer any longer the deſcription of ſo formidable an animal. By the coloniſts they are called *tiger-wolf*. This is that hitherto unknown animal, which Mr Pennant, in his Synopſis of quadrupeds, p. 162, n° 119, and Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, p 250, n° 149, has briefly deſcribed and given a drawing of, by the name of the *ſpotted hyæna*, a different ſpecies from the *canis hyæna* of Linnæus.

The night, or the duſk of the evening only, is the time in which theſe animals ſeek their prey; after which they are uſed to roam about both ſeparately and in flocks. But one of the moſt unfortunate properties of this creature is, that it cannot keep its own counſel. The language of it cannot eaſily be taken down upon paper; however, with a view to make this ſpecies of wolf better known than

* Printed under the title of The Double Armed Man. The different motions are illuſtrated by wooden cuts, very well drawn.

than it has been hitherto, I ſhall obſerve, that it is by means of a ſound ſomething like the following, *aauae*, and ſometimes *ooae*, yelled out with a tone of deſpair (at the interval of ſome minutes between each howl), that nature obliges this, the moſt voracious animal in all Africa, to diſcover itſelf, juſt as it does the moſt venomous of all the American ſerpents, by the rattle in its tail, itſelf to warn every one to avoid its mortal bite. This ſame *rattle-ſnake* would ſeem, in conſequence of thus betraying its own deſigns, and of its great inactivity (to be as it were nature's ſtep child), if, according to many credible accounts, it had not the wondrous property of charming its prey by fixing its eye upon it. The like is affirmed alſo of the *tiger-wolf.* This creature, it is true, is obliged to give information againſt itſelf; but, on the other hand, it is actually poſſeſſed of the peculiar gift of being enabled, in ſome meaſure, to imitate the cries of other animals; by which means this arch-deceiver is ſometimes lucky enough to beguile and attract calves, foals, lambs, and other animals. As to the howlings of this creature, they are, perhaps, the natural conſequences of hunger, as gaping is of a diſpoſition to ſleep; and as the flowing of the ſaliva, or the water coming into the mouth, is of the ſight of ſome delicacy which excites the appetite.

Near ſome of the larger farms, where there is a great deal of cattle, this ravenous beaſt is to be found almoſt every night; and at the ſame time, frequently from one hour to another, betraying itſelf by its howlings, gives the dogs the alarm. The peaſants aſſured me, that the cunning of the wolves was ſo great (adding, that the trick had now and then even ſucceeded with ſome of them) that a party of them, half flying and half defending themſelves, would decoy the whole pack of dogs to follow them to the diſtance of a gun-ſhot or two from the farm, with a view to give an opportunity to the reſt of the wolves to come out from their ambuſcade, and, without meeting with the leaſt reſiſtance, carry off booty ſufficient for themſelves and their fugitive brethren. As the tiger-wolf, though a much larger and ſtronger animal, does not venture, without being driven to the utmoſt neceſſity, to meaſure its ſtrength with the common dog, this is certainly an evident proof of its cowardice. Neither does this ſame voracious beaſt dare openly to attack oxen, cows, horſes, or any of the larger animals, while they make the leaſt appearance as if they would defend themſelves, or even as long as they do not betray any ſigns of fear. On the other hand, it has art enough to ruſh in upon them ſuddenly and unexpectedly, at the ſame time ſetting up a horrid and ſtrange cry, ſo as to ſet them a running in conſequence of the fright, that it may afterwards keep cloſe to their heels with ſafety, till it has an opportunity with one bite to tear open the belly of its prey.

I had the good fortune, throughout the whole of my journey, to eſcape paying any tax to this animal's voracity and cunning, excepting a trace belonging to the waggon, two yards long and two fingers thick, made of ſtrong thongs of undreſſed ox's hide plaited together: for one night a wolf came within ſide of the door of my lodgings (at *Tiger-hoek*) where it hung up, and gnawing it to pieces, ate it up. The Hottentots ſay, that it was ſtill within the memory of man, that the tiger-wolf was bold enough to ſteal upon them, and moleſt them in their huts, particularly by carrying off their children. This, however, is now no longer the caſe; a circumſtance, perhaps, proceeding from the introduction of fire-arms into the country; a circumſtance, which,

which, in these latter times, has caused this, as well as other wild beasts, to stand in greater awe of man than it did formerly. I have heard the following story of the tiger-wolf mentioned, as being related in a certain treatise on the Cape, of which I now cannot exactly remember the title.

"At a feast near the Cape one night, a trumpeter, who had got his fill, was carried out of doors, in order that he might cool himself, and get sober again. The scent of him soon drew thither a tiger-wolf, which threw him on his back, and dragged him along with him as a corpse, and consequently a fair prize, up towards *Table-mountain.* During this, however, our drunken musician awaked, enough in his senses to know the danger of his situation, and to sound the alarm with his trumpet, which he carried fastened to his side. The wild beast, as may easily be supposed, was not less frightened in his turn." Any other besides a trumpeter would, in such circumstances, have undoubtedly been no better than wolf's meat.

In the mean while, it is a certain truth, and well known to every body, that these wolves are to be found almost every dark night about the shambles at the Cape, where they devour the offals of bones, skin, &c. which are thrown out there in great quantities, and drag away with them what they cannot eat. The inhabitants repay these good offices of the hyæna with a free and unlimited privilege of access and egress. The dogs too hereabouts, perfectly accustomed to their company, are said never to throw any impediment in their way; so that the beast, entertained and fed in the very heart of the town, has been seldom known to do any mischief there.

In this very greediness of the *hyæna*, and its disposition to consume every thing it can get at, the provident œconomy of nature is abundantly evinced. The flowery fields at the Cape would certainly soon become hideous and disfigured with carcases and skeletons, the relics of the great quantity of game of all sorts which graze and die there in succession, were not the *tiger-wolf* manifestly subservient to nature in the regulation of her police, by clearing her theatre from them; nay, I had almost said, the wolf alone: for lions and tigers, for example, never eat bones, and are not very fond of carcasses. These are serviceable in another way. They make the other animals vigilant and attentive to the functions for which nature has designed them; and besides answering several other intentions of Providence, they serve, in conjunction with mankind, to keep in a just equilibrium the increase of the animal kingdom; so that it may not exceed the supplies afforded it by the vegetable part of the creation, and by this means prevent the necessary renewal of the latter by seeds, &c. and thus, by desolating it and laying it waste, in the end impoverish and destroy themselves, and die most wretched victims to want and hunger: so that, notwithstanding the immense quantities of game existing in this country, there are very seldom found any bones in the haunts they have left, and never after the tiger, lion, jackal, wild cat, and wild dog. These latter animals, that they may not encumber and litter the ground which nature has ordained them to clear, never go out of their dens and caverns when they find themselves sick and disabled; but there, oppressed with hunger and disease, await the transitory moment, when they must pay obedience to nature's last law.

On this subject, it is worth while to observe, that the *tiger-wolf* is said, besides being a very great gormandizer, likewise to be capable of bearing hunger a considerable time;

and if we alſo recollect its cowardly manner of attacking living animals, it will be evident, that this creature's voracity muſt neceſſarily ſerve to conſume ſuch as are worn out with age, or are ſickly or maimed, as well as the other remains and refuſe of the animal kingdom, and in like manner what may be redundant in it; but does not threaten any great deſtruction of the ſupplies neceſſary for the recruiting of this part of the creation.

Extracts from the Life of the Reverend Mr James Melville *Miniſter at* Anstruther. *MS.*

A. D. 1571. BUT of all the benefites I had that year was the coming of that maiſt notible prophet and apoſtle of our nation, Mr John Knox, to St Andrews; who, be the faction of the Queen occupying the caſtle and town of Edinburgh, was compelled to remove therefra with a number of the beſt, and chuſed to come to St Andrews. I heard him teach there the prophecies of Daniel that ſummer and the winter following. I had my pen and my little buik, and took away ſic things as I could comprehend. In the opening up of his text he was moderat the ſpace of an half hour; but when he entered to application, he made me ſa to grue and trimble, that I could not hald the pen to write: I heard him oftymes utter thoſe threatenings in the hight of their pride, quilk the eyes of manie ſaw clearlie brought to paſs within four years upon the captain of the caſtle, the Hamiltons, and the Queen herſelf. He ludged down in the Abby beſide our cottage; and our primarius Mr James Wilkie, our regent Mr Nicol Dalgleiſh, Mr William Collace, and Mr John Davidſon, went in ordinarlie to his grace after dinner and ſoupper.

Mr Knox wald ſometymes come in and repoſe him in our colledge-yard, and call us ſchollars unto him, and bleſs us, and exhort us to know God and his wark in our country, and ſtand be the good cauſe; to uſe our time well, and learn the good inſtructions, and follow the good example of our maſters. Our hail colladge, maſters and ſchollars, were ſound and zealous for the good cauſe; the other two colladges not ſa; for in the new colladge, howbeit, Mr John Douglas then rector, was good enough; the three other maſters, and ſome of the regents, were evil-minded.

This year, in the month of Julie, Mr John Davidſon, an of our regents, made a play at the marriage of Mr John Colvine, whilk I ſaw played in Mr Knox's preſence; wherein, according to Mr Knox's doctrine, the caſtle of Edinburgh was beſieged, taken, and the captain, with an or twa, hanged with him.

The publick news I heard that year was of the Engliſh army that came in under the conduct of Mr Druri, and burnt and ſlew throughout Clydiſdale, and all the dominions of the Hamiltons, for the ſlaughter of the good regent; they burnt the caſtle, and palace, and town of Hamilton, and carried away great prey. They wracked all the borders waſt and eaſt, took the caſtle of Hume; alſo Mathew Stewart Earl of Lennox was choſen regent, who that harveſt came to Brechin, beſiedged the caſtle thereof, haldin be ſouldiers of the Earl of Huntlie, compelled them to render, and hanged threttie thereof, which was called the *Bourde of Brechin.*

At Mr Knox coming to St Andrews, Robert Lekprewik printer tranſported his letters to St Andrews, where firſt I ſaw that excellent art of printing; they had then in hand Mr Patrick Conſtant's Catechiſme

chisme of Calvin converted in Latin heroic verse; whilk with the author was meikle esteemed of.

The town of Edinburgh recovered again, and the good and honest men thereof returned to their houses; Mr Knox with his family past hame to Edinburgh. Being in St Andrews he was verie weak; I saw him everie day of his doctrine go hulie and fair, with a furring of marticks about his neck, a staff in the one hand, and good godlie Richart Ballanden his servant holding up the oxter from the abbay to the parish-kirk; and be the said Richart and another servant, lifted up to the pulpit, where he behoved to lean at his first entrie: but ere he had done with his sermon he was so active and vigorous, that he was like to ding the pulpit in blads, and flie out of it.

1574. My uncle, Mr Andrew Melville, having lately returned from France, Mr James Boyd bishop of Glasgow, and Mr Andrew Hay, superintendant of those parts, obtained of the assembly, that he sould come and visit Glasgow, and see the beginning of a college there, and hear what conditions sould be offered to him; that if he lyked, he sould condescend to abyde with them as principal master. Sa upon their letters he took journey and came unto Glasgow, where he consented to enter, and teach in the college at the end of the vaicance. At the time appointed, about the end of October, we took journey, accompanied with his brother John, and came to Dundee, and from that to St Johnston, and from that to Sterling; where we remained two days and saw the king, the sweetest sight in Europe that day, for strange and extraordinar gifts of ingyne, judgment, memory, and language. I heard him discourse, walking up and down in the auld Lady Marr's hand, of knowledge and goverment, to my great marvel and astonishment. Then Mr Andro conferred at length with Mr George Buchannan, then entring to write the storie of his countrie. We came to Glasgow about the beginning of November; and there Mr Andro fell to wark with a few number of capable hearers, sic as might be instructors of others thereafter, and teached them the Greek grammar, the dialectic of Ramus, the rhetoric of Faleus, with the practice thereof in Greek and Latin authors. From that he entered to the mathematicks, and teached the elements of Euclide, the arithmetick and geometry of Ramus, the geography of Dionisius, the tables of Hunter, the astrologie of Aratus; from that to the moral philosophy, the ethics of Aristotle, the offices of Cicero, and certain of Plato's dialogues: From that to the natural philosophie, the books of the physicks, de ortu, de cœlo, &c.: With this he joined historie, and the two lights thereof chronology and cherography, out of Sleidan Monarchy and Melancton; and all this by and attour his own ordinary profession, the holy tongue and theology, the Chaldaick and Syriack dialects, with the practice thereof in the psalms and works of Solomon, Daniel, Ezra, and the epistle to the Galates. His learning and painfulness was meikle admired; sa that the name of that colladge within twa years was noble throughout all the land, and in other countries also; and the number of schollars was so great that the rooms were not able to receive them. Finally, I do say there was no place in Europe comparable to Glasgow, for good letters, and for a plentifull and good cheap mercate of all kind of languages, arts, and sciences.

This year in the winter, appeared a terrible comet; the stern whereof was verie great, and proceeding from it toward the east a lang tail in appearance of an ell and a half, like unto a bissom or scourge made of wands all fierie;

fierie; it rested mightilie in the south-west, not above a degree and a half above the horizon, and continued about a six ooks or two months, and piece and piece wore away. The greatest effects that, out of our countrry, we heard of was a great and mightie battle in Barbaria in Affrick; wherein three kings were slain, with a huge multitude of people; and within the country, the chasing away of the Hamiltons.

1587. At my first coming to Anstruther there fell out an heavie accident, whilk vexit my mind meikle at the first, but drew me neirer my God, and teached me what it was to have a care of a flock. One of our cromeis, returning from England, was beset be an English pirate, pilled, and a very good honest man of Anstruther slain; the whilk lown coming pertlie to the roade of Pittenweem, spulzied a ship lying therein, and misust the men thereof. This wrang could not be sufferit be our men, lest they kould be made a common prey to sic limmers: therefore purchasing a commission, they riget out a proper flie bot; everie man encouraging uther, made almaist the haill honest and best men in all the town go to sie. This was a great vexation and grief to my heart, to see at the first of my entress, the best part of my flock venturd upon a pack of pirates, whearof the smallest member of the meanest was mair in valour than a haill shipful of them. My God knows what a sair heart they left behind when they parted out of my sight; I neither eat, drank, nor sleipit bot by constraint of nature; my thought and care being always upon them, and commending them to God till eight or ten days were endit, and they in sight retourning with all guid takens of joy, flags, and streamers displayit; wham with great joy we receivit, and immediately went togidder to the kirk and praised God. The captain, a godly, wyse, and stout man, recomptit to me trewlie the haill proceeding: That they mieting with their admiral, a great ship of St Andro's, weill riget out be the burrows, being fyne of sail, went before her all the way. It made every ship they forgatherit with, of whatsomever nation, strike and do homage to the king of Scotland, shawing them for what cause they were riget furth, and inquiring for knaves and pirates, &c. Last they met with a proud stiff Englishman, wha refuses to do reverence; therefore the captain thinking it was a lown, commands to give them his nose-piece; the whilk delashit lights on the tye of the Englishman's main-sail, and down it comes; then he yields. But then was the merciful providence of God in staying a great piece of the Englishman's lying out his stern in readiness to be shott, whilk if it had lighted amang our folks, being manie in little room without fence, would haif trewlie destroyit them all. Then they approached to the shore of Suffolk, and finds by Providence the lown who had newlings taken a croie of our awin town, and was spuleing her; howsoon they spie our coming war-like, the lowns leave their pryse, and runs their ship on land; our flie-boat after, and almaist was on land with them; yet staying hard be, they delaishit their ordonance at the lowns, and a number going a land, pursues them, and takes half a disson of them, and puts them on board their boat. The gentilmen of the countrie and towns beside, heiring the noise of shotting, gathers with haste, thinking the Spaineyard had been landit; and apprehending a number of the lowns in our mens hands, deseirit to know the matter; the quilk when the justices of the peace understood, and saw the king of Scotland's arms, with twa gallant ships in war-like manner, yeildit, and give reverence thereto, suffering our folks to take with tham their prisoners and the pirates ship, quilk

quilk they brought hame with them, with half a disson of the lowns, wharof twa were hangit in our pier end, the rest in St Androis, with na hurt at all to any of our folks; wha ever sin syne has been frie of English piracie: all praise to God for ever, Amen.

Irus.—*From the German.*

IRUS, the forsaken Irus, fed with bread and water, clothed in rags, and laid upon a bed of straw, was once the most fortunate mortal under the sun.

Fortune had raised him from the dust, and set him by the side of princes. He found himself in the possession of inexhaustible treasures: his eye was dazzled with the extraordinary splendour of gold: his palace was far more magnificent than the temples of the gods. Purple and embroidery were his ordinary apparel, and his table was the epitome of every thing luxurious; every thing that could gratify the most voluptuous taste. An innumerable crowd of flattering parasites attended his steps; and happy was the man to whom he vouchsafed a favourable look. He conceived that the name of *Irus* was a reproachful remembrancer of his former poverty; he called himself *Ceraunius*, or the *Blessed;* and the whole world applauded the generous alteration.

A poet, who had formerly known Irus in his state of obscurity, a hungry poet, discovered a truth which had been hitherto unknown, but which could not remain hid to a flattering bard; that Jupiter had fallen in love with the mother of Ceraunius, and had transformed himself into a bull to enjoy her love.

Now they erected altars to him; they swore by his name; and the priests were busied in discovering by the entrails of the sacrifices, that the great Ceraunius should become the only prop of their falling country.

Toxaris, his former neighbour, a man, whom prudence, an indefatigable industry, and a reasonable frugality, had made a rich citizen, was the first victim of his unbridled desires. He had for some time hated him, as he still called him Irus: and now was the time to make him feel, that Ceraunius was not unable to wield the thunder of his father. Witnesses were suborned, who asserted that Toxaris had contemned the gods, had robbed the temples, ridiculed the priests, and by unjust means had accumulated his riches. He was sent to prison, and condemned to an ignominious death. His distracted wife, his innocent children, prostrated themselves at the feet of our unfeeling tyrant; but in vain. Toxaris must die, and all that belong to him be driven into banishment. Irus remained his sole heir.

Something was still wanting to complete his happiness. Ceraunius must be married. The chief people of the land were eager to contract an alliance with him; but Menippus alone was so happy. Irus threw his eyes on his fair daughter Euphorbia; for he hoped, that through a near union with the rich and respected Menippus, he might confirm his own good fortune. Besides this, Euphorbia was perfectly lovely, and her heart unengaged. The beauty of her flowing hair, her elevated forehead, her speaking eye, her charming mouth, her bewitching bosom, her majestic gait; in short, her whole form, had enslaved the proud Irus; and all the poets in Italy swore, that Venus herself had become jealous of his bride. The wedding-night arrived, and the great son of Jupiter flew to enjoy his beloved. O! said he,

folding

folding her with rapture in his arms, O what ecstasy——

Here Irus awoke.—His happiness was but a dream; he found himself on the straw on which he had yesterday lain; his apparel was still but the rags with which he was yesterday covered. Ceraunius had vanished, and with him the danger of the virtuous Toxaris.

Account of Rosetta; from M. Savary's *Letters on Egypt.*

After a fatiguing voyage, and a continual prospect of ruins and desolation, when one comes within sight of a flourishing town, surrounded with plantations and verdant fields, he feels his soul expand, and becomes peculiarly disposed to enjoy the beauties of nature. Such is the situation of the traveller who has quitted Alexandria to visit Rosetta. Escaped from the horrors of a desart, he imagines himself transported into another Eden, where plenty smiles around him on every hand.

Rosetta, called *Raschid* by the Arabs, is situated on the ancient Bolbitina, to which it has given its name. It was founded in the eighth century at the mouth of the Nile, when the continual depositions of sand made by that river had made it impossible for ships to get so far up as Faoüé. The commerce of Alexandria and of Cairo soon made Rosetta prosper; and it is now one of the finest towns in Egypt. It lies upon the western bank of the Nile, and is a league in length by a quarter of a league in breadth. There are neither in it regular streets nor squares; but all the houses, which are built with terraces, and are well kept, have a certain air of neatness and elegance which pleases the eye. Within, the apartments are very large, and the air is continually renewed by a great number of windows constantly open. These have lattices, and they spread before them thin cloths, which admit only a soft light, and moderate the excessive heats. The only public edifices are the mosques, which attract the attention by the lightness and boldness of their minarets. These produce a very picturesque effect in a town, where every roof is plain, and give a pleasing variety to the picture. Most of the houses command the magnificent spectacle of the Nile and of the Delta. The river is perpetually covered with shipping. The bustle of the port, the joy of the sailors, and their rude music, present a scene full of animation and variety. The Delta, that immense garden, where the earth is never tired with giving, satisfies at once with its vast variety both the heart and the eye; exhibiting the whole year over, both spring and summer, flowers and fruit. Here grow different species of cucumbers, and the most delicate melons. The fig, the orange, the banana, and the pomegrate, are of the most exquisite kind. But how much might culture still add to their excellence, if the Egyptians were acquainted with the art of engrafting?

On the north of the town there are gardens, with citron, orange, date, and sycomore trees, planted at random. This disorder is not graceful; but the mixture of these trees, the vault which they form, impenetrable to the rays of the sun, and the flowers which they every where scatter around, make the shade of these groves altogether enchanting.

When the atmosphere is as it were on fire, when the sweat exsudes from every pore, and men pant for the shade, as sick people for health; how delightful a refreshment do these bowers afford, aided by the rivulet which wanders around them? It is here that the Turk with his long pipe of

of jasmin, adorned with amber, believes himself transported into the garden of delights which Mahomet promises. Cool and at ease, with a vacant mind, he smokes the whole day, and is happy: without desires and without ambition, he never spends an anxious thought upon futurity. That activity which torments others, and is the soul and source of their talents, is unknown to him. Content with what he possesses, he neither invents new pleasures, nor improves those which he enjoys: his life appears a long sleep, while ours seems to him a perpetual intoxication. But while we pursue the happiness which for ever escapes us, he, regardless of to-morrow, enjoys with contentment the blessings of nature; to him ever abundant, and ever new.

It is here too, that the young Georgian ladies, who have been sold to slavery by unnatural parents, come to throw off, with the veil that covers them, that decorum which they observe in public. Free from all constraint, it is hither they resort to view the most indecent dances, to listen to the most amorous songs, and to see performed the most lively representations of their own manners and pleasures. Born in a temperate climate, they have received from nature the most suitable harbour for the turbulent passions, a susceptible heart. Transported into Egypt, the fire of the atmosphere, the perfume of the flowers, and the exhalations from numberless aromatic plants, dispose them to sensual desires; and every sense is affected with the most voluptuous inclinations. Then one only care employs them, a single desire torments them, a single want is felt; and its violence is increased by the restraint in which they are kept.

It is principally commerce that enriches the people of Rosetta. The carrying of foreign merchandise to Cairo, and the productions of Egypt into the port of Alexandria, employs a great number of seamen. They make use of light smack-sailed vessels called *Scherm*, which not being decked, are very dangerous, for a sudden gust of wind often oversets them. The bar at the mouth of the Nile, which they call *Bogaz*, is a formidable shelve for these vessels. Here the waters of the river endeavour to force a passage into the sea. When the wind blows fresh, the waves rise like mountains, and form whirlpools, in which many ships are lost. This bar is not deep; and though a league in length, there is but one opening, of a few fathoms, through which vessels can pass. This opening changes place incessantly; so that a pilot is kept there night and day to sound, and to point out to steersmen the course they must hold: But their art is often unable to struggle with the winds and the waves; they miss the passage, the ship sinks in the sand, and in a few minutes the water and the mud overpower it, and the whole is engulphed.

Rosetta is an excellent resort for the curious European. A thousand new objects solicit his regard. He thinks himself transported into another world, where the men as well as the productions of nature are changed. A profound silence reigns in the town, which is never interrupted by the rattling of a carriage; camels are the only vehicle. The inhabitants walk with great composure; and nothing can disturb the gravity of their countenance. They wear long robes that reach to their heels; and on their heads a heavy turban or shawl rolled up. They cut their hair, and let their beards grow. The girdle is common to both sexes. The citizen is armed with a hanger, the soldier with a scimeter and two pistols. The habit of the women of lower rank consists in a wide blue shirt and long drawers, and their face is covered with a bit of cloth with holes opposite to the eyes. The richer sort

have a large white veil with a robe of black silk, which covers the whole body as if they were dressed *in dominos*. A stranger dares scarcely look at them; and to speak to them would be a crime. But these masks are neither niggard of their signs nor of their looks. As this is the only language they can speak in public, it is here more expressive, more copious, and more complete, than any where in Europe. They can say any thing without opening their lips; and they are understood to admiration.

The country around differs as much from the environs of Paris, as Rosetta itself does from a city of Europe. An immense expanse without mountain or hill, intersected with innumerable canals, and covered with yellow fields; tufted sycamores, which afford to the labourer that indestructible wood with which he covers the earthen hut that protects him from the rigour of winter, for in summer he sleeps under the shade; date trees, either scattered over the plain or collected into a wood, and crowned at the top with enormous clusters of a sweet and most wholesome fruit; cassia trees, with their beautiful yellow flowers, which produce a pod well known in medicine; orange-trees and citrons, which spread their perfumed branches, and form arches impenetrable to the rays of the sun: these are the principal trees which one meets with in the Delta. Winter does not spoil them of their leaves, for they flourish as if the whole year were spring.

The soil is a black mud of inexhaustible fertility; for it produces without requiring rest. In preparing the rice-fields, oxen with a bandage over their eyes are employed to turn wheels which lift the water into a bason, from whence it spreads itself over the ground, where it remains for a week. When the earth is thoroughly soaked, men, women, and children, naked to the waist, enter the field, sinking deep in the mud, and tear up the weeds by the roots. Then the rice, already a foot high, is transplanted into this field, where the water is let over it every day, and it grows with astonishing rapidity. The fields, bordering on the Nile and the canals, are planted with rice at the end of July, which is cut down in November. The sheaves are spread upon the ground; and a man drawn by two oxen in a low cart with sharp wheels rides over the straw, and cuts it in pieces. It is separated from the grain by a fan: and after the pellicle which envelopes the seed is detached by means of a mill, they throw salt on it, and pack it into oval baskets made of palm-leaves.

As soon as the rice is cut down, the husbandmen tear up the stubble, give a slight dressing to the ground, and plant barley, which ripens in a short time. Those who prefer hay, inundate the field, and sow lucerne. This rises so quickly, that it is a foot and a half high in three weeks. It grows so close, that the surface of it appears a solid green turf. It is cut three times before the season arrives for transplanting rice. Thus in the space of twelve months the same field is twice reaped, once of rice and the second time of barley; or it yields four crops, one of rice and three of hay. But this fertility is only found in the Delta, where the ground, being lower than in the Thebaid, can be watered the whole year by means of the canals and the wheels mentioned above.

There are manufactures of coarse cloth at Rosetta. The lint of the country is long, soft, and silky, and might make very good linen if the women who spin it were more expert at their trade; but the thread which they make with the spindle is thick, hard, and unequal. The cloth, which is whitened by the dew, is used for table linen, the rest is dyed of a blue

blue colour, and makes the ordinary apparel of the inhabitants.

Every body has heard of the ancient Pfylli, thofe celebrated eaters of ferpents, who diverted themfelves with the bite of vipers and the credulity of the people. Numbers of them inhabited Cyrene, a town fituated to the weft of Alexandria, and formerly dependent on Egypt. The daftardly Octavius, whofe vanity made him wifh to have the beautiful Cleopatra adorn his triumph, vexed to find that fhe had efcaped him by death, made one of thefe Pfylli fuck the wound made by the afp of which fhe died. But the experiment was in vain; for the poifon had corrupted the whole mafs of blood. That thefe people exift to this day, I fhall here give an inftance.

The feaft of Sidi Ibrahim * was lately celebrated, which drew together a vaft concourfe of people to Rofetta. A Turk permitted me to view the proceffion from his window, where I obferved with great attention this uncommon fpectacle. Different bodies of trades-people were drawn up very regularly, each under his proper banner. The ftandard of Mahomet, which was carried in triumph, attracted a great crowd. Every one preffed to touch, to kifs, and to apply it to his eyes: thofe who obtained this favour returned content, and their place was inftantly fupplied by crowds of anxious believers. At laft came the Scheiks (the priefts of the country) with long bonnets of leather fhaped like a mitre. They walked with a flow ftep, finging hymns from the Koran. A few paces behind them appeared a troop of people, feemingly poffeffed, with naked arms and a fierce look, holding in their hands enormous ferpents, which twined round their body, and endeavoured to efcape. Thefe Pfylli, grafping them ftrongly by the neck, avoided the bite; and notwithftanding their hiffing, tore them with their teeth, and eat them alive, while the blood ftreamed from their mouth.

The populace followed them with amazement, and cried, 'A miracle!' Thefe Pfylli have the reputation of being infpired, and of being poffeffed with a fpirit which deftroys the effect of a ferpent's bite. This picture, which I have painted after nature, frightened me at firft; but afterwards made me reflect on the nature of man, that ftrange being who can turn poifon into food; that credulous animal, whom a fhow annually renewed does not make wifer, and who is ready to adore his equal as a god, when he is able to deceive him. Thus it appears, that ancient ufages are not loft in a country, where Cuftom, that imperious governefs of the world, hath in a particular manner erected her throne and her altars.

I am now on board a large veffel with two mafts, called *mach*, which has a neat cabin, with a little clofet, furnifhed with matting very elegantly wrought. A tent is erected on the deck as a covert from the rays of the fun; and from this I fhall defcribe the objects as they pafs in fucceffion before me.

The moft beautiful perfpectives on all fides attract our regard. The banks of the Nile are fringed with reeds; the plain is covered with corn; the rice, which is nearly ripe, is gently agitated by the wind, and the waving of its top is like the undulation of the fea. The labourer is bufy in fupplying it with water, raifed with the wheel by the patient ox. At fmall diftances appear little hamlets of earth, a few houfes made of brick hardened in the fun, and a little mofque, the minaret of which is loft among the tops of palm, of orange, and fycamore trees.

Now we fail amidft ifles where the grafs is long, and whither they lead buf-

* Le Seigneur Abraham.

faloes to feed. A clown feated on the neck of the firft of the troop defcends into the river, cracking his whip, and directs the march. The whole flock follow in a ftring, lowing as they fwim to the place of their pafture. Thefe animals live in the Nile during the heats; they plunge into it up to the fhoulders, and graze upon the tender herbs along the borders. The cows yield abundance of rich milk, of which is made very excellent butter.

Oppofite to the villages by which we now pafs, the children of both fexes exercife themfelves in fwimming. They bedaub their bodies with clay, plunge to the bottom, then come up, and plunge again. Swimming is a pleafure which neceffity has taught them. Indeed, all Egypt is fo interfected with large and deep canals, full of water during the inundation, that one muft pafs over feveral in going from one village to another. Then men and women are obliged to quit both fhirt and drawers; and having rolled them round their head, crofs the river by fwimming. It furprifes an European to fee an Egyptian woman in thefe circumftances; for though fhe retains a fmall bit of cloth to cover her, yet fhe applies that fmall bit to her face. A Turk is at no lofs to explain this phenomenon.

Account of the Hot Baths in Egypt; by the fame.

Cairo.

THE hot baths are of high antiquity; they were celebrated by Homer, that great painter of the manners of his time, and are ftill ufed in Egypt for the health and pleafure they procure. The neceffity of being cleanly in a country where perfpiration is fo abundant, and the comfortable fenfation one feels in the ufe of thefe baths, were fo well known to Mahomet, that he hath commanded the practice. Moft travellers have defcribed them, though fuperficially: I fhall therefore give you a minute account of them, as I am enabled from my fituation to defcribe them exactly.

The firft apartment you meet with in entring the bath is a great arched faloon, open at top for the free circulation of air. Round the fides is an alcove covered with a carpet, and feparated into compartments for the purpofe of undreffing: in the middle is a jet d'eau.

After being undreffed, with a cloth round the loins and fandals on the feet, you enter a narrow paffage, where the heat begins to be felt. The door is then fhut and a fecond opened, by which you enter another paffage, which forms a right angle with the firft. The heat increafes; and thofe who don't choofe to expofe themfelves fuddenly to its full force, continue for a while in a marble falloon, adjoining to what is properly called the bath. This bath is a fpacious and vaulted apartment, paved and lined with marble, and furrounded by four clofets. The vapour inceffantly produced from a fountain and bafin of warm water, mixes with the perfumes that are generally burnt.

Perfons that bathe here are not, as in France, imprifoned in a tub, where it is impoffible they fhould be at their eafe; but, ftretched upon a cloth, their head reclining on a foft cufhion, they may repofe in whatever attitude is moft agreeable to them, while a cloud of perfumed vapour invefts them, and penetrates every pore.

After you have remained in this fituation for fome time, and a foft moifture has fpread itfelf over your whole body, a fervant enters, who gently preffes you; turns you over; and when your limbs are become fupple and pliant, makes every joint to crack with the greateft eafe. Then he

he softly rubs, and seems to knead the flesh of the whole body without occasioning any pain.

When this operation is finished, he puts on a glove of cloth, and rubs you for a considerable time. By this a sort of scales, and even those imperceptible impurities that obstruct the pores, are detached from the body, and the skin becomes soft and smooth like satin. He then conducts you into a closet, pours upon your head the froth of perfumed soap, and retires. The ancients did great honour to their guests, and entertained them in the most voluptuous manner. While Telemachus was at the court of Nestor, "the beautiful Polycaste, the youngest daughter of the king of Pylos, conducted the son of Ulysses to the bath, washed him with her own hands; and after having sprinkled him with the most precious essences, covered him with rich garments and a flowery robe *." Pisistratus and Telemachus were not less hospitably received in the palace of Menelaus †. "When they had admired the beauty of the place, they were conducted to basins of marble where the bath was prepared. They were served by the most beautiful slaves; who, after having anointed them with perfumed oil, clothed them in rich robes and elegant furs ‡."

The closet whither you are led, is furnished with two stopcocks, the one for cold, the other for warm water, and a basin in which you wash yourself. The servant then returns, bringing a depilatory ointment, which makes the hair of those parts to which they apply it immediately fall off. This is constantly used in Egypt both by men and women.

When you are well washed and purified, you put on warm linen, and follow the guide through the windings that lead to the outer apartment; so that the transition from hot to cold is not so sudden as to be much felt. When you come to the alcove you find a bed prepared; where you are scarcely laid down before a boy attends, who presses with his delicate fingers all the parts of your body, that they may be perfectly dry: you then change linen a second time; the boy gently rubs the soles of your feet with a pumice-stone; and, lastly, brings you a pipe and Moco coffee.

When one comes out of a stove in which he has been enveloped in a warm and humid mist, where the sweat ran from every limb, and enters a spacious apartment open to the external air, his chest dilates, and he breathes with transport. Having been completely renewed, and as it were regenerated, he feels the most exhilarating sensations diffused over his whole frame: the blood circulates freely; he seems to be eased of a heavy burden, and is sensible of a suppleness and lightness unknown before. He feels as if he had just been born; and a lively sentiment of new existence thrills through every vein. While he yields himself up to these flattering sensations, the soul takes part in the agreeable delusion. The imagination, expatiating on the universe which it embellishes, spreads upon every thing the image of happiness, and paints upon all the picture of joy. Surely if life consists in the succession of ideas, the rapidity with which memory at this time calls them up, and the vigour with which the mind runs over the extended chain, would make us think that during the two hours of delightful calm which succeeds these baths, we had lived a number of years.

Such

* Odyss. 3. † Odyss. 4.

‡ I have translated the words χλαινας ουλας, 'elegant furs;' because, though nobody has done so, I am persuaded the poet meant to describe a custom which still subsists in the east, that of covering the body with furs at coming out of the bath, to prevent the perspiration from being checked when the pores are all open.

Such are the baths which the ancients so highly valued, and which still make one of the principal pleasures of the Egyptians. It is here that they prevent or get rid of those rheumatisms, catarrhs, and diseases of the skin, which take their rise from obstructed perspiration. It is here that they find a radical cure for that fatal distemper which attacks the sources of generation, and which in Europe it is so difficult to cure. It is here that they fortify themselves against those almost habitual indispositions so common to the people of other nations, who are not so solicitous about the cleanliness of their persons.

The women are passionately fond of these baths. They visit them once a-week at the least, and take along with them those female slaves that usually serve them. More luxurious still than the men, they bathe the whole body, but especially the head, with rose-water; and instead of powder and pomatum, have their long black hair anointed with the most precious essences. Here they blacken the borders of the eye-lids, and trim their eye-brows with *cohel:* and here they stain the nails of their hands and feet with *henné*, which gives them a fine blush colour. Their linen and clothes are held in the sweet vapour of wood of aloes; and when the toilette is finished, they remain in the outer apartment, and spend the day in pleasure. Young girls perform before them lascivious dances, sing to them tender airs, and tell them tales of love.

The bathing-days are days of gala for the Egyptian ladies. They are dressed magnificently; and under that long veil which conceals them from the eyes of the world, they wear the richest habits; and as they undress before one another, they carry this coquetry even to their drawers, which in summer are made of embroidered muslin, and in winter of stuffs of gold and silver tissue. The use of ruffles and laces is unknown to them; but, their shirts made of cotton and silk, are thin and transparent like gauze. Rich girdles of wood of cachemire bind their flowing robes. Two crescents of fine pearls sparkle on their black hair, which covers their temples; and diamonds are stuck in the India handkerchiefs which crown their head. Such are the Georgian and Circassian ladies, whom the Turks purchase for their wives. Nothing can equal them in neatness, and an atmosphere of perfume environs them as they walk. If their luxury does not appear in public, yet in private it much exceeds that of the ladies of Europe.

Extracts from the Abbe' Winckelmann's *Letters.*

From his Letters to Count Bunau.

1762. WE are in great want of English books here; for the English who travel seldom bring any thing but their favourite poet. The best books in that language I saw four years ago in the house of the Count de Firmian, when he was ambassador at Naples: he brought at once from England as many boxes of books as weighed five tons weight.

* * * *

I know two English gentlemen who will make themselves talked of. Adams, a lover of architecture, and a man of large fortune, who pays an architect, an engraver, and several draughtsmen: he is publishing a magnificent work on the palace of Dioclesian at Salona in Dalmatia, and in-

intends to travel over Greece, the Levant, and Egypt. The other is the Chevalier Montague, a gentleman about 47 years of age, who in his youth was at Conſtantinople, where his father was ambaſſador at the Porte. He is well verſed in the mathematics, natural hiſtory, and particularly in the eaſtern languages, and is going into Egypt and Arabia. Voltaire mentions him in his "Letters on the Engliſh Nation."—Would you believe it, the Engliſh are the only wiſe people. What poor wretches are moſt of our German Lords that travel, compared with them! I was ſtrongly ſolicited by Lord Granville *, the Engliſh ambaſſador, to accompany him to Conſtantinople. I have given up my deſire to viſit Greece: I grow old; I love my eaſe, and ſeek to enjoy it for the reſt of my life.

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1763. I have been for ſome weeks paſt attending as Cicerone on a certain Lord Baltimore, who is the moſt extraordinary Engliſhman I ever ſaw. He was tired of every thing, and ſeemed pleaſed with nothing but St Peter's Church and the Apollo Belvedere. He is bent on going to Conſtantinople, out of mere deſperation. He grew ſo troubleſome to me, that I was obliged to tell him my mind plainly, and not go back to his lodgings any more. He has 30,000 l. a year to ſpend, and knows not how to enjoy it †. Laſt year we had here the Duke of Roxburgh, a man of the ſame ſtamp.

* * * *

—— Among the ſtrangers at Rome is a young man of Zurich named *Fueſsli* ‡, about 20 years old, of much knowledge, an excellent education, and an agreeable perſon.

* * * *

—— The Duke of York has been ſix months at Geneva, and is expected here. The Pope intends to pay him all the honours that he wiſhes to receive; and I have orders to prepare ſome ancient works intended to be preſented to him. Among others, a Moſaic of the Barberini Palace, repreſenting Europa; which I think is indifferently engraved in Turnbull's wretched Book of ancient Painting.

* * * *

1764. My picture has been drawn by a German Lady born at Koſtnitz, but carried when young into Italy by her father, who is a painter. She paints well in oil, and her loweſt price is 30 ſequins ‖. She has drawn me half-length ſitting. She has etched it in a quarto ſize, and another artiſt has done it in mezzotinto. This lady, whoſe name is *Angelica Kauffman*, ſpeaks Italian as familiarly as German, and alſo French and Engliſh with much eaſe. She draws all the Engliſh who come to Rome. She is handſome, and ſings well.

A head of Pallas has lately been found, ſo beautiful that it ſurpaſſes all the ſublimeſt pieces, even Niobe herſelf; and the marble is ſo hard, that nothing could damage it. I was loſt in wonder when I firſt beheld it.

* * * *

1765. Nothing gives me ſo much pleaſure as to meet with, among the perſons who travel hither, perſons of repu-

* The Hon. Henry Grenville, who died in 1784.

† In another letter he thus writes of this nobleman. "He is one of thoſe wretched ſplenetic Engliſhmen, who are out of humour with every thing; a man about forty, who married a daughter of the Dutcheſs of Bridgewater, by whom he has no children, although he has by other women, one of whom accompanies him."—And elſewhere he obſerves of him, that "he went but ſeldom out of his chamber, but gave himſelf entirely up to chemiſtry, and filled one caſe after another with wretched drugs."

‡ Now reſident in St Martin's Lane; the painter of "The Night Mare," and other terrific pieces.

‖ 13 l. 10 s. ſterling; a ſequin at Rome being 9 s. ; Venice 9 s. 2 d

reputation, and of a taste similar to my own. Of this sort is the young Duke of Rochefoucault, who travels with two scholars; one of whom is M. Desmaretz, a celebrated naturalist. When I attended this nobleman at Cardinal Albani's villa at Castle-Gondolfo, the Prince of Mecklenburgh, brother to the Queen of England, who arrived at Rome the day before, came to me. I obtained leave of the Cardinal to absent myself from the Vatican, to show the city to this Prince, who is about 16, and of an amiable character; and travels from England, through Spain and France, intending to spend a whole year here. Count Moltke has sent me by him a Greek Homer, printed at Glasgow, in two small folio volumes. Never was a more splendid Greek work printed.

The Prince of Mecklenburgh will not stir without me. The reigning Prince of Anhalt Dessau, who is here with his brother, will have me attend him two days in a week. He is one of the greatest Princes I know, and born for the good of many nations. He came upon me the first time without notice, his cane in his hand, and accosted me with, "Dear Wincklemann, I am Dessau, and come to Rome for instruction."—— He staid with me till mid-night. I could not help shedding tears for joy. After six months stay at Rome he went to Florence, and intends a second visit to England, and one to Ireland, to see the manufactories.

* * * *

The celebrated W. Montagu is returned from Egypt and Syria, and preparing to set out for Pisa, where he is at present, on a second voyage to the Levant. He is now 56.

* * * *

1766. I spent a fortnight with the Achilles of Brunswick, the hereditary Prince, in the closest intimacy; and, as he loved to walk about the city, we lost no time, and I improved it to tell my mind to the sons of kings.

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1767. I spent a night on Vesuvius with the Baron de Riedesel, and the celebrated d'Hancarville: we roasted pigeons on the bank of a river of fire, and Winckelmann supped naked as a Cyclops. When every one took to their heels, we were drinking bumpers in the court of the castle at Portici, with the houses shaking and tottering round us.

* * * *

My favourite residence is at Porto d'Anzio, where I walk by the side of the calm sea, on a bold shore covered with myrtles, or behold the foamy billows safe under an arcada of the ancient temple of Fortune. At Naples I lodge with one of the greatest adventurers. My room is furnished with Etruscan vases my own property, whose number is continually increasing by my landlord, the Chevalier d'Hancarville, author and editor of the magnificent Collection of Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, in four large folio volumes of painted vases, collected by Mr [now Sir William] Hamilton, the British minister, and others, in 468 plates, 117 in each volume, containing at least 600 engravings *.

* * * *

1768. I devote two days in every week to two persons of great genius; Mr Hamilton, and Lord Stormont ambassador from the court of Great Britain to Vienna, who is now at Rome for the second time. He is the most informed man [*le plus instruit*] of his rank I ever saw, and well versed in the Greek language. He married a Countess of Bunau, whose

* In another letter the Abbé says: "The editor, who is a man of good talents, gets, as Mr Hamilon tells me, 20,000 sterling by it.

whose death *, and a melancholy habit consequent to it, have induced him to undertake this journey. He has recovered in this happy climate, and by the sight of many curious and instructive articles to be found here.

* * * *

1765. I have formed an acquaintance with the famous Wilkes; and as he was here during the carnival, I had time to be with him; but he staid scarce eight days. He had with him a pretty woman, called *Corradina* of Parma; only it is pity she turned dancer. He brought her from Paris; and as she has an equipage kept for her at the expence of her admirer, she is a dear bit. They set off in a post-chaise and four for Naples; where he writes me he has hired a handsome house, on a pleasant eminence, out of the noise of the city, to finish his history of England from the revolution, and prepare a new edition of Churchill's works. He offered me an apartment in it; and I may possibly make him a visit next autumn. He has printed, in English, at Paris, " A Letter to the worthy Electors of the Borough of Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks, London, 1764;" which is not perhaps known in Germany, being very scarce in England.

From the Letters to Baron de Riedesel.

Nicolo Castellani, of one of the best families in Florence, who was in my time but sixteen, but is now at his full growth, has lost much of his beauty. He is certainly but little known; for the Florentine women find no beauty but in *the inanimate countenance of an Englishman.* The purest and most fixed ideas of beauty must be formed from works of marble, among which must be reckoned the head of a young fawn, with two small horns in front, lately found, 1763. It is now in the possession of Cavaceppi; but will soon become the property of some Englishman; for who will or can pay for it but an amateur of that nation?

* * * *

1763. They expect at Florence the King of England's brother, the Duke of York, whom I shall probably accompany at Rome. I hope he will have more perception than the Duke of G——, or I shall make a poor figure. They will show him all suitable honours as brother to the Elector of Hanover. I have talked with him, but have nothing else to do with him; for he would not see any thing; and staid but twelve days at Rome. There were 500 coaches at the feast which the Cardinal gave him.

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Among the English at Rome are Lord Spencer and his lady, with a great suite. She is the handsomest woman of her nation that I ever saw before; but there are many women at Rome as handsome.

* * * *

1764. Montague writes to me from Aleppo, that he could see nothing in Egypt because of the inroads of the Arabs.——Stosch is gone to Constantinople; and writes, that this celebrated Montague has carried off the wife of the Danish Consul at Alexandria. He sent him away for Holland, or rather persuaded him to settle his affairs. Some months after his departure, Montagu produced a letter, informing him of his death; and he then married his wife, whom he now carries with him into Syria.

* This lady was Henrietta-Frederica, daughter of Henry Count Bun[illegible], Saxon Envoy at the courts of Vienna and London. She died at Vienna, March 16, 1706.—His Lordship married again, in 1776, Louisa, third daughter of Charles Lord Cathcart.

* * * *

Montague will be here in a few days; but as he fears that his scandalous behaviour at Alexandria may be known, he desired a room for a few days among the Maronite monks, to whom I introduced him, that he might be perfectly *incognito*; but this was refused him. He wrote to the Abbot, that he wears a long beard, and has an Arab for his servant.

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1767. Every body lives here [at Rome] by working for the English.

* * * *

Engravings find the best market in England. The English soon grow tired of what they carry home. They make presents of them, and then they are sold.

* * * *

Among new publications, I was told of an English book, entitled, "Elements of Criticism, by Henry Home," three volumes 8vo, as a master-piece; and, on reading the dedication to the King, wherein the author insures to himself the approbation and esteem of his readers, I concluded it contained much new matter; but I find only the jargon of a little metaphysical reasoning. The chapter on beauty might as well have been written by an inhabitant of Greenland. I see more than ever, that Nature works no greater miracles in England than among us. The English will never be true connoisseurs in art; and neither we nor our grandchildren shall ever see the arts forsake Italy, to settle in Great Britain, as some Englishmen flatter themselves. I have pointed out, or at least attempted to point out, the physical causes in my "History of Art."

The Augustines bought, 1063, the library of Cardinal Passionei for 30,000 crowns; and the King of England [*il Re di la*] has got Cardinal Alexander's collection of prints for 14,000 crowns. There are no prints left in Rome except in the Bracciano palace. We must comfort ourselves with Raphael's pictures, which cannot be taken from the walls.

* * * *

1763. I have deferred my journey to Naples, at the desire of three English lords, the Duke of G——, with Lord G—— his brother, and Lord H——, to attend each of them about Rome. I have given each their day in the week, more out of respect to the Cardinal than from inclination: but at the end of a fortnight I broke with them; for not one of the three has any idea or taste for beauty.

* * * *

Several interesting discoveries have been made here. Among others, a deranged head of a young fawn, which exceeds every thing in beauty. It is never out of my mind; and I dream of it all night. Such a pleasure surpasses the amusements of the most brilliant court for a month.

1767. The celebrated Wilkes, with whom I was particularly intimate, has lost all his papers, letters, and 'History of England from the Revolution,' by a pretty Bolognese * dancer, whom he carried with him from Paris, and who set off in an English felucca, with a design, doubtless, to deliver up her stolen goods to the court of London.

Univ. Mag.

Observations on Shakespeare, *translated from the French of* M. Clement.

IF that maxim is founded on truth, which forbids us to enter into any dispute concerning taste, it ought to be attended to between different nations; particularly between the French and the English. If we regard their tra-

* She was before-mentioned to be a Parmesan.

tragedies as monstrous farces, they look upon ours as tedious soliloquy and romantic dialogue, clothed in the Gothic livery of rhyme. Betwixt these two wide extremes, there is surely some medium. The people of England are no less admirers than we are of the dramatic productions of ancient Greece. It is sufficient then to determine this literary dispute, to ascertain whether they or we approach nearest to the ancient models; and whether Racine or Shakespeare resemble most Sophocles and Euripides. It will therefore be no difficult matter to know which of the two nations have most closely formed their national taste upon the models of antiquity, upon which almost every polished nation has formed theirs. If it be found that the English writers have been more attentive to flatter the wild and savage taste of their countrymen, and that they have preserved more traces of their Gothic barbarity, it will be clear, that their taste is by no means so refined as ours.

When I read one of Shakespeare's plays, and reflect upon the numerous herd of his admirers and commentators, I cannot help being filled with astonishment: nor do I know whether my wonder proceeds most from the wild assemblage which compose their tragic farces, written in compliance with the spirit of the age in which he lived, and intended to be performed in a paltry tavern; or from that species of madness which has in our days seized three or four writers, who endeavour to make us look upon these monstrous dramas as the *chef d'œuvres* of nature and genius.—Do not imagine that you will satisfy those extravagant panegyrists in praising the scenes where Shakespeare has truly painted nature with the pencil of genius: It is not that which will content them; it is upon those things which appear to you to be the most absurd, childish, and deformed, and whatever is most disgusting; upon these you must bestow your encomiums, unless you wish to be thought to possess a depraved taste, and a narrow and contracted judgment. If in the tragedy of Othello, you should happen to laugh at seeing the dreadful catastrophe of that piece founded upon Desdemona's accidentally dropping a handkerchief, its being picked up by her confidant, and given to the perfidious Iago, and which he converts into the principal means of proving to Othello the infidelity of his wife, they will be extremely enraged; tell you it is a most profound and admirable invention, and that the idea of dropping a handkerchief out of a pocket upon the stage could only have come into the head of a man deeply skilled in the tragic art.

Have a care how you reject with disdain the madness of Hamlet, or the hideous scenes of grave-diggers amusing themselves with *mort-heads*; or the withcraft in Macbeth, with all the detail of toads, serpents, the wool of bats, the tongue of a dog, and the toes of frogs, all mixed together in a caldron, and a thousand other things of equal force: for they will not be long of proving to you, that these are so many traits of judgment and of genius sacred to the admiration of all ages.

You must not be in the least surprised to find one of his plays comprehending a period of 20 or 30 years; or that he should pass alternately from one city to another; or that, in the interval of a scene, (for Shakespeare knew nothing of the division of his pieces into acts), he should take a leap of 100 leagues; and that these trifling journeys should occur in almost every scene, or whenever it is necessary that one action should give place to another. Our new lawgivers will ridicule you and your antiquated rules: they will tell you, that to violate these mechanical

regulations, the offspring of dulneſs and of inſipidity, is the only way faithfully to imitate nature.

Neverthelefs we muſt be allowed to amuſe ourſelves a little with this abſurd veneration, this ecſtatic enthuſiaſm of the partiſans of the Engliſh poet, when we know that Shakeſpeare, who was acquainted with the ancients by means of bad tranſlations, was deſirous of compoſing regular pieces; but that having ſeen the regularities ill received by his ſpectators, who were both ignorant and barbarous, he had, in imitation of the Spaniſh *Calderon* locked up both Sophocles and Terence; and in all the rules of his poetry, had conformed to the ſtupid ruſticity of the people among whom he lived. Thus, it is not the genius of Shakeſpeare which they ſo anxiouſly hold forth as a rule and a model; but the barbarity of his age, which was the cauſe of the poet's deviating ſo widely from nature.

Amongſt thoſe who have ſtood forth as the champions of Shakeſpeare, few have diſtinguiſhed themſelves more by juſtneſs of remark and elegance of compoſition than Mrs Montague: "Shakeſpeare's plays," ſays that Lady, "were to be acted in a paltry tavern to an unlettered audience, juſt emerging from barbarity: the Greek tragedies were to be exhibited at the public charge, under the care and auſpices of the magiſtrates at Athens; where the very populace were critics in wit, and connoiſſeurs in public ſpectacles. The period when Sophocles and Euripides wrote, was that in which the fine arts and polite literature were in a degree of perfection, which ſucceeding ages have emulated in vain."

Who could ever imagine after this, that the wretched performances of ſo barbarous an age, intended for the amuſement of the rabble in a paltry tavern, could ever be compared with the prouctions of Greece at the moſt refined and flouriſhing æra of her hiſtory? Who could ever imagine, that after all theſe eulogiums beſtowed by Mrs Montague upon Sophocles and Euripides, that ſhe ſhould conſider as pedants every one who offered theſe poets as perfect models of imitation? Contradictions of this kind, however, are every where to be met with in her apology for Shakeſpeare. She ſays, That no one ought to find fault with an author for having faithfully copied nature, and repreſented the cuſtoms of the age in which he lived; and two lines above, ſhe complains, that "among theſe connoiſſeurs, whoſe acquaintance with mankind is formed in the library, not in the ſtreet, the camp, or village, whatever is unpoliſhed or uncouth, paſſes for fantaſtic and abſurd; though in fact it is a faithful repreſentation of a really exiſting character. M. Voltaire (ſhe adds) confeſſes, that ſome of the moſt admired tragedies in France are rather converſations than repreſentations of an action. It will hardly be allowed to thoſe who fail in the moſt eſſential part of an art, to ſet up their performances as models."

Voltaire ought rather to have ſaid, that our moſt admired plays are thoſe which have an action the moſt ſimple, eaſy, and tragic; which delineate the paſſions in a manner the moſt natural, and delight us with ſentiments of pity and of terror, without exhibiting to us any thing hideous, groſs, or abſurd. Such are our beſt tragedies, formed upon the models of the ancients; and ſuch is alſo the kind that Mrs Montague ſearches for among thoſe of her own country to oppoſe to them. After having informed us, that the pompous declamations of the French theatre are mere rhetorical touches, ſhe preſents as an admirable paſſage the following words of Macbeth;

One

One cry'd, God bless us! and, Amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands.
Listening their fear, I could not say, Amen,
When they did say, God bless us!
Act 2. scene 2.

Is this what she wishes to put in opposition to the sublime strokes of Corneille?

"We are told by a French critic, (continues that Lady,) that the great pleasure of their audience arises from a reflection on the difficulty of rhyming in that language." Who this fool of a critic is, I cannot say; but sure I am, Mrs Montague delights in railing against the French nation; for who can be so absurd as to say, that the only pleasure they derive from Phædrus or Cinna is from the reflection on the difficulty of rhyme? This Lady has copied the remarks of Voltaire upon the Œdipus of Corneille; and she adds, "The Œdipus of Corneille is so far below criticism, that I should not have taken any notice of it, but as it was necessary to bring a strong proof of the depravity of taste in those times." Where could this Lady have learned that Boileau, Racine, and all the best judges of the age of Lewis the XIV. admired the Œdipus of Corneille? and who is there who ever asserted that the taste of that age was perverted?

Mrs Montague next finds fault with Racine for having given characters to his heroes so widely different from what we find in history: and observe her criticism upon the character of Ulysses in Iphigenia; "When Ulysses, in the tragedy of Hecuba, comes to demand Polixinia to be sacrificed, how admirably is his conduct suited to our conception of him: He is cold, prudent, deaf to pity, blind to beauty, and to be moved only by consideration of the public weal. See him in the Iphigenia of Racine on a similar occasion, where he tells Agamemnon he is ready to cry;

Je suis pret de pleurer;

and examine whether there appears any thing of Ulysses upon the stage but his name."

This criticism is extremely unfortunate, as it is directed against one of the most striking features in the character of Ulysses; and above every thing, marks that insinuating manner, that engaging and persuasive eloquence, which are so excellently painted in Homer: for Ulysses only assumes this appearance of grief for the distresses of Agamemnon, in order to insinuate himself into that prince, and make him relish better the counsels which he is about to offer him; consequently this feigned and pretended grief corresponds perfectly with his subtile and crafty disposition.

Nor is this Lady more happy in her remarks upon Corneille, where she blames his misrepresentation of the Roman character. She ought not to have borrowed these observations from Voltaire, when she knew they did not succeed even with him.

Mrs Montague has bestowed a great deal of praise upon Shakespeare, for having taken the greatest part of the subjects of his historical plays from the history of his own country; and in order to make us admire the manner in which he has managed them, she gives, as an example of eloquence and genius the speech of Glocester:

Well, say there is no kingdom then for Richard, &c.

In speaking of the First and Second parts of Henry IV. this Lady takes up arms against every one who shall presume to ridicule that mixture of serious and comic, which is every where to be met with in his plays: and she remarks how skilfully Shakespeare follows the tradition of the Prince's having been engaged in a robbery. "The whole conduct of that incident," says Mrs Montague quite seriously, "is very artful: he rejects the proposal of the robbery, and

and only complies with playing a trick on the robbers; and care is taken to inform you, that the money is returned to its owners." We are at a loss to understand how any one can justify such absurdities in a tragedy; for it is our misfortune, from a false delicacy, to be blind to and insensible of these faithful imitations of a nature so brutal and so coarse.

She afterwards goes on to make an apology for the numerous herd of witches, magicians, hobgoblins, phantoms, and ghosts, in which Shakespeare every where abounds. It is amusing to see with what veneration Mrs Montague speaks of the wonderful genius of the English poet in causing his imaginary beings both act and speak; which has no other effect upon our dull comprehensions, but to make us laugh. And she presents to us, as an example of the true sublime, the ghost's speech to Hamlet.

> But that I am forbid
> To tell the secrets of my prison-house, &c.

I do not know whether this passage, or those that admire it, are most to be wondered at.

Mrs Montague points out with singular art and abilities, the beauties of the tragedy of Macbeth; which no doubt in many places is highly deserving of the eulogium she bestows upon it. The character of Macbeth, hurried on to the commission of a crime by ambition, and by the wicked counsels of the most detestable of women, but attached to virtue through means of his natural good disposition, and the struggles of conscience and agonies of remorse, is perhaps one of the most highly finished pieces that has ever been presented upon any stage. For Shakespeare, in spite of all his barbarity, must be confessed to have had a rare talent in drawing his characters: and fortunate had it been for posterity, had he lived in an age, and in a country, when the knowledge of the truly beautiful would have taught him to distinguish what was natural and easy from what was low and indelicate: For one would be as extravagant as the greatest part of his heroes, to look upon these monstrous dramas, although every where marked with passages of the true sublime, in any other light than as the performances of a man of remarkable genius, who perhaps would have pleased his nation less had he followed nature more chaste, or a model more regular.

Dialogue between a Philosopher and his Gardener. From the French of M. Mercier *.

Paradoxile. WHAT news, Mathurin?

Mathurin. Good news, Sir. My wife is just delivered of a chopping boy, who is to be christened to-night; and I feel, that, in consequence of this, I can work to-day with double spirit.

Par. You are very happy, then, Mathurin?

Math. Who would not be happy upon such an occasion? Had I time, I could find in my heart to dance to my own music.

Par. But how came you to be so overjoyed, my friend, when your child is about to enter upon a scene of wretchedness and sorrow?

Math. Oh! for that matter, let him feel no more misery than his father, and all will go well. If he be subject to the attacks of grief, he is equally certain of pleasure in its turn. Can the one exist without the

* The design of this dialogue is to expose the futility of the numerous systems of *generation.*

the other? If he be not indolent, if he apply himself to labour, he will have no cause to regret his coming into the world. I am not myself displeased at being here.

Par. What! are you happy?

Math. Happy? undoubtedly I am happy.

Par. Good. You only think so.

Math. Only think so! Why, I feel plainly enough what I do really feel. Do you mean to make me believe that I am unhappy? Don't attempt that. I am very contented, and particularly pleased every time my wife is brought to bed, for I am then relieved of a burden. I never complain of what I cannot help. I choose rather to enjoy what God in his goodness grants me, than to vent my complaints in useless murmurs. It was for this reason that I married, because it is a great pleasure to have a pretty woman for your wife, who loves and caresses you; and a still greater to embrace the child whom she fondles on her knees, and nourishes with her milk.

Par. Do you know how your child came into the world?

Math. Came into the world! Why it came just the same way as other children come. The son of a king cames exactly in the same manner: It is all a———————And, zounds, when I think upon it, it is no bad lesson for your great folks.

Par. It is not that I mean——— How do you think you are able to produce a being like yourself?

Math. A pretty sort of a question truly! When I plant a tree, I fix the shoot in the earth, and then leave it; and it grows up when the good God gives it his blessing. Your fine reasoners, you will observe, Sir, do not always get the finest children.

Par. But what notion have you of the mystery of generation?

Math. If it be a mystery, it may remain a mystery for me: I shall not trouble my head about it. God wishes to conceal his secrets, since he performs them under our very eyes without our being able to see them.

Par. But pray, what do you know, or what do you imagine, with regard to this?

Math. I neither know any thing, nor imagine any thing, about the matter. I know when it is proper to plant a tree; but how the tree grows, I am ignorant. It is the same thing with children, I suppose. They come into the world we don't know how: but we know how to make them come; and the rest is, in my opinion, of very little consequence.

Par. How! of very little consequence? You do not know, then, that this science, if well understood, would afford us the means of conducting the human race to the very height of perfection; and that, instead of the fools whom we now see in such numbers, philosophers only, and men of genius, would cover the face of the earth.

Math. But if every body possessed genius and philosophy, there would be no more fools; and then who would admire your men of genius and learning? Indeed, indeed, your philosophers would be fairly caught. But we do not want philosophers about us, but men of good hearts, like you, my dear master; for you are really a good man. Yet, allow me to tell you, that your actions are much better than your words.

Par. Go. If I am not better, it is only because I have not yet sufficient knowledge. But I wish you would tell me freely your ideas concerning generation.

Math. I have not a single idea upon the subject, I tell you. You, who are a doctor, ought to inform me of the whole matter. Yet, betwixt us two, it would be better to get a child yourself, than to puzzle your brain about the way it comes into the world. But since your know-

child

ledge is so great, do explain to me your whole doctrine. I shall employ my spade mean while, not to lose time.——Let us see. How do you arrange the fabric of men? Were you ever in the manufactory?

Par. Not quite; but nearly so.

Math. Bless my soul! What is it you say, Sir?

Par. I have opened two or three hundred she-goats after copulation; and by the assistance of my dissecting knife, I have followed in the ramifications of the veins————

Math. What! You have, then, made such cruel experiments? You have commenced hangman to become philosopher! Instead of sparing these poor animals, you have butchered them for no purpose in the world.—Zounds, this is a pretty way indeed! To think to discover the principle of life by putting animals to death.

Par. Your good sense charms me. I made this philosophical massacre with regret; but the desire of knowing nature——

Math. Ah! rather remain ignorant like me, and do harm to nothing. Bless me! were you allowed to proceed, your curiosity might lead you to disembowel our ——— pardon my freedom——— all only to see the better.

Par. O, tell always what you think. I wish speech to be as free as thought. I prefer your conversation to the conversation of many philosophers.

Math. Well, hear then; you are a very good man, as long as that same plaguy curiosity does not come across you. You would not even lift your little finger against a child; but when the dæmon of knowledge takes possession of your mind, you are more cruel, of yourself alone, than all the sportsmen in the country. The people of the village have some reason to say that you are a little cracked.——You smile——I never told any body, but I have seen you make experiments which have made me blush.

Par. Upon my word, my friend, I never thought of blushing. I saw all this with the eye of a philosopher.

Math. Go, go; it is not thus that one becomes a philosopher. You are here in the world; and what the devil matter is it how you came!

Par. I would wish to discover the origin of an animal so singular as man. The moment of casting a statue, is the very moment which impresses upon it that grace and beauty which is afterwards to charm the beholder. Now, if we knew the *mould* of the human race, we might fashion it at our pleasure; and art here, as well as in other things, might come in to the assistance of nature. If you knew every thing that has been imagined on this subject, you would, doubtless, forgive my experiments.

Math. Well, inform me of all this.

Par. Hear, then, my friend: It wanted but little that you and all mankind had never existed.

Math. Oh! oh! this is a comical story upon my word.———The world has had a lucky escape of it! But how happened all this?

Par. We must proceed in order. Listen attentively. There are millions upon millions of germs, more innumerable than the grains of dust, which, though formed for developing themselves, yet perish, and will never rise to life. *Your* germ, whether luckily or unluckily for you, I cannot tell, has developed itself.

Math. I am not sorry for it.——

Par. You have increased in bulk, you have acquired sensations, while millions of others have sunk into non-existence. Every thing depended upon the first man; and the universe itself has originally been only a par-

ticular germ favoured among millions of others.

Math. What! has the world grown up juſt as I have done? Do you really believe this?

Par. I do indeed. The world may have ariſen from a germ not ſo large as an egg.

Math. [*laughing.*] How droll a thing philoſophy is!———And the hen which laid this egg!

Par. The ſun, the moon, the earth, the ſea, the preſent and all future generations, depended all of them, I tell you, like yourſelf, upon a very few things.

Math. [*laughing louder.*] Upon the hen; upon the hen?

Par. Yes; you, for inſtance, you were in your father; and your father and you along with him were in your grandfather; and your grandfather and your father and you were in your great grandfather; and your great-grandfather, and your great-great grandfather, and your great-great-great-grandfather, and you, were in the loins of our father Adam, when he walked in the garden.

Math. Then I walked along with him? Bleſs my ſoul and body! I have not deſerted the vocation of my father.—I am always in the garden.

Par. Very right. But upon what did you depend then, you and the reſt of mankind?

Math. O Lord! I was ſo little then!

Par. And do you think yourſelf greater now? How miſerably you are miſtaken! What is your figure of five feet ſix upon the face of the globe? Scarcely have you appeared, when you are effaced. The firſt ſtep which your ſon makes puſhes you to the tomb. There is no repoſe in nature; the path of life is the path to death: the reſiſtleſs courſe of things hurries you along: you ſuffer by your exiſtence, and you ſhall die by neceſſity.

Math. Excellent conſolation indeed! Is this what you call philoſophy? It is at leaſt not decked in the colours of the roſe.

Par. You would not chooſe to be deceived?

Math. No.

Par. Attend, then, to the truth.

Math. Let us ſee, for once, of what complexion ſhe is.

Par. You are like the flowers which you rear.

Math. What! I?

Par. Yes. You are a walking plant: They are produced, they grow, they decay and periſh in your garden, by the ſame laws which make you live.

Math. So I am a walking plant?

Par. Undoubtedly. Your ſtomach, which you fill with groſs food, repreſents the roots which, placed in the earth, imbibe the juice which makes them grow and live. The flowers reſpire and tranſpire, juſt as you do, nouriſh themſelves, and throw off their ſuperfluities juſt as you do; they embrace each other under your very eyes; they make love.

Math. My flowers make love! This is a new myſtery indeed.

Par. Yes; ignorant as thou art, who haſt eyes and cannot ſee.

Math. How, Sir?

Par. Lay down your ſpade, draw near, and learn to reſpect philoſophy.

Math. I comprehend nothing of it; I ought, therefore, to reſpect it.

Par. Contemplate the *calix* of that tulip; behold the ſummit of the ſtamen; or rather that male flowret, which bends amorouſly towards the female flowret, and endeavours to dart forward its farina. You diſcover every where the eagerneſs of the male flowret to approach the flowret of the other ſex. If you wiſh to be an eye-witneſs of the ſport itſelf, take a male flowret properly cloſed, preſs it ſuddenly and neatly, and you will ſee a duſty ſmoke inſtantly

ſtantly evaporate, and which will cover the *piſtil*. The flowers are generated thus, by the ſame principle by which you yourſelf came into the world. The ſame is the caſe with minerals. The ſtones are produced in the ſame manner as man. They all require a *matrix*, a cover, a ſtring, and a *placenta*.

Math. Amazing! My very head turns at theſe names. Pray, Sir, did my ſpade come into the world thro' the ſame channel with myſelf?

Par. Yes; and the iron in the mine has developed itſelf by the ſame laws with your body. This innumerable multitude of ſuns, and habitable worlds, which I explained to you the laſt time——

Math. O yes, I remember, I remember. I dreamed the whole night of ſtars which were bigger than our village.

Par. Remember, then, my leſſons. All this immenſe ſyſtem, I tell you, may once have been contained in a ſingle grain not ſo large as a pea.

Math. You might at leaſt ſay a *bean*, maſter.

Par. No.——The milky way, which I ſhowed you through my teleſcope, is a bundle of little worlds, which have burſt their ſhell only about 60 or 80 years ago. Stars iſſue from the womb of ſtars. The greateſt globe in the ſyſtem of the univerſe has had a germ as well as the fly, as well as the moſt diminutive inſect which is the ſport of the winds. The winds themſelves ſcatter the univerſal ſeeds of exiſtence.—

Math. And ſhake my apricots.

Par. What is this to the purpoſe? Don't interrupt me. It appears, that Venus has lately engendered a new ſatellite: Our earth formerly begot the moon; a people, called the Egyptians, had the certificate of her birth, which certificate is ſince unfortunately loſt. But the earth is not yet ſo old, but that ſhe may procreate a ſecond moon.

Math. Which will ſupply the place of thoſe lantherns, for which we now pay ſo dear. Will we get back our money, then, Sir?

Par. People never return money, let what will happen.

Math. Then you had better employ yourſelf in deviſing ſome method to get the money back, than in racking your brain with the notion that the ſtars get children.

Par. What! will the groſsneſs of the world, then, hinder you from perceiving, that every thing goes on in the univerſe at large juſt as in your garden; that the ſun engenders ſuns, juſt as the grain of your ſalads engenders ſalads? Reflect then, that, if all mankind were to periſh, you alone might be ſufficient for their reproduction.

Math. I alone, Sir?

Par. Yes; you and your wife together.

Math. Indeed! No more of this, for God's ſake.

Par. You are a univerſe in miniature. The univerſe is only a great living being, ſubject to the ſame laws which govern you. Nay, at bottom, what we call great or little, is only an illuſion of the eyes. The moment you exiſt you are as great as the greateſt thing in the world: There is no longer any ſtandard by which you can be meaſured. You are a part at the ſame time and the whole.

Math. May the devil fetch me, if I underſtand a ſyllable of this.

Par. Liſten, I beg of you—— Sometimes a *vortex* falls ſick, diſſolves, and begins to rot like one of your peaches; at another time it enjoys all the vigour of youth. Its duration reaches to ſome millions of years; you die at eighty, or a hundred; this is all the difference. The vortex may have originated from an egg as well as you.

Math.

Math. So, I too myself proceeded from an egg?

Par. Undoubtedly. This is the common origin of all beings, of a *sun* equally and a *fly*.

Math. I began to exist, then, inclosed in a shell? I don't much like this sort of imprisonment. I am afraid of having a beak. I would rather choose to adopt their opinion, who break all these eggs in pieces, and who leave me a broad face, without any prominence.

Par. Not badly reasoned——I knew we would make something of you. You like the notion of *organical moleculæ* better, then?

Math. Pray, what sort of things are these, Sir?

Par. They are small similar particles of matter, which make up among them a nose, an arm, a foot, a finger, a toe; and which coalesce by affinity.

Math. By affinity! What does that mean? I comprehend nothing of it, Sir—I comprehend nothing.

Par. Why, some of these particles are quicker, some slower. The alert eye, accordingly, and the vigilant nose, get the start of all the lazy eyes and loitering noses. They arrange themselves with wonderful nicety in their mould, except when they come in pairs, and are of equal strength; for there is, in that case, a stout battle, which ends commonly in producing a monster with two heads or four arms. But, for the most part, these *moleculæ*, like well-bred people, who never pretend to seat themselves in an arm-chair which is already occupied, either range themselves sideways, or retire altogether, when they find there is no room. These particles take each their respective stations, under the same form which they had in the individual whence they flowed. Upon this individual they model themselves.

Math. But if all these little beings are alive, why do they all sacrifice themselves for the production of a single, and the same animal? If they are alive, let them frolic it away by themselves; if dead, their reunion cannot revive them. Besides, there must be something which unites them, like cement in a building. Where is the cement of your *organical moleculæ*? I confess I am still in the clouds.

Par. If you do not like this system, what think you of primitive particles of matter, endowed with sense and intelligence? The supposition is easy; and they may form a co-ordinate series among themselves, in proportion to their masses and the degrees of their force, according to the ideas they have conceived.

Math. This is Hebrew to me, and, perhaps, to you too.

Par. Well, what think you then of the theory of successive progression by——

Math. I won't get a child the more with all these fine words.

Par. Or will this other not do for you, of the brain forming by degrees the rest of the machine?

Math. I don't care a farthing for all they can say upon the subject.

Par. Here is another, then, to satisfy you. How do you like the notion of a full formed man compressed into the smallest compass imaginable, and dilating himself in proportion to the contraction he experiences?

Math. Stop. I understand this a little better, though not quite clearly.

Par. Well, then, will the seminal animalcules please you, which are dispersed every where through the air, which we swallow when we are hungry, and which prove afterwards so favourable to the operations of love? You can distinguish *celery* from another plant?

Math. When you come to celery, I can understand the meaning of it. ——But I will dress a sallad for you to-

to-night, in order to cool your blood; for, begging your pardon, my dear maſter, you have a little ſpice of the madman.

Par. How! while I reaſon thus with you?

Math. You muſt have meant only to laugh at me.—But if I could write as I can read, I could make a dozen ſyſtems like yours.

Par. You could, indeed!

Math. Yes, indeed, could I. Don't people make clocks ſpeak juſt as they pleaſe? It is the ſame with nature. She ſpeaks not a ſingle word to any body; but the gentlemen philoſphers wiſh to make her ſpeak. The diſcovery of a method to exterminate the caterpillars and other vermin which deſtroy our fruits, is of more importance than to be gueſſing how we came into the world. Pray, tell me why the academicians have not rather thought of deſtroying the breed of theſe vermin, than looking at the ſtars, who laugh at them as they fly off in the morning? Is not a good peach better than a world which you ſee with difficulty at the end of a glaſs?

Par. There is the higheſt pleaſure in contemplating the univerſe at large. You yourſelf confeſs that you breathe more at eaſe when you look at the ſky. There are gardeners, too, above, juſt like you, who dig the earth, and rear plants.

Math. Would to heaven I could find myſelf in a planet, where, during ſummer, it would but rain for half an hour every day! I would not, in that caſe, be obliged to fatigue myſelf with drawing water conſtantly, and thus tiring both my arms and my head.

Par. You have broached a dreadful queſtion juſt now, my friend Mathurin. What, do you complain of phyſical and moral evil?——But this I will explain to you at our next converſation. At preſent I am going to watch the arrival of a comet, which is expected ſoon.

Math. And I ſhall go to gather a ſalad?——But, maſter, have I any reaſon to be afraid of this comet? They ſay that the tails of theſe ladies pour down dreadful inundations. Do make her turn her face a little towards us.

Par. There is no reaſon, my friend, to apprehend any danger: But ſhould the comet approach rather too near the earth, you may conſole yourſelf before hand, by reflecting, that all will be over in a moment. A univerſal ſhock for the ſpace of a minute, and all is paſt. ——You will die in the company of all the emperors, all the grandees, and all the philoſophers of the world.

Math. A very pretty conſolation this! Is it not ſtill to die? I value my life as high as they do theirs. Do rid me of my apprehenſions from the comet, or I will have no more heart for my work.

Par. Make yourſelf eaſy. The highway in which theſe planets travel, is ſo broad as to afford them ſufficient elbow-room.

Math. So much the better, ſay I. For ſhould it come into their heads to make love, as you were ſaying ſome time ago, and ſhould indulge themſelves in a little frolic, like that of my flowers, what would become of us?

Par. Go, go. Theſe grand and majeſtic ſtars, in their vaſt and ſtupenduous revolutions, diſpatch the teſtimonies of their love acroſs the immenſity of ſpace, to diſtances ſo remote as to be almoſt immeaſureable.

Math. A fortunate circumſtance this, indeed. Many thanks to their majeſties for their condeſcenſion. But I would not wiſh to be a planet; for, when once our wife gets out of the ſtraw, we will underſtand one another very well; we won't make

make love, not we indeed, like your suns.

Par. Go; your heavy head is itself alone worth all the suns and stars in the creation.

Math. Ah! Sir, you so perplex and bewilder this poor head of mine: But supper is about to be served up, and you will have no dessert unless I leave you.—Farewell.

Par. Above all things, don't forget my strawberries.

Math. [*going.*] Thank God, I think more upon them than upon all your worlds.

Answer to Ledwich's *Observations on the Religion of the* Druids.

A Dissertation "on the Religion of the Druids," is inserted in the seventh volume of *Archæologia**. It contains various remarks on other subjects also; and from the whole, the author draws the following conclusions.

"1. That the Druids possessed no *internal* or *external* doctrine, either veiled by symbols or clouded in ænigmas, or any religious tenets but the charlatanerie [that is, quackery] of Barbarian priests, and the grossest Gentile superstition.

"2. That the arts and sciences have flourished among people now savage, in places now desarts; and in times beyond the reach of history or chronology: that there is an established circuitous vicissitude in human affairs; and that the *annus Platonicus* is not quite ideal"

Leaving the *first* conclusion to be fully examined by the admirers of the Druids, I shall content myself with making some cursory observations on it.

The author appears too precipitate when he suspects that Cæsar wrote of the Druids "more like a *traveller* than a philosopher;" and, probably, "substituted the Roman in the place of the Druidic tenets." There were men of science and observation in Cæsar's army; and he could not have taken such liberties, and been safe from detection.

It seems hard not to allow "either *internal* or *external* doctrine to the Druids:" for the author himself lays it down as certain, that "mankind, in the various stages from rudeness to civility, will be found to have the same *religious sentiments*;" and wherever there are *religious sentiments*, there must be *doctrine*, either *internal* or *external*.

Besides, it has been always asserted, and this author does not confute the assertion, that the Druids taught the immortality of the soul. If *this* be not a *doctrine*, I know not what it is that deserves that name: though, indeed, if the world continue to improve, as it has done in my time, *that doctrine* may chance to be neither *internal* nor *external* amongst gentlemen on the Continent, who have travelled in the regions of the new philosophy.

The *second* conclusion is of more moment than any speculative opinion as to the tenets and manners of the Druids; for it is adverse to the truth of the Mosaical history. We may well presume, that the author of the tract under review, did not perceive the inferences which might be drawn from his philosophical *jeu d'esprit*.

He begins with this very liberal concession, "I am free to confess, that there seems to have been a very remote period, *of which we have scarce a glimpse*, when knowledge had attained to its present perfection."

"Knowledge" is a word of a very

* See Edinburgh Magazine for September, p. 118.

very indefinite signification; let us try how the phrase will sound when applied to different arts and sciences.

"There seems, then, to have been a very remote period *of which we have scarce a glimpse*," when the doctrine of gravitation and attraction, and the theory of colours, were as well described as they have been by Sir Isaac Newton and his followers; when the chasms in the sun were measured, and the *Georgium sidus*, by means of most excellent telescopes, distinctly observed.

"There seems to have been a very remote period *of which we have scarcely a glimpse*," when as formidable a train of battering canon as ever a modern king of France brought into the field, was employed in besieging as strong a citadel as ever Vauban or Coehorn constructed.

Now let us see what proofs are brought in support of this concession.

"Galen says, that no man or age is sufficient to *perfect* any art or science.—When we behold them advanced to such astonishing maturity in the ancient empires [of Egypt, Media, and Chaldæa,] they must have been long before known and cultivated."

Here again there is an ambiguity of language. As the works of Galen are contained in many folios, and the passage alluded to is not pointed out, I am at a loss to know what is meant by *perfect*. If Galen meant, that *ideal* or *possible* perfection in any art or science could not be attained to by one man, or in one age, he spake truly, but nothing to our purpose; for it is likely, that such perfection will not be attained to by any man in any age. But if he meant to speak of great excellence displayed in arts and sciences, his observation is crude; and he might have convinced himself that it was so, merely by casting his eyes around him, and comparing what he saw with what he knew of Grecian history. Coins, pictures, temples, heroic poems, the drama itself, and the forms of theatrical exhibitions, would all of them have contradicted Galens aphorism; and have shown, that the distance of time between rudeness and high refinement was frequently not great; that much had been done in one century, and very much in two or three.

Modern times will show still more clearly, that there is nothing in Galens observations. Of this many examples might be given; but it is sufficient to select some that must be obvious to every superficial reader.

Moveable types had not been inventy thirty years when Jenson printed at Venice; and every one, the least conversant in books, knows to what maturity the art of printing was brought by Jenson.

About sixty years after the introduction of a compleat fount of Greek types, Stephens printed in Greek: and the ablest type-founders since those times have been proud to imitate the types used by him.

Smith did the head of Czar Peter, and the horse in the portrait of the Duke of Schomberg, about forty years after the invention of *mezzotinto* by Prince Rupert. If our modern artists, who receive five times the encouragement that Smith did, think that they can excel him, let them make the experiment: It is known *where* the pictures are which Smith copied, and *who* is their munificent owner.

Diodorus Siculus [lib. v.] is next quoted, to prove, "that learning visited the parching sands of Africa"; and Pliny [lib. vii. cap. 56.], that "it visited the chilling regions of the North." The passage in Diodorus Siculus is not to be found by the direction given. Pliny, indeed, says that some persons ascribed the invention of the potter's wheel to Anacharsis the Scythian. I need not stay to prove that this is a mistake.

A transition is made to Captain Carver,

ver, "who obſerved near the ſhores of the Miſſiſſippi an intrenchment; its front to the country, its rear covered by the river, with a ditch and angles." Captain Carver adds, "perhaps the hints I have here given may ſuggeſt to us very different ideas of the ancient ſtate of realms, that we now believe to have been from the earlieſt periods only the habitations of ſavages *."

But Captain Carver alſo ſays, that he never viſited any country which had not been formerly viſited by Europeans; ſo this ſolitary intrenchment, on which an hypotheſis is founded, may have been the work of the French during ſome of their incurſions in the laſt century.

Captain Cook and Mr Forſter give an account of "*ſtatues* of an amazing ſize found in Eaſter Iſland in the ſouthern ocean;—the whole as well executed as any piece of *plain work* † in Europe. They are at a loſs to account for thoſe aſtoniſhing and ſtupendous productions, when they conſider the ability of the preſent inhabitants. Theſe iſlanders do not now exceed 700: they have no machinery, or any working tools but thoſe made of ſtone, bone, or ſhells;—yet theſe immenſe remains demonſtrate, that there was a period when *they* were not only acquainted with the arts and ſciences, but were no mean proficients therein.

It is plain, that the modern inhabitants did not erect thoſe monuments. *When* they were erected, we know not; for we can learn nothing from hiſtory or chronology in the Eaſtern Iſland.

I am ſurpriſed that Mr Forſter ſhould have been at a loſs to account for thoſe remains. We know, that the preſent inhabitants of Tadmor and Balbec could not have erected the buildings of which ſuch noble remains are to be ſeen in thoſe places; and we conclude, that they muſt have been erected by a different race of men. Such would have been our concluſion, although we had obtained no aid from hiſtory or chronology as to the ancient ſtate of Tadmor and Balbec; and ſuch alſo muſt our concluſion be as to the monuments in the Eaſtern Iſland. They may have been erected a thouſand or two thouſand years ago by men who reſided in that iſland, and afterwards abandoned it, or were expelled from it; juſt as the Greeks and Romans erected monuments of their architectonical knowledge, in countries which they afterwards abandoned, or from which they were expelled Mr Forſter will hardly aſcribe this to "the circuitous viciſſitude of human affairs," or bring it as a proof, "that the Platonic year is not quite ideal."

The author proceeds to obſerve, that, "equally beyond the reach of hiſtory or ingenuity, is it to account for the time when the Calmuc Tartars were ſo enlightened as to make molten images of gold, ſilver, and braſs; to form hilts of ſwords, and ornaments for ſaddles and bridles; yet theſe, and precious ſtones, mixed with the aſhes of the dead, are taken from their tombs ſcattered over their deſerts."

The account of thoſe tombs was drawn up by Paul Demidoff; and is to be found in *Archæologia*, v. ii. p. 222,—226. To that account there is ſubjoined Obſervations by Mr *Forſter*, p. 227.—235. in which that gentleman, by his ingenuity and hiſtorical knowledge, has demonſtrated, that the tombs cannot be more ancient than the times of Edward I. king of England, and that they may be near a century latter; that is, between

* I do not believe that North America "was, from *the earlieſt periods*, the habitation of ſavages:" On the contrary, I am perſuaded that it was not peopled at all till very lately, perhaps not above a thouſand years ago.

† Query, As to the meaning of "ſtatues of plain work?"

tween the 1295 and the 1370. This surely is not an æra *beyond the reach of history*. There are other observations in Mr Forster's tract which well merit to be perused: They are not in the style of lively French theory, but in that of careful German inquiry: A style which I presume to recommend to my countrymen.

Of the *original military weapons* of the ancient Irish, I shall say little. They are described to be like *celtes;* and i presume that they are such. The author adds, that "they are older than our acquaintance with the Romans or any civilized nation." This must be a mistake; for the Phœnicians, who carried on a very lucrative trade with the Scilly Islands [Cassiterides], must have known Ireland; and it is impossible to say when their acquaintance with it began.

In conclusion it is said, "I shall mention but one instance more of learning flourishing in a country and at a time of which there are no collateral proofs or surviving memorials. These were the Turduli, or Turditani, a people of Spain, who, *as* Strabo *informs us*, had grammatical, historical, and law-writings, above 6000 years old."

There are some little inaccuracies in this quotation from Strabo, which I purposely overlook. One inaccuracy, however, is too important to be overlooked. Strabo does not inform us of what he himself believed; but of what the Turditani [the people of Tartessus, a Phœnician colony] said concerning the antiquity of letters amongst them. The difference between information given or received by Strabo is considerable.

It is plain, that Strabo could not have believed the people of Tartessus when they spake so wildly. It must have appeared incredible to him, that the Phœnicians conveyed the art of writing into Spain, and established a colony in that country, many thousand years before the arrival of Cadmus in Greece.

The author thus concludes: "This is a mere fiction, says Bochart: because, when Strabo wrote, the world was not more than 2400 years from the deluge."

The reasoning of Bochart is not good, unless on the supposition of the truth of the Moisaical history. But Bochart, as he believed it himself, was led to suppose that his *learned* readers believed it; and this is all the apology that can be made for him.

A.

Mahomet.—*A Dream.*

Standing on the brink of the sea, I amused myself in contemplating the proud and foaming billows that dashed with fury against the sandy beach. One while they rushed with impetuosity, as if about to devour the earth; another while they retired at the command of that Being who has written upon the shore, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

There had been thrown out upon the sand an oyster, which the most swelling and impetuous surge could not recover: upon its opening a little to the sun, as if to refresh itself with his rays, I observed something sparkling within; and looking more attentively, I discovered that what had struck my view was a small golden bell, with a tongue of pearl, inscribed with extremely beautiful characters. By the help of a good glass I read with astonishment the following words: "You are now invested with the power of calling from the regions of the dead any spirit you please." I exclaimed: "Heaven bless the author of such a gift!" and I rung the bell.

All

All at once a most dazzling spectacle presented itself to my view: A beam of glory seemed to descend from the orb of the sun, and directed itself to the place where I stood; while an angel, gliding with rapidity along this luminous conductor, appeared before me.

I fell prostrate on the earth, covering my face with my hands; but a soft and majestic voice calling me, I raised myself up, and beheld a youth of exquisite beauty. His fair hair was tied gracefully behind; a turban of an azure colour surrounded his brows; and his robe, of a dazzling white, was tucked up with knots of gold. "The Ancient of days, (said he), that Being who weighs the ocean in the hollow of his hand, has deigned to send me to satisfy your requests."

Immediately a temple of alabaster, in form of a rotunda, was raised around me; and a voice addressed me thus: "Name, then, among the children of men, and of those who are destined to inherit eternal day, him whom you wish to see."

Several illustrious personages crowded upon my memory; Sesostris, Abraham, Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, Cromwell, &c. &c.; when, in my confusion, I named aloud, "Mahomet."

Instantly his shade arose from the pavement of the temple, and I viewed at leisure the founder of the Mussulman religion and power, the conqueror of Mecca and Arabia, and the fortunate husband of so many handsome women. He had an air of authority, a majestic countenance, and most expressive eyes. "Why," said I to him, "did you set yourself up for a prophet? wherefore did you thus impose upon mankind?"—Mahomet darted a stern look at me, and I was struck with his grandeur. He was silent; but his silence was that of dignity and disdain. He had a book under his arm, and he trampled upon a sword, as if ashamed of ever having employed it. But his book seemed dear to him; and there sparkled from it a luminous ray, which convinced me that it was full of that Deity whose power and glory it so awfully announced.

I addressed him again: "Why have you abused the credulity of your countrymen? Why have you pretended to revelations?" A solemn voice, proceeding from a lofty column of fine jasper, answered me in the following words:

"Accuse not a great man who has been revered by so considerable a part of the world, and who has so much contributed to the destruction of idolatry. Do you know what is contained in this book? Ill-grounded calumny may charge a great personage with imaginary crimes; but can it combat the universal respect of nations, or can it annihilate the veneration which has lasted for so many ages? His precepts, yet living, and spread over a vast surface of the globe, were established by the power of great abilities. Yes, such a legislator, perceiving that mankind would certainly reject the authority of one like themselves, found it necessary to have recourse to heaven for the precepts he wished to inculcate upon earth. Beware therefore of blaming him, or of giving him the appellation of knave or impostor: his sage and useful laws are the expression of the divine will; so far from offering prejudice to men, they persuade them to their true interests. And as the whole universe affords conviction of a supreme intelligence, who has established moral as well as physical laws, this great man exhibits himself as the herald or enlightened interpreter of these divine laws: he reveals them with a tone of majesty corresponding to their importance; he establishes civil police on a religious foundation, a

a foundation sacred and necessary; and his authority is founded on the dignity and integrity of his cause.

"If the ancient legislators have mixed fables and reveries with important and sublime truths, it was only for the purpose of making the latter pass. Time, circumstances, and the very nature of the human mind, always fond of the marvellous, may each of them force a legislator to embellish his morality and religion with the charms of fable: The former may be considered as the body, and is susceptible of various modifications without danger; the other is the real soul of this religious establishment.

"Cease then, ye blind mortals; cease to rank among impostors those enlightened benefactors of the human race, because they have conformed themselves to its foibles, and have left behind them some unavoidable errors, in order to make their useful doctrines and morals more readily adopted! Those errors were not fabricated by them, but by a blind multitude in a more early period: a religion purely metaphysical, could not have been understood at that time, nor perhaps could it be understood even at this day.

"Be just then, ye weak mortals, and give thanks to those who first taught the idea of a Divinity who observes all our actions; and who, according to them, will dispense a just retribution; to those who have instituted certain days for bringing mankind together, and for uniting them in society; who have forbidden murder, robbery, and injustice; have brought to light that sublime and consolatory doctrine, the immortality of the soul; established the rites of sepulture; who have recommended charity, respect for parents, the obligation of oaths, and a lawful subordination of ranks; in a word, who have laid down a system of morality, to which even at the present day nothing could be added, and which more than all other sciences bears the impression of the one supreme image of the eternal will.

"It would be difficult to decide to what extent a man, who wanted, even in these more enlightened days, to propagate a new system of religion, might avail himself of the engine of enthusiasm and the marvellous. His method would be tedious and uncertain, if he proceeded by means of conviction only; but if he laid hold of the imagination in some bold and striking manner, perhaps he would instantly bring about an useful revolution. And tell me, who is the man that would not pardon, in a modern legislator, a little innocent deceit, that might be necessary in promulgating among an ignorant, superstitious, and barbarous people, a code of laws founded on reason, wisdom, and benevolence?"

The voice then ceased. Mahomet, still silent and immoveable, with disdain in his countenance, gave me a look expressive of his superiority, and with placid dignity re-entered the earth. Immediately the temple with its dome disappeared.

I awaked from my dream, fully determined upon sending to my neighbour Doctor *Lavater*, the great physiognomist, a sketch of the armed prophet, the author of the Koran. Great men anciently were authors and sometimes sovereigns. O, my countrymen, what glorious times were these!

Some Particulars concerning the Escape of the Grandson of King James II. *By* J. Boswell, *Esq.*

PRINCE Charles Edward, after the battle of Culloden, was conveyed to what is called the *Long Island*, where he lay for some time concealed. But

But intelligence having been obtained where he was, and a number of troops having come in queſt of him, it became abſolutely neceſſary for him to quit that country without delay. Miſs Flora Macdonald, then a young lady, animated by what ſhe thought the ſacred principle of loyalty, offered, with the magnanimity of a heroine, to accompany him in an open boat to Sky, though the coaſts they were to quit were guarded by ſhips. He dreſſed himſelf in women's clothes, and paſſed as her ſuppoſed maid by the name of *Betty Bourke*, an Iriſh girl. They got off undiſcovered, though ſeveral ſhots were fired to bring them to, and landed at Mugſtot, the ſeat of Sir Alexander Macdonald. Sir Alexander was then at Fort Auguſtus with the Duke of Cumberland; but his lady was at home. Prince Charles took his poſt upon a hill near the houſe. Flora Macdonald waited on Lady Margaret, and acquainted her of the enterpriſe in which ſhe was engaged. Her ladyſhip, whoſe active benevolence was ever ſeconded by ſuperior talents, ſhowed a perfect preſence of mind and readineſs of invention, and at once ſettled, that Prince Charles ſhould be conducted to old Raſay, who was himſelf concealed with ſome ſelect friends. The plan was inſtantly communicated to Kingſburgh, who was diſpatched to the hill to inform the Wanderer, and carry him refreſhments. When Kingſburgh approached, he ſtarted up, and advanced, holding a large knotted ſtick, and in appearance ready to knock him down, till he ſaid, "I am Macdonald of Kingſburgh, come to ſerve your Highneſs." The Wanderer anſwered, "It is well;" and was ſatisfied with the plan.

After dinner, Flora Macdonald on horſeback, and her ſuppoſed maid and Kingſburgh, with a ſervant carrying ſome linen, all on foot, proceeded towards that gentleman's houſe. Upon the road was a ſmall rivulet, which they were obliged to croſs. The Wanderer, forgetting his aſſumed ſex, that his clothes might not be wet, held them up a great deal too high. Kingſburgh mentioned this to him, obſerving it might make a diſcovery. He ſaid, he would be more careful for the future. He was as good as his word; for the next brook he croſſed, he did not hold up his clothes at all, but let them float upon the water. He was very aukward in his female dreſs His ſize was ſo large, and his ſtrides ſo great, that ſome women whom they met reported, that they had ſeen a very big woman, who looked like a man in womens clothes; and that perhaps it was (as they expreſſed themſelves) the *Prince*, after whom ſo much ſearch was making.

At Kingſburgh he met with a moſt cordial reception; ſeemed gay at ſupper, and after it indulged himſelf in a cheerful glaſs with his worthy hoſt. As he had not had his clothes off for a long time, the comfort of a good bed was highly reliſhed by him, and he ſlept ſoundly till next day at one o'clock. . . . . . .

On the afternoon of that day, the Wanderer, ſtill in the ſame dreſs, ſet out for Portree with Flora Macdonald and a man ſervant. His ſhoes being very bad, Kingſburgh provided him with a new pair; and taking up the old ones, ſaid, "I will faithfully keep them till you are ſafely ſettled at St James's. I will then introduce myſelf, by ſhaking them at you, to put you in mind of your night's entertainment and protection under my roof."—He ſmiled, and ſaid, "Be as good as your word!"——Kingſburgh kept the ſhoes as long as he lived. After his death, a zealous Jacobite gentleman gave twenty guineas for them.

Old Mrs Macdonald, after her gueſt had left the houſe, took the ſheets in which he had lain, folded

them carefully; and charged her daughter, that they should be kept unwashed, and that, when she died, her body should be wrapped in them as a winding-sheet. Her will was religiously observed.

Upon the road to Portree, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again; a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with philibeg and short hose, a plaid, and a wig and bonnet. . . . .

It having been concerted by young Macleod of Rasay and his brother Dr Macleod, that the Wanderer should go to Rasay and conceal himself for some time there, Donald Roy staid in Sky, to be in readiness to get intelligence, and give an alarm in case the troops should discover his retreat; and Prince Charles was then conveyed in a boat to that island in the night. He slept a little upon the passage, and they landed about day-break. There was some difficulty in accommodating him with a lodging, as almost all the houses in the island had been burnt by the soldiery. They repaired to a little hut, which some shepherds had lately built; and having prepared it as well as they could, and made a bed of heath for the stranger, they kindled a fire, and partook of some provisions which had been sent with him from Kingsburgh. It was observed, that he would not taste wheat-bread, or brandy, while oat-bread and whisky lasted; "for these (said he) are my own country bread and drink." —This was very engaging to the Highlanders.

Young Rasay being the only person of the company that durst appear with safety, he went in quest of something fresh for them to eat; but tho' he was amidst his own cows, sheep, and goats, he could not venture to take any of them for fear of a discovery, but was obliged to supply himself by stealth. He therefore catched a kid, and brought it to the hut in his plaid; and it was killed and dressed, and furnished them a meal which they relished much. The distressed Wanderer, whose health was now a good deal impaired by hunger, fatigue, and watching, slept a long time, but seemed to be frequently disturbed. Malcolm told me he would start from broken slumbers, and speak to himself in different languages, French, Italian, and English. I must, however, acknowledge, that it is highly probable that my worthy friend Malcolm did not know precisely the difference between French and Italian. One of his expressions in English was, "O God! poor Scotland!"

While they were in the hut, M'Kenzie and M'Friar, the two boatmen, were placed as centinels upon different eminences; and one day an incident happened, which must not be omitted. There was a man wandering about the island, selling tobacco. Nobody knew him, and he was suspected to be a spy. Mackenzie came running to the hut, and told that this suspected person was approaching. Upon which the three gentlemen, young Rasay, Dr M'Leod, and Malcolm, held a council of war upon him; and were unanimously of opinion that he should be instantly put to death. Prince Charles, at once assuming a grave and even severe countenance, said, "God forbid that we should take away a man's life, who may be innocent, while we can preserve our own. The gentlemen, however, persisted in their resolution, while he as strenuously continued to take the merciful side. John M'Kenzie, who sat watching at the door of the hut, and overheard the debate, said in Erse, "Well, well; he must be shot. You are the king, but we are the parliament, and will do what we choose."—Prince Charles seeing the gentlemen smile, asked what the man had said; and being told it in English, he observed, that he

he was a clever fellow; and, notwithstanding the perilous situation in which he was, laughed loud and heartily. Luckily the unknown person did not perceive that there were people in the hut, at least did not come to it, but walked on past it, unknowing of his risk. It was afterwards found out that he was one of the Highland army, who was himself in danger. . . . . . .

He told his conductors, he did not think it advisable to remain long in any one place; and that he expected a French ship to come for him to Lochbroom, among the Mackenzies. It then was proposed to carry him in one of Malcolm's boats to Lochbroom, though the distance was 15 leagues coastwise. But he thought this would be too dangerous; and desired that at any rate they might first endeavour to obtain intelligence. Upon which young Rasay wrote to his friend Mr Mackenzie of Applecross; but received an answer, that there was no appearance of any French ship.

It was therefore resolved that they should return to Sky; which they did, and landed in Strath, where they reposed in a cow-house belonging to Mr Nicolson of Scorbreck. The sea was very rough, and the boat took in a good deal of water. The Wanderer asked if there was danger, as he was not used to such a vessel. Upon being told there was not, he sung an Erse song with much vivacity. He had by this time acquired a good deal of the Erse language. . . . . .

Here he opened his mind to Malcolm; saying, "I deliver myself to you. Conduct me to the Laird of M'Kinnon's country."——Malcolm objected that it was very dangerous, as so many parties of soldiers were in motion. He answered, "There is nothing now to be done without danger."—He then said, that Malcolm must be the master, and he the servant: so he took the bag, in which his linen was put up, and carried it on his shoulder; and observing that his waistcoat, which was of scarlet tartan, with a gold twist button, was finer than Malcolm's, which was of a plain ordinary tartan, he put on Malcolm's waistcoat, and gave him his; remarking at the same time, that it did not look well that the servant should be better dressed than the master.

As they proceeded through the mountains, taking many a circuit to avoid any houses, Malcolm, to try his resolution, asked him what they should do, should they fall in with a party of soldiers? He answered, "Fight, to be sure!"—Having asked Malcolm if he should be known in his present dress, and Malcolm having replied he would; he said, "Then I'll blacken my face with powder."—"That, said Malcolm, would discover you at once."——"Then, (said he) I must be put in the greatest dishabille possible." So he pulled off his wig, tied a handkerchief round his head, and put his night-cap over it, tore the ruffles from his shirt, took the buckles out of his shoes, and made Malcolm fasten them with strings; but still Malcolm thought he would be known. "I have so odd a face (said he), that no man ever saw me but he would know me again." . . . . . .

Malcolm's sister, whose house they reached pretty early in the morning, asked him who the person was that was along with him. He said, it was one Lewis Caw from Crieff; who being a fugitive like himself for the same reason, he had engaged him as his servant, but that he had fallen sick. "Poor man! (said she) I pity him. At the same time my heart warms to a man of his appearance."—Her husband was gone a little way from home; but was expected every minute to return. She set down to her brother a plentiful Highland breakfast. Prince Charles acted

acted the servant very well, sitting at a respectful distance, with his bonnet off. Malcolm then said to him, "Mr Caw, you have as much need of this as I have; there is enough for us both: you had better draw nearer and share with me."—Upon which he rose, made a profound bow, sat down at table with his supposed master, and eat very heartily. After this there came in an old woman, who, after the mode of ancient hospitality, brought warm water, and washed Malcolm's feet. He desired her to wash the feet of the poor man who attended him. She at first seemed averse to this, from pride, as thinking him beneath her, and in the periphrastic language of the Highlanders and the Irish, said warmly, "Though I wash your father's son's feet, why should I wash his father's son's feet?"—She was, however, persuaded to do it.

They then went to bed, and slept for some time; and when Malcolm awaked, he was told that Mr John M'Kinnon his brother-in-law was in sight. He sprang out to talk to him before he should see Prince Charles. After saluting him, Malcolm, pointing to the sea, said, "What, John, if the Prince should be prisoner on board one of those tenders?"—God forbid!" replied John. —"What if we had him here?" said Malcolm.—"I wish we had," answered John; "we should take care of him."—"Well, John," said Malcolm—"he is in your house."—John, in a transport of joy, wanted to run directly in, and pay his obeisance; but Malcolm stopped him, saying, "Now is your time to behave well, and do nothing that can discover him."—John composed himself; and having sent away all his servants upon different errands, he was introduced into the presence of his guest, and was then desired to go and get ready a boat lying near his house, which, though but a small leaky one, they resolved to take, rather than go to the Laird of M'Kinnon. John M'Kinnon, however, thought otherwise; and upon his return told them, that his Chief and Lady M'Kinnon were coming in the laird's boat. Prince Charles said to his trusty Malcolm, "I am sorry for this, but must make the best of it." —M'Kinnon then walked up from the shore, and did homage to the Wanderer. His lady waited in a cave, to which they all repaired, and were entertained with cold meat and wine.—Mr Malcom M'Leod being now superseded by the Laird of M'Kinnon, desired leave to return, which was granted him; and Prince Charles wrote a short note, which he subscribed *James Thomson*, informing his friends that he had got away from Sky, and thanking them for their kindness; and he desired this might be speedily conveyed to young Rasay and Dr M'Leod, that they might not wait longer in expectation of seeing him again. He bid a cordial adieu to Malcolm, and insisted on his accepting of a silver stock-buckle, and ten guineas from his purse; though, as Malcolm told me, it did not appear to contain above forty. Malcolm at first begged to be excused; saying, that he had a few guineas at his service: but Prince Charles answered, "You will have need of money. I shall get enough when I come upon the main land."

The Laird of M'Kinnon then conveyed him to the opposite coast of Knoidart. Old Rasay, to whom intelligence had been sent, was crossing at the same time to Sky; but as they did not know of each other, and each had apprehensions, the two boats kept aloof.

These are the particulars which I have collected concerning the extraordinary concealment and escapes of Prince Charles in the Hebrides. He was

was often in imminent danger. The troops traced him from the Long Iſland, acroſs Sky, to Portree; but there loſt him.

Here I ſtop,—having received no farther authentic information of his fatigues and perils before he eſcaped to France.—Kings and ſubjects may both take a leſſon of moderation from the melancholy fate of the Houſe of Stuart; that Kings may not ſuffer degradation and exile, and ſubjects may not be harraſſed by the evils of a diſputed ſucceſſion.

Letter from Eric XIV. *King of Sweden, to Queen* Elizabeth. *Tranſlated from the Latin.*

Eric, *by the grace of God King of Sweden, of the Goths, and the Vandals,*

To the moſt Illuſtrious and very powerful Lady Elizabeth *Queen of England, France, and Ireland, our well-beloved Couſin; health, proſperity, and every kind of happineſs.*

MOST ſerene, moſt illuſtrious, and very powerful Queen! I was extremely diſtreſt, when I received, about a year ago, by my envoy *Benedict Trite*, your Highneſs's letters, which ſeem to deprive me of all hopes of ſharing your friendſhip and good will. In them your Highneſs has rejected, not only every propoſal reſpecting the affair of our marriage, but alſo others tending to eſtabliſh a correſpondence that would have been highly beneficial to both parties.

I ſuſpect that your Highneſs has been incenſed againſt me by certain reports that have been induſtriouſly circulated, that I had another marriage in view; and that in my letters to you, I did not expreſs myſelf with ſincerity, or was not in earneſt. But it would be eaſy for you, Madam, to aſcertain the falſity of theſe reports, if you have any deſire to renew this negociation. The Scots themſelves muſt acknowledge, that there never was any foundation for the report concerning my marriage with their Queen; for I ſought an alliance with her not for myſelf, but for my brother.

What has been reported to your Highneſs concerning the daughter of the *Landgrave*, is equally void of truth. It aroſe from the falſe jealouſy of *Robert;* and my wiſh has been to undeceive him: But may perdition overtake all thoſe who have been ſo buſy in ſpreading ſuch reports.

I have received, however, more favourable accounts of your Highneſs; and I cannot ſufficiently admire your conſtancy and good wiſhes for my intereſt. Little did I imagine that any woman in the world would have remained ſo long unmarried, ſolely from love of me. I am now ſatisfied that you will at laſt comply with the earneſt intreaties of your ſubjects for your marriage, after having given ſufficient proofs of your natural averſion to that holy ſacrament.

When I recollect how long I have continued in ſuſpence, and without an anſwer, I am forced to confeſs, to my ſhame, that it in part has been owing to my own credulity; and I certainly have been much in the wrong, ever to imagine that your Highneſs could ſo eaſily diveſt yourſelf of an affection for me, although my behaviour has been ſuch as prevented me from procuring any proofs of it.

But, as has been obſerved, man becomes wiſer from misfortune; and I ſhall take care in future to guard againſt

gainst every thing that may tend to retard our alliance; and that it shall not be my fault if it does not succeed to our warmest wishes.

I wait then an answer more tender than the last; and shall expect your Highness will now consent to this marriage so earnestly solicited, and so much desired; and that you will cause the necessary passports to be immediately transmitted.

I could not think of letting such a favourable opportunity escape of writing to your Hignefs; and I flatter myself, that, far from giving offence, it will convince you of my sincerity.

Recommending your Highness to the protection of the Almighty, and wishing you all peace and happiness, I remain always your Highness's most loving brother and cousin.

ERIC.

From the Camp of Gislunder, Oct. 15. 1563.

Mugdrum Cross.

THE Plate I now send you represents the ancient cross at Mugdrum, as it now appears, situated on the Tay near the village of Newburgh. The event it is meant to commemorate is buried in oblivion. There are many others of the same kind in this part of the country: they are generally attributed to be the works of the Danes; but this is merely conjecture. Their frequent visits to these shores, and the many battles they had with the natives, might give reason to think that pillars might be raised to commemorate the event of some of their greatest conflicts: but I should imagine that these sculptured monuments are not labours of a wandering restless nation like the Danes, who had no permanent abode, and whose chief aim was to secure the plunder they had acquired if successful; if otherwise, they surely would not wait for the raising a structure such as the present; which every person knows, in a rude barbarous age, would take some considerable time to cut It cannot be supposed they brought them in their vessels, ready prepared. Upon the whole, I am of opinion, this, as well as some others, are the produce of an earlier age. It consists of four copartments, and may have been higher, as the top seems to be broken off. On the upper part there is a horse, with a figure of a man, much defaced. Below is part of two horses; whether there were figures also on them, or if they were attached to a chariot, cannot now be ascertained, as the whole stone is so much defaced, as hardly to bear the resemblance of any thing. Of the third co-partment, there are only the faint forms of two men on horseback, of a much smaller size than the others.——The under end seems to represent the hunting of the boar: that animal is seen running with several hounds after it. No doubt there were many more figures in this pillar; but standing much exposed, the weather has worn the surface quite off. There have been sundry figures on the other side; but so totally defaced as even to defeat conjecture. The view given is taken from the east.

A. C.

Oct. 11. 1785.

The

The Adventures of the Six Princesses of Babylon, in their Travels to the Temple of Virtue. An Allegory, by LUCY PEACOCK.

THE age of allegory seems to be past. Spencer's Fairy Queen, from which the hint of this work was taken, is seldom read. Even Hayley, with all the charms of modern poetry, can hardly make an allegorical work go down. Truth and nature are now expected in a work of taste: gross and palpable violations of them please no longer. In the early days of knowledge, allegory was relished, and perhaps it is still relished in early years. The young, who are amused with the adventures of the Princesses of Babylon, may be assured that their amusement is innocent, and has a moral tendency. As a specimen, we shall present them with

The Adventures of the Princess FLORISSA.

THE Princess Florissa possessed many good qualities; she was generous, sincere, and affectionate, to Benigna*: yet there was a certain haughtiness in her manner, particularly to inferiors, which rendered her far less amiable than her elder sister. She could not bear the least contradiction; and, unless things went exactly agreeable to her inclination, would be frequently sullen, and continue out of humour whole days together. It was for this reason that the Fairy allotted her the journey; well knowing, that one draught from the *River of Good-nature* would correct those faults which proceeded rather from a bad temper than a bad heart.

The first object that presented itself to her, after she had departed from the Grotto of Benigna, was a poor boy, sitting by the way side, crying most piteously; "For the love of goodness, Madam," said he, "bestow a trifle to prevent me from starving." "You had better," replied the Princess, "go to work, than trouble and interrupt people as they pass."—"Alas!" returned the boy, "I can get nothing to do; and am so weak for want of food, that I can scarce stand." "I don't believe one word that you say," again replied Florissa; "but let me be tormented by you no longer:" Then, putting her hand into a little silk purse, she took from thence some pieces of silver, which, with some small cakes her pocket afforded, she threw to him; but in such an ungracious manner, as entirely to destroy the obligation she was bestowing.

Not long after this event, as she was passing by, a poor decrepit, ancient woman, supported by two crutches, (one of which breaking, she fell to the ground); "My pretty Maiden," said she, "be so kind as to help me up again."—"Your pretty Maiden!" replied the Princess, "I should not think of being treated with such insolent freedom, by such an indigent person as you are; therefore lie till some other person comes to assist you."—Saying this, she was continuing her journey, when the old woman rose: "You shall repent your ill-nature," said she. "I was a witness to your behaviour to the distressed boy, and contrived this artifice for one more trial. Know that I am Ill-fame, the Fairy ordained to punish those who, by their rude conduct, give free scope to my power.—Henceforth," said she, striking her with a black wand, "your form shall be savage as your manners:" Which words were scarce uttered, when the Princess, instead of a beautiful young Lady, became transformed to a large, shaggy, black bear. "Continue in that form," said the Fairy, "best suited to your disposition, till the *River of Good-nature*

* A Fairy who for some years had been her protectress.

nature shall restore you again to your former state." Then disappearing, she left the Princess leisure to repent of her folly.

But she at present was not in a state for reflection; giving vent to the first transports of her rage, by the most horrid howlings that could be imagined:—in the midst of which (as if Fate seemed determined to humble her) an arrow was sent from behind a clump of trees, that gave her a most dreadful wound in her side; the anguish of which, together with her former misfortune, added fresh transports to her rage. Sometimes she rolled on the ground; at others tore her flesh, and endeavoured to put an end to her existence; till, at last, worn out with fatigue, she sunk down quite spent, lamenting her unhappy fate; never once considering it was her own bad conduct that occasioned her misfortune. She had not lain long in this situation, before she fancied that the heat of the sun, (which was now at its greatest power) seemed to augment the anguish of her wound; and, looking round, she spied, not far from her, a tree, whose branches overshadowed a large part of the road. To this shade, with much difficulty, she made shift to crawl; and in a little time, notwithstanding the agony of her body and mind, fell into a profound sleep.

Now this tree was planted by a Fairy, who many years before resided in that part of the country, for the convenience and relief of all travellers passing that way, who might stand in need of its assistance: By her it was endowed with many powerful gifts; though its chief virtue consisted in an odoriferous gum that continually dropped from its branches; which would instantly heal the most dangerous wounds, though deemed incurable by all other art. The name given to this wonderful plant by the Fairy, was the *Tree of Patience;* whose inestimable gum, while the Princess slept, dropt into her side; so that when she awoke, she found little or no inconvenience from the wound that pierced it; which so comforted her, that she now began to reflect on the words of the old Fairy, who only doomed her to that form till she should drink of the *River of Good-nature;* she considered likewise, that it was but a just sentence for her inhuman behaviour: determined to rectify her future conduct, she set out again on her journey, in order, if possible, to regain her former shape.

Full of these good resolutions, she pursued her way along the most unfrequented parts; being conscious, that her uncouth form would subject her to many inconveniences, should she attempt to take her road through cities. Accordingly she travelled till the close of the day, without meeting any person whatever, when she came to a pretty, little, neat house. She looked up and sighed: "Alas!" said she to herself, "was it not for my horrid figure, I might, perhaps, be welcomed here to a comfortable night's lodging: but I must fly the face of all human beings, lest I meet an untimely end from those I once called my fellow-creatures." So saying, she let fall some tears, and walked on, in order to seek a lodging in the forest; but had not gone far, before she perceived a very beautiful young lady sitting on a little grassy hillock, playing with a lamb which was gamboling around her. She had no sooner set eyes on our Bear, than she rose to run away; but the Princess kneeling down, caught her attention by several gestures and motions, which appeared very strange for one of her seeming species; and no sooner saw her stop, than, advancing by slow degrees, she came up to her; and, laying her head on the ground, took the foot of the young lady, whose name was *Pity*, between her two fore-paws, and set

it

it upon them, in order to ſhow that ſhe was entirely at her diſpoſal. This behaviour ſo amazed Pity, that ſhe began to take courage, and be more familiar; diverting herſelf by ſticking her ſhaggy coat with flowers; and when ſhe returned home, (which was to that ſame little houſe the Princeſs before admired) ſuffered her to follow; and at length grew ſo fond, that her dear Bear was the conſtant companion of her rural amuſements.

One day as they were walking by the ſea-ſide, a thought came into Floriſſa's head, by which ſhe might make her friend acquainted with her former condition. Accordingly, after firſt catching her attention, ſhe, with one of her paws, made marks in the ſand to this effect: "I am the unfortunate Princeſs Floriſſa." Pity had no ſooner read this, than ſhe gueſſed that her Bear was enchanted by ſome Fairy, and was lamenting that it was out of her power to releaſe her, when ſhe heard a voice, that ſeemed to proceed from under the water, repeat theſe words:

> Tho' ſavage now ſhe doth appear,
> Yet hear, O gentle Pity, hear!
> Thy Ceſtus will ſure aid impart,
> If thou but fix it near her heart.

Pity had no ſooner heard theſe words, than ſhe unlocked the golden girdle which ſhe wore; and, as ſhe thought the voice directed, put it round the neck of the Princeſs. Now this girdle, Pity, one day as ſhe was walking, found floating in a neighbouring river, out of which ſhe drew it; and was ſo captivated with its elegance, that ſhe put it on, and conſidered it as her greateſt ornament; though ſhe was ignorant till now of its real value:—It was called the *Ceſtus of Civility*, and inherited a very remarkable quality, viz. that it was able to transform the moſt ſavage things in nature to the moſt gentle. Pity had no ſooner caſt this round the neck of the Princeſs, than, to her utter aſtoniſhment, ſhe beheld her black bear transformed to a delicate white pigeon, which immediately flew into her boſom, but did not long continue; for, ſtretching its wings, it mounted in the air, and was out of ſight in an inſtant, leaving its diſconſolate miſtreſs to return home and bewail her loſs: Where we will leave her, and follow our aërial traveller; who, highly delighted with her ſituation, continued her flight over ſeas, mountains, vales, and deſerts, till ſhe arrived at the moſt beautiful ſpot of land ſhe had ever ſeen. Spring, ſummer, and autumn, ſeemed here eternally united; fruits, flowers, buds, and bloſſoms, continually vying with each other, to render this charming paradiſe (which was called the Plains of Concord) delightful: And in the midſt of all ran the *River of Good-nature*, which flowed meandering into a thouſand little ſtreams, to water the plants and herbage of this happy land.

Here the Princeſs alighted, and took a large draught; which ſhe had no ſooner done, than ſhe immediately found herſelf reſtored to her former ſhape, and exactly equipped as when ſhe left Benigna: ſo, taking a large gold bottle (which the Fairy provided at her firſt ſetting out), ſhe ſtooped down, and filling it with the delicious liquor, turned and purſued her journey to the Fairy; but not before ſhe had ſolaced herſelf, and admired the beauties that ſurrounded her.

She had not long left the Plains of Concord, when ſhe diſcovered in a foreſt, through which ſhe was paſſing, two armed knights, fiercely encountering each other. Floriſſa, who had now entirely loſt her former haughtineſs, eagerly ran to part them, but to no purpoſe; the one, who was mounted on a white ſteed, ſtill perſiſting in forcing the other, mounted on a black one, to continue

the combat. Fnding, therefore, no intreaties would prevail, the Princeſs deſired them at leaſt to taſte of the liquor ſhe had in her hand, if only to refreſh themſelves; to which they conſented: and had no ſooner taſted, than they felt all the powerful effects of the *River of Good-nature*, from whence it was taken; for they involuntarily fell into each other's embraces; the knight who rode on the white ſteed aſking forgiveneſs of the other for his former outrage.

Curious Specimen of the Literature of the Ancient Hindoos.

THE *Mahabharat* is repreſented* as a moſt voluminous poem, written upwards of four thouſand years ago by *Kreeſhna*, a learned Bramin. It contains the general hiſtory of the Houſe of Bhaurut, ſo called from Bhurrut its founder; the epithet *Maha* (or great), being prefixed in token of diſtinction; but its moſt particular object is to relate the diſſenſions and wars of the two great collateral branches of that family, called *Kooroos* and *Pandoos*, from their reſpective anceſtors of ſimilar names.

The Brahmans eſteem this work to contain all the great myſteries of their religion; and are very careful to conceal it from thoſe of a different perſuaſion, and even from the vulgar of their own. Mr Wilkins, however, a merchant in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, found means, by conciliating the favour of theſe prieſts, to get acceſs to this ſacred volume; and was allowed to tranſlate a portion of it, which he has juſt now publiſhed under the title of The *Geeta of Kreeſhna*. It is a dialogue ſuppoſed to have paſſed between Kreeſhna, an incarnation of the Deity, and his pupil and favourite Arjoon, one of the ſons of Pandoo. It ſeems as if the principal deſign was to unite all the prevailing modes of worſhip in thoſe days; and, by ſetting up the doctrine of the unity of the Godhead, in oppoſition to idolatrous ſacrifices, and the worſhip of images, to bring about the downfall of Polytheiſm. With ſome allowance for obſcurity, abſurdity, and barbarous habits, the Geeta may be pronounced a performance of great originality; of a ſublimity of conception, reaſoning, and diction, almoſt unequalled; and a ſingle exception amongſt all the known religions of mankind, of a theology exactly correſponding with that of the Chriſtian diſpenſation, and moſt powerfully illuſtrating its fundamental doctrines. The following are unconnected extracts from this curious work.

Arjoon, from a motive of benevolence, having declined to join in battle againſt the Kooroos, is thus addreſſed by *Kreeſhna*, his divine inſtructor:

"Thou grieveſt for thoſe who are unworthy to be lamented, whilſt thy ſentiments are thoſe of the wiſe men. The wiſe neither grieve for the dead nor for the living. I myſelf never *was not*, nor thou, nor all the princes of the earth; nor ſhall we ever hereafter ceaſe *to be*. As the ſoul in this mortal frame findeth infancy, youth, and old age; ſo in ſome future frame will it find the like. One who is confirmed in this belief, is not diſturbed by any thing that may come to paſs. The ſenſibility of the faculties giveth heat and cold, pleaſure and pain; which come and go, and are tranſient and inconſtant. Bear them with patience, O ſon of Bharat; for the wiſe man whom theſe diſturb not, and to whom pain and plea-

* By Mr Haſtings, in a Letter to Mr Smith.

pleaſure are the ſame, is formed for immortality! A thing imaginary hath no exiſtence, whilſt that which is true is a ſtranger to non-entity. By thoſe who look into the principles of things, the deſign of each is ſeen. Learn, that he by whom all things are formed is incorruptible, and that no one is able to effect the deſtruction of this thing which is inexhauſtible. Theſe bodies which envelope the ſouls which inhabit them, are declared to be finite beings; wherefore, O Arjoon, reſolve to fight. The man who believeth that it is the ſoul which killeth; and he who thinketh that the ſoul may be deſtroyed, are both alike deceived; for it neither killeth nor is killed; it is not a thing of which a man may ſay, it hath been, it is about to be, or is to be hereafter; for it is a thing without birth; it is ancient, conſtant, and eternal, and is not to be deſtroyed in this its mortal frame. How can the man, who believeth that this thing is incorruptible, eternal, inexhauſtible, and without birth, think that he can either kill, or cauſe it to be killed. . . The weapon divideth it not, the fire burneth it not, the water corrupteth it not, the wind dried it not away; for it is indiviſible, inconſumable, incorruptible, and is not to be dried away; it is eternal, univerſal, permanent, immoveable; it is inviſible, inconceivable, and unalterable; therefore believing it to be thus, thou ſhouldeſt not grieve!

"Although I am not in my nature ſubject to birth and decay, and am the Lord of all created things, yet having command over my own nature, I am made evident by my own power; and as often as there is a decline of virtue, and an inſurrection of vice and injuſtice in the world, I make myſelf evident; and thus I appear from age to age for the preſervation of the juſt, the deſtruction of the wicked, and the eſtabliſhment of virtue. I am the Creator of mankind; works affect me not. He who believeth me to be even ſo is not bound by works. The ancients, who hoped for ſalvation, having diſcovered this, ſtill performed works; wherefore perform the works even as they were performed by the ancients in former times. . . .

"The man who, performing all the duties of life, and quitting all intereſt in them, placeth them upon Brahm the ſupreme, is not tainted with ſin, but remaineth like the leaf of the lotus unaffected by the waters. Thoſe whoſe underſtandings are in the Almighty, go from whence they ſhall never return. The learned behold him alike in the reverend Brahman perfected in knowledge, in the ox and in the elephant; in the dog, and in him who eateth of the fleſh of dogs. They who know Brahm, ſhould neither rejoice in proſperity, nor complain in adverſity. The incorporeal Brahm is prepared from the beginning for ſuch as are free from luſt and anger, of humble minds and ſubdued ſpirits, and who are acquainted with their own ſouls.

. . . . . "No man who hath done good, goeth to an evil place. A man whoſe devotions have been broken off by death, having enjoyed for an immenſity of years the reward of his virtues in the regions above, at length is born again in ſome holy and reſpectable family, or perhaps in the houſe of ſome learned Yogee; but ſuch a regeneration into life as this, it is moſt difficult to attain. Being thus born again, he is endued with the ſame degree of application and advancement of his underſtanding that he held in his former body; and here he begins to labour for perfection. The Yogee, who labouring with all his might, is purified of his offences; and after many births, made perfect at length, goeth to the ſupreme abode.

. . . . . "Behold, O Arjoon, my million forms divine! of various ſpe-

ſpecies, and diverſe ſhapes and colours: But as thou art unable to ſee with thine natural eyes, I will give thee a heavenly eye, with which behold my divine connection. . . . .

Arjoon then breaks out into this ſtupendous hymn: 'I behold, O God, within thy breaſt the dews aſſembled, and every ſpecific tribe of beings! I ſee Brahma, that deity, ſitting on his lotus throne; all the Reeſhees and heavenly Ooragas! I ſee thyſelf on all ſides of infinite ſhape, formed with abundant arms, and bellies, and mouths, and eyes; but I can neither diſcover thy beginning, nor middle, nor again thy end. O univerſal Lord, form of the univerſe! I ſee thee with a crown, and armed with a club, and Chakra, a maſs of glory darting refulgent beams around. I ſee thee, difficult to be ſeen, ſhining on all ſides with light immeaſurable, like the ardent fire or glorious ſun. Thou art the ſupreme being incorruptible, worthy to be known! Thou art prime ſupporter of the univerſal orb! Thou art the never failing and eternal guardian of religion! Thou art from all beginning, and I eſteem thee Pooroosh! I ſee thee without beginning, without middle, and without end; of value infinite, of arms innumerable, the ſun and moon thine eyes, thy mouth a flaming fire, and the whole world ſhining with thy reflected glory. . . . Of the celeſtial bards ſome I ſee fly to thee for refuge; while ſome afraid, with joined hands, ſing forth thy praiſe! The Maharſhees, holy bands, hail thee, and glorify thy name with adorating praiſes! The Gandharvs, and the Yakſhas, with the holy tribes of Soors, all ſtand gazing on thee, and all alike amazed! The worlds alike with me are terrified to behold thy wondrous form, gigantic, with many mouths and eyes, with many arms, and legs, and breaſts; with many bellies, and with rows of dreadful teeth. . . . Our enemies, and even the fronts of our own army, ſeem to be precipitating themſelves haſtily into thy mouths, diſcovering ſuch frightful rows of teeth, whilſt ſome appear to ſtick between thy teeth, with their bodies ſorely mangled. As the rapid ſtreams of full flowing rivers roll on to meet the ocean's bed, even ſo theſe heroes of the human race ruſh on towards thy flaming mouths. As troops of inſects, with increaſing ſpeed, ſeek their own deſtruction in the fire, even ſo theſe people with ſwelling fury ſeek their own deſtruction, &c.'

Kreeſhna ſays, "I am time, the deſtroyer of mankind matured, come hither to ſeize at once all thoſe who ſtand before us. Except thyſelf, not one of all theſe warriors deſtined againſt us in theſe numerous ranks ſhall live. Wherefore ariſe, ſeek honour and renown, defeat the foe, and enjoy the full-grown kingdom. They are already as it were deſtroyed by me.—Be thou alone the immediate agent.—Be not diſturbed.—Fight! and thou ſhalt defeat thy rivals in the field."

Arjoon breaks out into another moſt ſublime hymn, and Kreeſhna returns into his placid human ſhape.

On the different Quantities of Rain which fall, at different Heights, over the ſame Spot of Ground. By THOMAS PERCIVAL, *M. D. F. R. S. S. A. Printed, but not yet publiſhed.*

IT is a reflection which may mortify pride and humble arrogance, but ought certainly to animate the ſpirit of patient attention, and conſole us under the diſappointments of philoſophical purſuits, that many of the

the moſt intereſting laws of nature have remained undiſcovered, till ſome happy coincidence of circumſtances hath pointed them out to inquiry or obſervation. Thus the energy of fire muſt have been known and felt from the creation of the world; but the regularity of the expanſile power on different bodies is a modern diſcovery of uncertain date. And the real nature of this ſubtile element, which pervades and actuates all matter, and is continually perceptible to our ſenſes, is yet but imperfectly explored. The ancients were acquainted with the magnifying power of denſe mediums; and Seneca has noticed, that ſmall letters appear larger and brighter when viewed through a glaſs globe filled with water. He has remarked alſo, that apples are more beautiful when ſwimming in ſuch a veſſel. But theſe obſervations, which muſt have been made by numberleſs ſpectators, in a long ſucceſſion of years, were regarded as ſolitary facts; and it was not till the 13th century that ſpectacles were conſtructed, in conſequence probably of the experiments made by the Arabian philoſopher Alhazen, and our juſtly celebrated countryman Roger Bacon. Yet though magnifying glaſſes came then into general uſe, and muſt have been daily handled by artiſts and others, three hundred years elapſed before it occurred to any one to put them together, ſo as to form a teleſcope. The collection of watery vapours in the air, the figures of clouds, and the deſcent of rain, could paſs in no age unnoticed by mankind, and have long been the ſubjects of attentive inveſtigation. Yet it is a very recent diſcovery, which we owe to the ſagacity of a moſt ingenious phyſician and philoſopher, that a manifeſt difference ſubſiſts in the quantity of rain which falls, at different heights, over the ſame ſpot of ground.

A compariſon having been made between the rain which fell in two places, in London, about a mile diſtant, it was found that the quantity in one of them conſtantly exceeded that in the other, not only every month, but almoſt every time it rained. The apparatus uſed was very exact; and this unexpected variation did not appear to be owing to any miſtake, but to be the regular effect of ſome cauſe hitherto unnoticed. The rain-gage, in one of theſe places, was fixed above all the neighbouring chimneys; the other was conſiderably below them: and there was reaſon to ſuſpect, that the difference in the quantity of rain might be owing to the different ſituations of the veſſels in which it was received. A funnel was therefore placed above the higheſt chimneys, and another upon the ground of the garden belonging to the ſame houſe; and the like diverſity was found between the two thus near together, which had ſubſiſted when they were fixed at correſpondent heights in different parts of the town. Similar experiments were made on Weſtminſter Abbey; and repeated at Bath, Liverpool, Middlewich, and other places, with nearly uniform reſults. The obſervations, therefore, however new and ſingular, are too well authenticated to admit of the leaſt degree of doubt; and it is the office of philoſophy to furniſh an adequate and rational ſolution of them. Dr Heberden conjectures, that the phenomenon depends on ſome unknown property of electricity. To me it appears probable, that the common laws, by which this power influences the aſcent and ſuſpenſion of vapours, are ſufficient to explain their precipitation in rain, and the lately diſcovered mode of its deſcent. And in a memoir, written ſome time ago, I endeavoured to prove, that the electrical fluid is ſtrongly attracted by water; and that by deſtroying the coheſion between its particles, and repelling them

them from each other, it becomes a powerful agent in evaporation, and in the formation of clouds. Thus, when two clouds, containing different portions of electric fire, come within the sphere of mutual attraction, they will rush together; and the electrical fluid being diffused thro' a larger space, the particles of water will unite, and forming themselves into drops, a shower will be produced: that as the rain descends thro' an atmosphere containing little electric fire, it will be continually communicating it; the drops will coalesce more and more together, by the progressive diminution of the power which counteracts their mutual attraction; and consequently in a given space, a much larger quantity will fall near to, than at a distance from the surface of the earth. And lastly, that to this effect the precipitation of the vapours contained in a dissolved or diffused state, in the lower regions of the atmosphere, will, in some degree, contribute; for it has been observed to be fair upon the top of the cathedral at York, at the time when there were small drizzling rains, with thick mists, in the streets below.

The memoir of which I have here given a brief view, was distributed among my literary correspondents, and procured me many curious and interesting observations on the subject. And I trust my friend Dr Franklin will forgive the liberty I take in communicating to the society the following letter, with which I was honoured by him on this occasion. The opinions and conjectures of so eminent a philosopher may almost be deemed common property; and on the point in question they are of peculiar value and authority.

Extract of a Letter from Benjamin Franklin, *LL.D. &c. to Dr* Percival.

On my return to London, I found your favour of the 16th of May (1771). I wish I could, as you desire, give you a better explanation of the phenomenon in question, since you seem not quite satisfied with your own; but I think we want more and a greater variety of experiments, in different circumstances, to enable us to form a thoroughly satisfactory hypothesis. Not that I make the least doubt of the facts already related, as I know both Lord Charles Cavendish and Dr Heberden to be very accurate experimenters; but I wish to know the event of the trials proposed in your six queries; and also, whether in the same place where the lower vessel receives nearly twice the quantity of water that is received by the upper, a third vessel placed at half the height will receive a quantity proportionable? I will, however, endeavour to explain to you what occurred to me when I first heard the fact.

I suppose it will be generally allowed, on a little consideration of the subject, that scarce any drop of water was, when it began to fall from the clouds, of a magnitude equal to that it has acquired when it arrives at the earth: the same of the several pieces of hail; because they are often so large and weighty, that we cannot conceive a possibility of their being suspended in the air, and remaining at rest there, for any time, how small soever; nor do we conceive any means of forming them so large before they set out to fall. It seems then that each beginning drop, and particle of hail, receives continual addition in its progress downwards. This may be several ways: by the union of numbers in their course; so that what was at first only a descending mist becomes a shower: or by each particle in its descent through air that contains a great quantity of dissolved water, striking against, attaching to itself, and carrying down with it, such particles

of that diſſolved water as happen to be in its way; or attracting to itſelf ſuch as do not lie directly in its courſe, by its different ſtate with regard either to common or electric fire; or by all theſe cauſes united.

In the firſt caſe, by the uniting of numbers, larger drops might be made; but the quantity falling in the ſame ſpace would be the ſame at all heights, unleſs, as you mention, the whole ſhould be contracted in falling, the lines deſcribed by all the drops converging; ſo that what ſet out to fall from a cloud of many thouſand acres, ſhould reach the earth in perhaps a third of that extent, of which I ſomewhat doubt. In the other caſes we have two experiments.

1. A dry glaſs bottle, filled with very cold water, in a warm day, will preſently collect from the ſeemingly dry air that ſurrounds it, a quantity of water that ſhall cover its ſurface and run down its ſides; which perhaps is done by the power wherewith the cold water attracts the fluid common fire that had been united with the diſſolved water in the air, and, drawing that fire through the glaſs into itſelf, leaves the water on the outſide.

2. An electrified body being left in a room for ſome time, will be more covered with duſt than other bodies in the ſame room not electrified; which duſt ſeems to be attracted by the circumambient air.

Now we know that the rain, even in our hotteſt days, comes from a very cold region. Its falling ſometimes in the form of ice ſhows this clearly; and perhaps even the rain is ſnow or ice when it firſt moves downwards, though thawed in falling; and we know that the drops of rain are often electrified: but thoſe cauſes of addition to each drop of water, or piece of hail, one would think could not long continue to produce the ſame effect; ſince the air through which the drops fall muſt ſoon be ſtripped of its previouſly diſſolved water, ſo as to be no longer capable of augmenting them. Indeed very heavy ſhowers of either are never of long continuance; but moderate rains often continue ſo long as to puzzle this hypotheſis: ſo that, upon the whole, I think, as I intimated before, that we are hardly ripe for making one.

New Ann. Regiſter.

A Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, and round the World; but chiefly into the Country of the Hottentots and Caffres. By ANDREW SPARRMAN, *M. D. tranſlated from the Swediſh Original,* 2 *vols,* 4*to.*

CURIOSITY is the ſoul and ſource of knowledge. It is a principle ſo natural to man, and an ingredient ſo neceſſary in the compoſition of thoſe who would excel, that no perſon can make any great acquirements, either in ſcience or in art, who is not poſſeſſed of it in a certain degree. Its exiſtence in the mind is a proof of capacity, and its growth the evidence of improvement; for in proportion as men increaſe in knowledge, they find their capacity and inclination for it increaſe. And as the gratification of every natural propenſity is attended with delight, it is from the indulgence of this principle that we are ſo captivated with the hiſtory of ancient, and the accounts of foreign, nations. With many people, indeed, it is a ſubordinate deſire, reſtrained by their particular ſituation, or eaſily contented with the objects around it: but in others, it acquires the violence of a paſſion, ſtimulating their reſearch after the new and the uncommon, and prompting them to endure fatigue, and to deſpiſe

spise danger for the attainment of the objects they pursue. And as the desires and inclinations of men are various, so the exertions of curiosity are variously directed. In the traveller it is eminently useful; and when guided by discretion, and accompanied with learning and discernment, it is in him an indispensable qualification.

The ardor and success with which the author of the present volumes has pursued his favourite study, are a sufficient illustration of the above remarks. He seems early to have imbibed a taste for natural history and travelling; for he accomplished a voyage to China when he was very young, of which a short account was published by Linnæus in the 7th volume of his Amænitates Academicæ. After his return to Sweden, his native country, he applied himself to the study of medicine; but his mind being engrossed with the contemplation of the beauties of nature, and being anxious to explore the treasures which have hitherto lain hid in the bosom of Africa, he planned an expedition to the Cape of Good Hope.

This place has been famous ever since its discovery for the singularity of its natural productions. A great number of the plants which grow here are peculiar to itself, and differ in external appearance from those of every other country. It contains a number of the most curious animals; and even its human inhabitants were formerly supposed to exhibit an anomalous appearance in their exterior conformation. It is no wonder then that Sparrman should fix upon this part of the world as the scene of his researches. He was not deterred by the expence of such an expedition, nor by the dangers and hardships which would necessarily attend it. He set out for the Cape with only 25 rixdollars in his pocket; a sum which indeed it appears he afterwards increased by some small speculations in commerce, and by the translation into English of a Swedish book on the diseases of children. He had not been many months at the Cape, when the ships Resolution and Adventure, under the command of Captain Cook, touched there on their way to explore the antarctic regions. Proposals were made to Sparmann by the Messrs Foster, to give them his assistance in that voyage, which with great eagerness he embraced. Upon his return to the Cape, he prosecuted his original design, an expedition into Africa; the account of which makes the principal part of these volumes.

The work may be divided into three parts. In the first, the author gives an account of the Cape, and describes the manners of the people in its more immediate neighbourhood. He observes, that this place has generally been represented in too luxuriant colours by navigators, who after a long voyage are usually enchanted with the first spot they set their foot upon: That the Cape is surrounded with dry and heathy grounds, which give the country an arid and barren look: and that though the plantations and arable land round about the town make a beautiful appearance, yet they cannot be compared to the lively verdure of a European landscape.

The second part of the work contains a very short account of the author's voyage round the world.

The third is the chief part; and is wrote in the form of a journal, giving a circumstantial relation of the expedition he undertook, in company with one Mr Immelman, a gentleman of the Cape, through Africa eastward as far as the land of the Caffres. In this part the author gives a very interesting account of the manners of the people he met with in his route, He describes a number of animals peculiar to this part of the world; such as the two-horned rhinoceros,

noceros, the ſpring buck, the gnu, &c. and gives many entertaining relations of the method of hunting theſe animals. At different times he takes occaſion to enlarge on the errors of the celebrated Buffon, which in general he attributes to the fire of a warm imagination: but he is ſometimes moved with reſentment at the unjuſt attacks made by that author on his great maſter Linnæus; and with a laudable indignation vindicates, from the miſrepreſentations of the French naturaliſt, the character of a much regretted eleve of the Swediſh ſchool, the late Dr Haſſelquiſt. It is needleſs to ſay, that the author was not inattentive to the treaſures which Flora offered him in this excurſion; but with regard to mineralogy, we have not the leaſt information.

The work is in general wrote with ſpirit, though this appears ſometimes to be loſt in the tranſlation. It is adorned with a map and nine plates, which are well executed. The author promiſes an additional volume, with certain deſcriptions, critical ſtrictures, and reflections, which are at preſent deferred.

We preſume it will be agreeable to our readers, if, inſtead of a more particular analyſis, we preſent them with ſome extracts from the work itſelf.

The author thus deſcribes the dreſs of a naturaliſt in the wilds of Africa: "This day we overtook ſeveral farmers from *Agter Bruntjes hoogte*, who were come into this neighbourhood for the purpoſe of hunting. I could not help ſmiling, though at the ſame time I was covered with confuſion, at theſe good ruſtics viewing us ſo narrowly as they did from head to foot; while, on the other hand, I could not but allow their as well as our ſurpriſe, at this unexpected viſit, to be extremely natural. In fact, they found me with a beard which had not been touched ſince the beginning of the preceding month, without a ſtock, and with my waiſtcoat open at the breaſt, my hat flapped, my hair braided into a twiſt, my ſide curls hanging down ſtrait, and fluttering in the air; a fine thin linen coat, with a white ground variegated with blood, dabs of gunpowder, and ſpots of dirt and greaſe of all kinds; but at the ſame time decorated with fine gilt buttons, a third part of which were fallen off, and a great many of them dangled about looſe and were ready to follow the others. As to the other part of my dreſs, my breeches, for the ſake of coolneſs, were turned up at the knees, in the manner in which they are frequently worn by the boors of this country; and after the ſame guiſe, and for a ſimilar reaſon, my ſtockings, which were woollen, were gartered below my knees, at the ſame time that they hung down looſe about my ankles; while my feet were ſet off with Hottentot-ſhoes, made to draw up with ſtrings.

"Mr Immelman, who, in fact, was a handſome young fellow, with large dark eye-brows, and a fine head of hair, at this time wore a beard five weeks old, which was now beginning to curl in a very conſpicuous manner. As to the reſt of his appearance, he figured on horſeback in a long night-gown, with a white night-cap, large wide boots; and, if I remember right, was juſt at that time without ſtockings, in order to keep his legs the cooler. It may be neceſſary here, perhaps, to make ſome excuſe both for our beards and our dreſs. As to our beards, we had both of us, in a merry mood, formed a reſolution not to touch a hair of them either with razors or ſciſſors, till we ſhould either get into company again with the Chriſtian laſſes, or ſhould have an opportunity of diſſecting a hippopotamus. Added to this, we wiſhed

to try how a long beard would become our juvenile years. 'It is a present made to us by nature,' said we to each other; 'let us keep it by way of experiment. Our beards, perhaps, prevent our catching cold, and getting defluxions and the tooth-ache in cold nights; at least it is probable, that in this climate they defend the face from the scorching rays of the sun; and who can tell, what respect and consideration it may acquire us from the beardless tribes we are likely to meet with in the course of our expedition?' This resolution of ours, which we pertinaciously adhered to, gave rise in the mean while to many ludicrous conversations; but I must confess, that we felt ourselves delivered from a very heavy burden when we got rid of our beards. Again, as to our clothing, it was entirely adapted to the warmth of the climate and our own convenience; neither was there any danger of its lessening us in the eyes of our own Hottentots, or of those we might expect to meet with in the desart. As for my woollen stockings, I wore them principally with a view to keep off the flies, as well as to preserve my legs from the bites of serpents, and from being torn by the branches of trees. Mr Immelman thought that boots were more convenient, and would answer this purpose better. Being an African by birth, he was not afraid of being sun-burned: on which account likewise, in order to keep his hair out of his eyes, he generally rode in his night-cap." . . . . .

"There was now again a great scarcity of meat in the waggon; for which reason my Hottentots began to grumble, and reminded me, that we ought not to waste so much of our time in looking after insects and plants, but give a better look out after the game. At the same time they pointed to a neighbouring dale over-run with wood; at the upper edge of which, at the distance of a mile and a quarter from the spot where we then were, they had seen several buffaloes. Accordingly we went thither; but though our fatigue was lessened by our Hottentots carrying our guns for us up a hill, yet we were quite out of breath and overcome by the heat of the sun before we got up to it. Yet, what even now appears to me a matter of wonder is, that as soon as we had got a glimpse of the game, all this languor left us in an instant. In fact, we each of us strove to fire before the other: so that we seemed entirely to have lost sight of all prudence and caution. When we advanced to within twenty or thirty paces of the beast, and consequently were, perhaps, likewise in some degree actuated by our fears, we discharged our pieces pretty nearly at the same time; while the buffalo, which was upon rather lower ground than we were, behind a thin scambling bush, seemed to turn his head round in order to make towards us. In the mean while, however, the moment we had discharged our guns, we had the pleasure to see him fall. and directly afterwards run down into the thickest part of the wood. This induced us to hope that our shot had proved mortal: for which reason we had the imprudence to follow him down into the close thickets, where, luckily for us, we could get no farther. We had, however, as we found afterwards, only hit the hindmost part of the chine, where the balls, which lay at the distance of three inches from each other, had been shivered to pieces against the bones. In the mean while our temerity, which chiefly proceeded from hurry and ignorance, was considered by the Hottentots as a proof of spirit and intrepidity hardly to be equalled; on which account, from that instant, they ever after appeared to entertain an infinitely higher opinion of our courage than they had ever

ever done before. Several of our Hottentots now came to us, and threw ſtones down into the dale, tho' without ſucceſs, in order to find out by the bellowings of the beaſt whither he had retired: afterwards, however, he ſeemed to have plucked up his courage; for he came up at laſt out of the dale of his own accord to the ſkirts of the wood, and placed himſelf ſo as to have a full view of us on the ſpot, where we were reſting ourſelves ſomewhat higher up: his intention was, in all probability, and in the opinion of our old ſportſmen, to revenge himſelf on us, if we had not happened to ſee him in time, and fired at him directly. What, perhaps, in ſome meaſure put a ſtop to his boldneſs was, that we ſtood on higher ground than he did: for ſeveral veteran ſportſmen have aſſured me of it as a fact, that they know from experience, that the buffaloes do not willingly aſcend any hill or eminence in order to attack any one. The third ſhot, which afterwards was obſerved to have entered the belly, was fatal. This occaſioned the buffalo to take himſelf down again into the dale, dying the ground and buſhes all the way he went with his blood. Though ſtill hot upon the chaſe, yet we advanced with the greateſt caution, accompanied by two of our Hottentots, through the thin and more pervious part of the wood, where the buffalo had taken refuge. He was advancing again, in order to attack ſome of us, when Mr Immelman, from the place where he was poſted, ſhot him in the lungs. Notwithſtanding this, he had ſtill ſtrength enough left to make a circuit of a hundred and fifty paces before we heard him fall: during his fall, and before he died, he bellowed in a moſt ſtupendous manner; and this death-ſong of his inſpired every one of us with joy on account of the victory we had gained: and ſo thoroughly ſteeled is frequently the human heart againſt the ſufferings of the brute creation, that we haſtened forwards, in order to enjoy the pleaſure of ſeeing the buffalo ſtruggle with the pangs of death. I happened to be the foremoſt amongſt them; but think it impoſſible for anguiſh, accompanied by a ſavage fierceneſs, to be painted in ſtronger colours than they were in the countenance of this buffalo. I was within ten ſteps of him when he perceived me; and, bellowing, raiſed himſelf ſuddenly again on his legs. I had reaſon to believe ſince, that I was at the time very much frightened; for before I could well take my aim, I fired off my gun, and the ſhot miſſed the whole of his huge body, and only hit him in the hind legs, as we afterwards diſcovered by the ſize of the ball. Immediately upon this, I flew away like lightning, in order to look out for ſome tree to climb up into."

The tranſlation, particularly towards the beginning, is often faulty and careleſs. In juſtification of which remark, we beg leave to ſubmit the following paſſage, where the author ſpeaks of the large bones of animals found in Siberia.—"In the mean while, till this matter is cleared up, as after the whole is mere conjecture; M. de Buffon, for inſtance, modifying the earth according to his own fancy; and, after having previouſly brought it to a ſwelling heat, ſuppoſing it firſt began to cool at Siberia and near the pole, at which time the creation of elephants, &c. took place; others again, drowning it in a deluge, in order to have an opportunity of carrying thither by the torrent the rhinoceros and elephant from the warmer climates of Aſia: I, for my part, could wiſh, that theſe great men with their ſyſtems, would allow them quietly to take their own courſe, and to get to Siberia on their feet."

Notwithſtanding the length of this article, we cannot think of cloſing the review without informing our readers

readers of a very singular work of art, which presented itself to the author at a considerable distance from the Cape. On this extract we shall, however, make no remarks, leaving it as a proper subject of speculation to the curious antiquarian.

" As there was no particular natural subject about this spot that required peculiar attention, I set about digging in the earth after antiquities. I had before this, during my first residence near *Groote Visch-rivier*, observed heaps of stones larger than those few I had seen near *Krakeel-rivier*, and composed of stones equal to them in bulk. They were from three to four and four feet and a half high; and the bases of them measured, six, eight, and ten, feet in diameter. They likewise lay ten, twenty, fifty, two hundred paces, and even farther asunder. but constantly between two particular points of the compass, and consequently in right lines, and those always running parallel to each other.

" I likewise found these heaps of stones in a considerable number; and knew from the account I had on this subject from the colonists, that they extended in this manner several days journey from this spot, in a northern direction, thro' uncultivated plains, into the *Sneese Vlaktens*, as they are called, where they are said to be met with in a still greater number of parallel lines.

" In some few heaps of stones, I observed that the foundations only had been laid, or perhaps the stones had been carried off, till the remainder was level with the surface of the earth. As these seemed most convenient for the purpose of exploring the ground, Mr Immelman and I rode nearly three miles to one of them, which was in the vicinity of *Koks craal*, in order, as I said before, to search after antiquities, or any relics whatever of ancient times, concerning which I was in hopes of getting information.

" A bar of iron, two feet long, which we had taken with us in order to dig up bulbs and roots with it in the course of our journey, was the only instrument we had fit for our purpose; and we had not an opportunity of taking any more hands with us by way of assisting us than the youngest of our Boshies-men, a stout, willing, and alert young fellow. We met, however, with impediments not to be overcome, in large stones piled up close together; so that, with our united strength we could not get more than two feet deep into the centre of the heap, and that not without great labour and trouble; and at last found nothing more than some rotten bits of trees, and something that appeared to be a piece of a bone quite mouldered away. The Hottentot, who before this, induced by the tobacco which we promised him, had assisted us, though not without sneering us a good deal, and ridiculing us in his own language, which we did not understand, at last fairly burst out a laughing, and began likewise, with an air of great indignation, and moralizing on the matter, to turn his back upon the work."

Explanation of the Ancient Monument at Dodrigs, [or Deadrigs], described in The Edinburgh Magazine, *Sept.* 1785. *p.* 145.

THE description bears, that 'the sculpture of the figures is extremely rude, and *seems the work of a very early period*."

This observation leads to no certain conclusion. There are gravestones of the last, and perhaps of the present century in Scotland, from which

which it will be plausibly concluded by antiquaries of future ages, that, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Scots had scarcely any such thing as intelligent stone-hewers.

It may be worth the pains to inquire, whether the whole monument be formed with the same sort of tool that cut the figures and ornaments. If the stone be rude or merely hammered, while the figures and ornaments are wrought with a sharp tool, we may be led to conclude, that the stone was erected in *one* age, and its accompaniments, or *attributes*, as the French speak, in *another*.

One is naturally led, in describing any ancient monument, to suppose it to have been the work of *some very early period*; for whatever adds to its antiquity, adds to its value. Besides, it is the fashion of the day, to make every ancient remain very ancient.

The coat armorial [*W. S.*] is so small in the delineation, that one can make nothing of it: it may represent three nails, or three arrow-heads, or whatever may be fancied, of that sort and in that position. But as a coat-armorial appears, we may safely pronounce that the monument is not older than the days of the crusades; and, as there are three things on it of the same kind, that it bears the marks of cadency or dependance. I speak of the *coats* of subjects; as to those of sovereigns, it would be hard to reduce them to principles.

The figure of a man with his feet turned in [*E*] means, so far as the uncouth representation goes, to describe one with his legs crossed. The skill of the artist could not reach so far as to delineate that position more exactly. This implies, that the person for whom the monument has been erected was a *crusader*: the grey-hound with a collar implies that he was a gentleman.

The cross [*W*] still describes him as a *crusader*; or, perhaps, as a person who held lands of the church.

The sword [*S.*] describes him as one having capital jurisdiction, and consequently as a gentleman.

The cross [*N*] seems also to imply jurisdiction. The cross is fixed on the ground, and there is an ascent to it by steps. Such crosses were anciently in every barony or other territory giving jurisdiction: Of this there are numberless evidences, tho' now neglected or overlooked.

As to the string or cord, which the writer of the account calls "something in the shape of a heart," it seems to be neither more nor less than a halter, implying the power of judgment in capital offences.

The interpretation of the whole is this: "The monument of a person who had the jurisdiction of a Baron, made a journey to the Holy Land, and was killed at Dodrigs."

B.

Hermione *and* Florimont.—*In imitation of the Old Romance.*

URIAM, son of the famous *Melusine* of Lusignan, having espoused the beautiful Floria, who brought him as a dowry the crown of Cyprus, had by her a son who died in his infancy, and a daughter named *Hermione*. This young princess, endowed with all the gifts of nature, had received an education suitable to her illustrious birth, and made an ample return for all the care which her parents had bestowed upon her. Her accomplishments were no less brilliant than her rank. Although she had now arrived at the age when the amusements of youth give place to more tender emotions, she had as yet felt no attachment.

The beauties of her mind, no less than those of her person, added new charms to her youthful innocence. The King and Queen thought of nothing but their daughter; and she made them a most grateful return in the sincerest affection.

One day, when the court of Cyprus had re-

removed to a distance from the capital, Hermione, attended only by her governess, walked out to enjoy with more freedom the air of the country. The little rivulets which softly glided thro' the enamelled fields, the melodious concerts of the inhabitants of the air, the verdure of the trees so delightfully contrasted with the riches of autumn, all contributed to inspire a rural cheerfulness. What a delightful scene is this! said the good Susanna to her royal pupil. How charming is nature when stripped of all the false ornaments of art! It is in the fields only where one can be truly sensible of her value. Yes, my dear, answered the Princess, who seemed to be totally lost in thought, the scene which nature now presents to us is most enchanting, and the various objects which continually offer themselves to my view fill me with the most delightful sensations; yet, will you believe it, I still feel that there is something wanting to complete my happiness. Indeed, I believe it, said the governess with a smile, who easily imagined what was the cause of this want. Indeed I believe it; but be assured, that one day or other your happiness will be perfect. This obscure answer was all that the innocent Hermione could obtain from her governess, who was too sensible and too prudent to be guilty of the smallest indiscretion.—In this manner were they amusing themselves, when all of a sudden a wild beast rushed from a neighbouring forest, carrying terror and destruction wherever he went. The shepherds and their flocks fell an easy prey to this devouring monster. The two ladies, struck with terror, in vain hoped to find their safety in flight. They were ready to sink with apprehension, when a knight, distinguished by his green and blue armour, fortunately appeared. Fear nothing, ladies, cried he, when he saw the cause of their terror; and know that I have the honour to belong to the order of knighthood. In saying which, he clapped spurs to his horse, and flew to meet this feracious animal, whom he attacked with great fury; and after a combat no less dangerous than obstinate, he had the good fortune, with one stroke of his scimeter, to sever its head from its body. Having fortunately escaped from this dangerous encounter, the brave knight-errant joined Hermione and Susanna, who were astonished at his success; and lifting up the visor of his helmet, Ladies, said he, in a most courteous manner, since I had the honour of being invested with the order of knighthood, I have accomplished many difficult enterprises; I have combated with success many uncourteous knights, and I have overcome many monsters and giants; but none of all my exploits have ever given me so much satisfaction as the one which has this day signalised me, since to it I am indebted for having been the preserver of beauty. Hermione blushed, and could not help replying, You are courteous, good Sir, and as little deficient in gallantry as in noble actions! Inform us, we beseech you, who the hero is to whom the Princess royal of Cyprus owes the preservation of her life: tell us in what manner she can testify her gratitude. The charms of Hermione, and the grace with which she spoke, made the knight throw himself at her feet. Excuse me, said he, amiable Princess, if I cannot satisfy your demands. I have sworn not to discover either my name or my rank till I have punished the enchanter *Hermolaus*, for the outrages which he has committed against my mother *Padilla*. A knight, you know, can never violate his oath. As for acknowledgments, you owe me none. Is it not my duty to protect the fair? and do I not find ample recompence for my trouble in the good fortune I have had to attract the eyes of the beautiful heiress of the kingdom of Cyprus. He pronounced these last words with so much nobleness and fire, that Hermione, without consulting the good Susanna (it was the first time she had ventured to act of herself), took from a plume of feathers one of a rose colour, and presented it to the generous unknown. Amiable knight, said she, place this feather which has so long served me as an ornament, in your helmet, and wear it there for love, and in remembrance of Hermione." Yes, Madam, replied the knight, with sincere gratitude do I accept the gift with which you honour me. This feather shall be my guide in the field of glory and of love. In saying this, he imprinted a thousand passionate kisses upon the beautiful hand of the Princess. The young lady was not at all displeased: and love, for the first time, took possession of her heart. Susanna, who all the while had remained a silent spectator of this interesting scene, at last interrupted them, by telling them that the night was far advanced: when immediately the knight saluted the ladies with great politeness; and in taking leave of them, he promised to acquaint them as soon as he overcame Hermolaus, and to repair to Cyprus as soon as it was in his power. Hermione and Susanna returned to the palace, promising to one another the most inviolable secrecy; and they forgot the danger which they had encountered as they talk'd of the amiable unknown. In this manner did the tender passion insinuate itself insensibly and by degrees into the heart of Hermione: As a small spark produces a flame, which gaining force by little and little, spreads every where around ruin and devastation.

Several months had elapsed, without the Princess of Cyprus receiving any intelligence

of the knight, whose image was deeply printed upon her mind. Her greatest pleasure consisted in frequently withdrawing herself from the noise and bustle of the court, which had now returned to the capital, retiring to some solitary spot, where she might with freedom converse with her dear Susanna about the amiable unknown. In the mean time, however, Uriam and Floria were advancing in years. They had no reason to hope they should have any more children, and Hermione had for some time been marriageable. The nobles of Cyprus, afraid therefore, lest by some unforeseen accident the crown of Cyprus should want an heir, represented to the King and Queen that it was full time to marry the Princess Royal, and raise up heirs to the reigning family. The King and Queen applauded the zeal of their subjects; and upon Hermione formally refusing to choose a husband for herself, it was determined that a tournament should be held at a time appointed; and that he whom victory favoured should receive the hand of the Princess. This determination of the court of Cyprus was announced to all the neighbouring countries, and the voice of Fame soon made it known over all the world. The King made immense preparations, being resolved to give a feast, which, by its magnificence, should correspond to the splendour of his rank and the dignity of the combatants. The period of six months, which had been fixed upon, was now fast approaching, and already several knights had repaired to the capital of the island of Cyprus. Hermione, not without the greatest uneasiness, saw the day of the combat almost at hand. She greatly feared that her dear unknown (of whom she had as yet received no intelligence), either had not been informed of this, or that he had become the prisoner of the enchanter Hermolaus. At last the evening before the important day arrived: Every moment the trumpets of some new knight were heard, who had come to enter the lists, and dispute the prize. Hermione had obtained permission of her parents to pass that day in her own apartment. There alone, with her tender Susanna, she was deploring her cruel destiny, when they heard a loud knocking at the gate. Susanna hastily ran to open it; a dwarf appeared, and presenting a letter addressed to the Princess, vanished like lightning. Hermione broke open the billet with great agitation, and read the following verses:

Dear to my heart, and lovely to my view,
Adored Hermione, I live for you.
Soon, I have heard, the tournay's splendid pride
Shall call forth suitors worthy such a bride;
When knights contending for thy hand shall fight,
And gain the prize, or perish in thy sight:
Hermolaus comes, and dares dispute thy heart;
Proud of his strength, and prouder of his art:
There shall I meet him,—there my foe engage;
And on the traitor shall I vent my rage.
There, in thy sight, I'll conquer, or I'll fall:
Without thee, life is nothing; with thee, all.
You soon will know me; love shall guide my blows:
Love shall direct my arm against my foes.
Should I not conquer, still my glory's great;
For thee, my Princess, I submit to fate.

The Knight of the Green and Blue Armour.

The Princess tenderly kissed the letter, and bathed it with her tears. Amiable knight, cried she, you have not then forgot the fair Hermione! Susanna, partaking of her joy, congratulated her upon her good fortune; and during the rest of the day the conversation turned wholly upon this fortunate incident. Already had the night displayed her sable curtain: The silent hours had rapidly passed on; and Aurora had scarcely begun to gild the extended horizon, when the sounding of trumpets and the neighing of steeds re-echoed from afar. The Princess Royal, who had not closed her eyes the whole night, rose early in the morning. Her mind was greatly agitated, and her countenance betrayed the different feelings of hope and fear, love and modesty. She hastily dressed herself; a plain white robe with a rose-coloured girdle formed her simple attire; and the blush of innocence overspread her lovely countenance. How much are the graces indebted to modesty! Never had Hermione been so plainly dressed; never did she look so beautiful.

The squires and ladies of her train had now arrived. The Princess put herself at their head, and repaired to the place where Uriam and Floria expected her under a magnificent canopy. The nobles of the court were seated upon elegant stages, which were richly decorated. At her approach every one rose up: the knights respectfully lowered their lances; and the King and Queen having tenderly embraced her, placed her beneath them, between Susanna and the first maid of honour. Uriam then began, Daughter, (said he) behold the flower of the Christian knights ready to dispute the honour of your hand. I have sworn, that he who is favoured by victory shall obtain it. I have no doubt that my will is also yours. Happy shall I be if I can present to you a husband, who, in studying your happiness, will not neglect that of my subjects, who must

ſoon become yours. I ſhall then patiently wait for that moment when it ſhall pleaſe the Supreme Being to call me to himſelf. The King, in ſpeaking thus, could not refrain from tears.—Hermione anſwered him by a reſpectful bow. The ſpectators teſtified their warmeſt applauſe by ſhouts of, *Long live King Uriam! long live the Princeſs Hermione!* In the mean time, the judges of the liſts preſcribed the limits, the time, and the rules of the combat; and the herald proclaimed aloud three times, "That every one ſhould perform their duty, and that the knights ſhould combat according to their rank." Olivier of Denmark, the moſt ancient knight of the tournament, firſt entered the liſts, and performed prodigies of valour. It was he that ſlew the famous Zelodus of Croco King of Prague. He had already overcome all his rivals. Joſelin, the braveſt knight of the iſland of Cyprus, Joſelin himſelf had been overthrown. Proud of his ſucceſs, the Daniſh knight held in defiance all his competitors; when he in his turn was conquered by Odon of England. Victory thus flew from one knight to another, but at laſt remained with the enchanter Hermolaus; who having been formerly inveſted with the order of knighthood, had come, as the Princeſs had been informed by the unknown knight, to enter the liſts among the reſt.

None of the knights dared any longer to enter the liſts; and as no perſon appeared to combat with him, he was juſt going to be crowned, when there arrived at full ſpeed a knight loudly ſounding his trumpet. Every eye wasturned towardshim.—He was clothed in armour of green and blue, a feather of a roſe-colour nodded o'er his helmet, and on his buckler were written theſe words in letters of gold, "LOVE SHALL GUIDE MY ARM." Hermione, who had not perceived her dear unknown among the combatants (which had almoſt diſtracted her), could not without the moſt enchanting delight behold him who had ſo ſuddenly obtained the empire of her heart. The ſtranger knight cauſed the liſts again to be opened, which had been ordered to be ſhut, and boldly entered them. Who, cried Hermolaus, eying him with diſdain, is this raſh youth who dares to provoke Hermolaus? At theſe words, which were diſtinctly heard by all the aſſembly, the Princeſs trembled with horror: but the knight, highly enraged, cried to him, Guard yourſelf, baſe enchanter; and remember, for the laſt time, the inſults you offered to Padilla. He hardly finiſhed thoſe words, when the two antagoniſts engaged in a moſt dreadful combat. Their lances were ſoon ſhivered into a thouſand pieces. Then drawing their ſwords, they began the attack with greater fury. Hermolaus aimed a violent blow at the knight; which glancing upon his cuiraſs only made him ſtagger. The Princeſs thinking him wounded, gave a loud ſhriek, and fainted away. Upon this the lover of Hermione felt his heart filled at once with rage and love; and uſing every effort in his power, he attacked the vile enchanter with all his ſtrength, and pierced him with his ſword. "Victory to the knight of the green and blue!" cried the ſpectators; "victory to the knight of love!" Immediately the knight took off his helmet; and addreſſing himſelf to the Princeſs Royal, who had now recovered from her fainting; Madam, Hermolaus has now fallen under the ſtrength of my arm. Your looks alone have procured my triumph; and from the ardour with which I have fought, you may eaſily judge that love has directed the blows of Florimond of Luſignan, ſon of the Count of Poitiers. No ſooner had he ſpoken theſe words, when Uriam knew him to be his relation; and tenderly embracing him, ſaid, Dear couſin, by holy St Michael, you are truly of my blood, and are highly deſerving of my daughter; for valiantly have you fought this day. Floria likewiſe embraced him, and adorned him with a golden chain. Fair couſin, ſaid ſhe, nobly have you this day combated in preſence of the ladies, and are highly deſerving of their favour. Hermione then related to the King and Queen, and all the company, her adventure with Florimond, and how he had ſaved her life; and Florimond throwing himſelf at the feet of the Princeſs, Madam, ſaid he, with an effuſion of tenderneſs, deign to accept the offer of my heart; you were the firſt object of my affections, and my laſt thoughts ſhall be placed on you. Amiable Florimond, replied ſhe, raiſing him, the favours you have conferred upon me ſhall ever be dear to my heart; and the homage you have paid me ſhall ever find from me a grateful return.

Long live the King and Queen; long live the Prince of Poitiers, and Princeſs Royal! was re-echoed from every quarter. The nuptials were performed immediately after the tournament; and the moſt brilliant feaſt celebrated the new alliance, which gave ſuch general ſatisfaction and joy.

Happineſs ever attends thoſe marriages that are founded upon mutual attachment and love.

POETRY.

POETRY.

SEMO. *An Heroic Tale.*

IN a tempeſtuous night,
When thunders loud the trembling poles affright,
And lightnings, flaſhing, ſpread the roaring blaſt,
And frequent ſtoops, o'erpow'r'd, the quivering maſt,
On which the watery demons hovering ſate,
Devoting to the yawning deep the crew;
And forth the ſwelling clouds, with ſtedfaſt hate,
Rude burſt the vigorous winds, and fiercer blew;
While on the blaſted heath, on ſhore,
The ruin'd cottager cold pity does implore;
His rooſleſs home no ſhelter now he finds,
No corner now keeps out the ruthleſs winds;
And towering pride
Lolls in the lazy bed with Luxury beſide,
And hears afar the ſound the tempeſt makes,
Which through his rattling turrets loudly breaks—
When witches, in ſome murky den,
Wicked plots contrive on men;
From the dark confines of hell
Wondering fiends confeſs the ſpell;
Wretches rend their ſtarting hair
Like bedlamites in wild deſpair:
Or all aghaſt is ſeen
Some horrid ſpectre, ſhapeleſs, on the green,
To drive to madneſs the clod-pated clown,
Who nothing gave, when begg'd, their joy to crown,
And buy the beldames ſome inebrious charm,
The innocent to harm:
While boldly ſteps, ſerene and void of care,
The follower of philoſophic lore
Throughout the ſtorm, and braves the indignant air;
Nor heeds the idle thunders as they roar—
In ſuch a night as this
Rode Semo, buffeted by winds ſo rude.
Late left the gentle dame, his only bliſs,
He ſeeks the dreary wood;
A foreſt dire,
And, even in times of calm, infeſt with wicked fire,
And clamour hideous of unhappy fiends,
Whom Tartarus oft ſends
To howl in lonely wilds their pains away,
And blaſt the face of day.
Within this wood, ſpread wide o'er many a mile,
Were by-paths made the traveller to beguile;
Where bloody caves his terror'd mind affright,
And ruthleſs robbers of reſiſtleſs might,
Who gorge their ſtretching maws with human gore,
And lay the mangled limbs aſide for future ſtore:
Repaſt befitting them who feed;
For in their bowels they entomb the dead
Who had no bowels for them when alive *.
In that ſame foreſt lay
The lion couching for his deſtin'd prey:
On every ſide he turns his glaring eye,
And dooms what living thing he liſts to die.
The wolf runs roaring thro' the ſcared wild,
His murderous jaws with lambkin blood defil'd;
Black cruelty low'rs in his haggard ſnout,
While hunger urgent ſtings his filthy maw;
Reſtleſs and fleet he ſnuffs the brakes about,
And all the trackleſs deſart fills with awe.
But no fierce ſavage of the howling wood
So ſtrikes with fear, or ſhakes ſo much the ſoul,
As does the human labourer in blood,
Who keeps within this foreſt wild his hole.
Such horrors reign within his ſtony breaſt,
As when wide burſting hell is forc'd to yawn,
Fierce rebel fiends is forc'd to yield for reſt,
To ſcare the dead hour, or deform the dawn,
Semo with ſilent ſtep his way purſues;
His quaking ſteed with trembling foot moves on.
The craſhing branches warping round him bl wn
Hide ſkies illumin'd with diſaſtrous hues.
Dark ſpirits yell'd acroſs the way,
And bade the intrepid wanderer an eternal ſtay;
While from the gloomy boſom of the night,
Oft rend'ring all theſe dreary ſcenes to cleareſt ſight,
As broad as day at noon.
Bright lightnings blaz'd; but were extinguiſh'd ſoon,
Like a creation
Quick followed by annihilation.
Cold lifeleſs damps, from pois'nous fens diſtill'd,
Sat on the foggy trees, and vegetation chill'd.

* Shakeſpeare.

The frosty north, penn'd up with icy bar,
And freezing airs that with the thunders war,
Extinguishing their fire,
And robbing of his arms th' Olympian Sire,
Pour'd down its coldest snows
Upon the hero's head,
Seeming to soften the coarse rugged bed,
The hard earth proffered him if he his way should lose.
But Semo, patient of the obdurate hour,
Derides the blasts that impotently scour.
His faulchion keen by iron grasp detain'd,
His steed so sure and swift his way pursues,
His coat of steel that every edge disdain'd,
Make force or flight indifferent which to choose,
Could his high soul an offered flight refuse:
But steady, and in battle stout was he.
On dreadful enterprise he smil'd,
And in advent'rous deed no danger could forsee:
From whence the "lion-hearted" was he styled.
Though when the merry hall with sounds of peace,
And riot joy for war's propitious end,
Rung with delight and gay licentious ease,
He was the gentle, humble, faithful, friend.
What pity, reader, if these horrid haunts
Should bring so brave a knight to foul mischance?
For fear they should, no more we'll let him roam;
So he turn'd round his foaming steed, rode back, and safe arriv'd at home.

K. A.

Epilogue *for* Mrs Bellamy.

LOST to the stage for many a wretched year,
Behold a wo-worn heroine appear!
If my tears let me, and my voice don't fail,
I'll briefly tell a round unvarnish'd tale.
The story of my life from earliest youth,
Replete with virtue, sentiment, and truth:
But should the tale oppress this feeling heart,
Why, then, Miss Farren must repeat my part.
First * (be the time and memory abhorr'd)
First I elop'd, attended by a Lord;
My time with him was wretchedly mis-spent,
For I return'd the very maid I went.
Metham compell'd me from the stage to fly;
If wrong, my stars were more in fault than I.
Abruptly, in the middle of the play,
With pleasing force he hurry'd me away.
So pressing he, and no assistance nigh,
What could I do, but what I did—comply?
I led with him a sentimental life;
His friend, his mistress, every thing but wife.
Short was this bliss; and Calcraft next propos'd:
I made objections, but at last I clos'd.
I hated him, insulted, and abus'd;
Then press'd for marriage—but the wretch refus'd,
Left me to poverty and foul disgrace.
But Digges the play'r supply'd the agent's place:
His fondness sooth'd my soul, my wants reliev'd,
Till me the Bench, and him the Fleet, receiv'd.
There I met Woodward, whom I lov'd much more
Than the three lovers I had lov'd before.
He left me not till unrelenting death
Clos'd his dear eyes, and stopp'd his precious breath.
Such was my life; and sure no envious eye
Can aught but virtue in its course espy.
If gentlest manners, purity of mind †,
If constant love to only four confin'd;
If truth and candour in my history shown;
If generous use of fortune not my own;
If these, and fifty virtues I could claim,
(But *modesty* forbids me more to name)
From you, my liberal friends ‡, compassion gain,
I have not liv'd, nor wrote, nor spoke in vain.
And if in after-times some easy maid,
Reading my book, by my example sway'd,
Should, strongly tempted, leave the thorny way,
And in the primrose paths of pleasure stray;
When doom'd old age, neglect, and want to feel,
Let her, like me, her private life reveal,
And to the world's credulity appeal;
Apologies can never lose their force,
And crowded benefits will come of course.

Ode *to* Youth.

YOUTH, ah stay, prolong delight,
Close thy pinions, stretch'd for flight!
Youth, disdaining silver hairs,
Autumn's frowns and Winter's cares,
Dwell'st

* For all the facts here inserted, see the Apology.
† See her letter to Calcraft.
‡ To the audience.

Dwell'st thou but in dimple sleek,
In vernal smiles and Summer's cheek.
On Spring's ambrosial lap thy hands unfold,
They blossom fresh with hope, and all they touch is gold.

Graver years come sailing by:
Hark! they call me as they fly;
Quit, they cry, for nobler themes,
Statesman, quit thy boyish dreams!
Tune to crowns thy pliant voice,
Or flatter thrones, the nobler choice!
Deserting Virtue, yet assume her state;
Thy smiles, that dwell with Love, ah! wed them now to Hate.

Or in Victory's purple plain
Triumph though on hills of slain!
While the virgin rends her hair,
Childless sires demands their heir,
Timid orphans kneel and weep:
Or, where the unsunn'd treasures sleep,
Sit brooding o'er thy cave in grim repose;
There mock at human joys, there mock at human woes.

Years away! too dear I prize
Fancy's haunts, her vales, her skies;
Come, ye gales that swell the flowers,
Wake my soul's expanding powers;
Come, by streams embow'r'd in wood,
Celestial forms, the Fair, the Good!
With moral charms associate vernal joys!
Pure Nature's pleasures these—the rest are Fashion's toys.

Come, while years reprove in vain,
Youth, with me, and Rapture reign!
Sculpture, Painting, meet my eyes,
Glowing still with young surprise!
Never to the Virgin's lute
This ear be deaf, this voice be mute!
Come, Beauty, cause of anguish, heal its smart,
—Now temperate measure beat, unalter'd else my heart.

Still, my soul, for ever young,
Speak thyself divinely sprung!
Wing'd for Heaven, embracing Earth,
Link'd to all of mortal birth,
Brute or man, in social chain
Still link'd to all, who suffer pain.
Pursue the eternal law!—one Power above
Connects, pervades the whole—that Power divine is Love.

ELEGIAC SONNET.

In the Character of Sterne's Maria; *by Mrs* Hughes.

GENTLE willow, lend thy shade,
Hang thy sheltering foliage low;
Screen, ah, screen a wandering maid;
Screen her from yon world of wo!

Lower still thy branches bend,
Waving as the zephyrs play,
Till they to the stream descend,
And shield me from oppressive day.

So may that stream unceasing flow,
And deck thee in eternal green!
So may thy shade still deeper grow,
Till not a sunbeam pierce between!
And, Philomel, with sweetly plaintive song,
For ever chaunt thy verdant boughs among!

Lines on the Hebrew and Greek Epitaphs in Westminster Abbey.

WHENE'ER in pensive mood we choose to tread
The sacred mansions of the mighty dead,
Still to our breasts must some reflection rise,
When here we're told a king or hero lies!
A sigh is nat'ral, when we read the fate
Of all that's fair, or wise, or good, or great;
But 'midst the rest, lo! here and there a stone
Of language strange, or characters unknown.
—What is their use?—What?—Why, to draw a tear
For so much Greek or Hebrew buried here!

POOR YORICK!

O D A.

Permeo terras, ubi nuda rupes
Saxeas miscet nebulis ruinas,
Torva ubi rident steriles coloni
Rura labores.

Pervagor gentes, hominum ferorum
Vita ubi nullo decorata cultu
Squallet informis, tugurique fumis
Fœda latescit.

Inter erroris salebrosa longi,
Inter ignotæ strepitus loquelæ
Quot modis mecum, quid agat requiro
Thralia dulcis?

Seu viri curas pia nupta mulcet,
Seu fovet mater sobolem benigna,
Sive cum libris novitate pascet
Sedula mentem;

Sit memor nostri, fideique merces,
Stet fides constans, meritoque blandum
Thraliæ discant resonare nomen
Littora Skiæ.

S. JOHNSON.

Scriptum in Skiá, Sep. 6. 1773.

BIRTH-

Birth-Day Ode.

(In the Lilliputian manner.)

Smile, smile,
Bleſt iſle!
Grief paſt,
(At laſt)
Halcyon
Comes on.
To King
Bells ring,
And queen,
Bleſt ſcene!
Britain
Again
Revives
And thrives.
Fear flies,
Stocks riſe;
Wealth flows,
Art grows.
Baſe rout
Kick't out:
Own folks
Crack jokes.
Thoſe out
May pout;
Thoſe in
Will grin.
Great, ſmall,
Pleas'd all.
God ſend
No end
To Line
Divine
Of mighty George our Sovereign.

Accommodator.

Micellaneous Intelligence.

To the PUBLIC.

From the French.

THE ingenious and learned reſearches of many literati in this age, on the affinity and origin of the languages of nations far remote, and the elucidation of the ancient hiſtory of mankind, which ſeveral reſpectable hiſtorians have deduced from thoſe reſearches, give a new charm, a more deciſive and a more philoſophical direction, to a ſtudy which hitherto ſeemed dry, diſagreeable, and even barren and frivolous, to ſome ſuperficial minds. In peruſing the works of one Count de Gebelin, ſome intelligent ſentiments delivered by the author on that ſubject much ſurpriſe us; and we cannot but regret that this laborious writer has not reduced all the languages of the world to his method. After the analyſis and the happy compariſon of ſuch as he had been able to collect, the knowledge of thoſe, which the interior parts of Aſia might have ſupplied him, would, without doubt, have led him to ſome diſcoveries ſtill much more intereſting.

The empire of Ruſſia, which extends over a great part of Aſia, a country unknown to the learned till the time of Peter the Great, certainly contains more nations and people, languages and dialects, than any other kingdom in the world. The narrow ſpace of Caucaſus, inhabited by people few in numbers, and contiguous to each other, unites more than twenty-two dialects of eight or nine different languages. Siberia, which is much larger, affords a ſtill greater number; and the peninſula of Kamtchatka alone, whoſe population at the time of its diſcovery by the Ruſſians ſeemed only to have commenced, contained nine various dialects of three heterogeneous languages. Moſt of theſe languages are much more ſtrongly marked, and have much leſs reſemblance to each other and all thoſe of Europe, than the European languages have retained of the ancient Celtic. What a ſpacious field of diſcoveries, and what extenſive leſſons for hiſtory, muſt a judicious reader find in a collection of this great variety of languages, of people whoſe origin and migrations are, for the moſt part, utterly unknown to us, and whoſe different tribes are often ſeparated from each other by immenſe diſtances, and ſometimes in ſo ſmall a number, that the language is in danger of being extinguiſhed with the people!

Moſt, however, of theſe languages have hitherto remained a hidden treaſure for the learned: they have not even attempted to unite, on an uniform plan, any conſiderable number of words in languages already known. The endeavours of ſome to tranſlate the Lord's Prayer, or ſome other ſeries of phraſes, into different languages, are very imperfect and inſufficient, and have only rendered at moſt a hundred languages and dialects, that is to ſay, nearly a third part of thoſe which exiſt. Many ſcholars and hiſtoriographers have compared a ſmall number of ancient or modern languages iſſuing from one common origin. Beſides the reſource of dictionaries, there are alſo ſome ſeparate and detached vocabularies, generally ſcanty, and ſeldom correſponding with each other, in modern voyagers. But no one has hitherto collected the languages which the diſperſion and diviſions of mankind, and the influence of revolutions, and of moral, phyſical, and political cauſes, during a long ſeries of ages and generations, have produced in the habitable regions of ſo many climates.

This

This vast enterprise, which must at length conduce to solve the problem of the existence of a primitive language, has been reserved to the present age. Catharine II. has deigned to develope this unexplored region of literature. To serve as a basis for an universal and comparative glossary of all languages, *her Imperial Majesty* has herself made a selection of the words most essential, and most generally used among the least cultivated people. Her empire alone might furnish for this a glossary of all the languages adopted on the globe, and, above all, a considerable number of those still unknown to the learned.

In this selection the preference is given to substantives and adjectives that are absolutely necessary and common to the most barbarous languages, or which serve to trace the progress of agriculture, or of some arts and elementary knowledge of one people to another. To render this glossary more complete and instructive, the pronouns, adverbs, and some verbs, with the numerical words, whose great use for the comparison of languages is well known, have been admitted.

Besides this excellent model, all the languages and dialects of the vast empire of Russia have been collected, together with a number still more considerable of foreign languages; so that this collection still exceeds, though it has only continued during a year, all attempts that have hitherto been made in this kind, and is still continually augmented by materials of every species.

Her Imperial Majesty intends that this collection shall be printed for the public use. It will be arranged in such a manner, that each word shall have its translations annexed in all the languages that can possibly be obtained. By this method, and by a classification of those translations, according to their meaning, the affinity of languages will become more apparent, and their comparison more easy. The true pronounciation of words will be expressed with the most scrupulous exactness by an uniform and settled orthography. A general table of languages, both as to their meaning and their countries, will serve as an introduction to this work; of which the learned, especially those who are interested in the undertaking, will be sensible of its importance and difficulty, and will therefore know how to appreciate its merit.

Her Imperial Majesty having been pleased to nominate me to the superintendance of the typographical part of this work, till now hitherto unattempted, of this I cannot too soon apprise the public, whose impatience will equal my ardour to fulfil the distinguished commands of my sovereign.

P. S. PALLAS.

St Petersburg, May 22. 1785.

An Account of the Annual Visit of the Dutch Fishermen to Yarmouth, as observed this Year.

AS the Dutch always move with great regularity, it was well known at Yarmouth, that they would put to sea according to custom, on Wednesday, Sept. 14. The wind was then fair, so that they were expected the next day; but it changed, and kept them back. On Friday noon many were looking out for them from the walls; and at length they were descried in the horizon, forming a long line opposite the town. They soon approached, and their yellow sails were distinguished, illuminated by the sun. Sometimes a strong gleam of light rendered the sail plainly visible, while the hull was yet concealed beneath the waves; when it appeared like a flake of gold rising out of the sea. With the afternoon's tide they began to enter the haven's mouth; and I think I never was more pleased than with seeing them proceed, one after another, up the river to the town, which is about two miles, all open to the view. As they arrived, they moored along a quay just without the south gate, in a regular line, with their heads to the shore, and their sides touching each other.

The *schuyts* (we call them *skoots*) are small decked vessels, with a single mast, and a running-in boltsprit. They are nearly flat-bottomed, with lee-boards, and extremely broad heads and sterns, which are adorned with painting. Their sails have a yellow dye, which is supposed to preserve them, and certainly gives them a gay appearance; and they have all striped pennants. The crew usually consists of eight men and boys. Of these vessels, about fifty-two came up this year, All of them arrived in the course of Friday evening; and at night I took a walk to view them by moonlight. The long line of masts exactly uniform, the yards and furled sails disposed in a regular row, the crews sitting on deck with their pipes, calmly enjoying their repose, and conversing in sounds strange and unknown to me, all together impressed my imagination in a most forcible but pleasing manner. I particularly admired the quiet and order that reigned among so large a number. Each crew seemed like the sober family of a cottage when labour is done, and a serene summer's evening invites them to sit abroad till bed-time.

On Saturday the streets were sprinkled with parties of Dutchmen, easily distinguished by their round caps, short jackets, and most capacious breeches. They went about making their purchases, which chiefly consist of very coarse beef, gingerbread, a few toys, and some common utensils. In these they lay out a moderate sum, paying their own coin, which the Rotterdam traders

ders exchange and carry back. They receive a good many halfpence for their pipes and dried flounders, which people buy out of curioſity; and this kind of traffic laſts while they ſtay. At night ſome ale-houſes on the quay are thronged with them; and I found that liquor could make them almoſt as noiſy as Engliſh ſailors. I heard, however, of no quarrels, either among one another or with our people.

The enſuing Sunday is termed, by way of diſtinction, the *Dutch Sunday*, when all the country round, as far as Norwich, flock to ſee the ſhow. The Dutch, who are the ſpectacle, do honour to their viſitors, by decorating their ſchuyts with flags in the gayeſt manner they are able. As it happened to be fine weather, the ſcene was extremely pleaſant. The whole length of the quay was crowded by people of all ranks in their beſt apparel. On the *Denes*, which is a fine verdant common, in form of a tongue, between the river and the ſea, were ſcattered various walking and riding parties, eſpecially many of the vehicles called *Yarmouth carts*. The Dutch veſſels formed their gay line in front; in the rear was a large fleet of ſhips ſailing majeſtically thro' the *Roads*, and illuminated by the ſetting ſun. It was a view equally ſtriking and ſingular; and ſcarcely, I believe, to be matched in any part of the kingdom. At night ſome parties of Dutch went about the ſtreets bawling a tune; but whether they meant it for pſalm or ſong ſinging, I could not diſcover. In their own country they have much leſs of the puritanical gloomineſs in their Sabbath than we, with all our licentiouſneſs, have retained.

On Monday they continued laying in their proviſions; and on Tueſday they fell down the river and put to ſea, ſtanding northwards. The 21ſt is always the day for *wetting their nets*, or commencing the fiſhery. This annual viſit is a welcome thing here, not only on account of the money they ſpend themſelves, but from the conflux of ſtrangers brought hither by the novelty of the ſpectacle. Though the Dutch are not the moſt ſociable people in the world, yet ſuch an intercourſe cannot but tend to ſtrengthen the connection between two nations, which ought never to be at variance. For my part, I could not help feeling emotions of good-will towards perſons who had contributed ſo much to my entertainment.

I muſt add, that, independently of this circumſtance, Yarmouth Quay is peculiarly buſy and lively at this ſeaſon, on account of the fitting out of a great number of fiſhing-veſſels belonging to the town, for the annual harveſt of herrings. Many *cobles* too from the Yorkſhire coaſt put in here, to wait for intelligence concerning the appearance of the ſhoals.

Yarmouth, Sept. 22.

Providence, Aug. 6.

The following computation of the quantity of acres comprehended within the territory of the United States, is ſaid to have been made by the Geographer of the United States, and preſented to Congreſs.

The territory of the United States contains, by computation, a million of ſquare miles, in which are 640,000,000 of acres

	Acres.
Deduct for water	51,000,000
	589,000,000

That part of the United States, comprehended between the weſt temporary line of Penſylvania, on the eaſt; the boundary line between Britain and the United States, extending from the river St Croix to the north-weſt extremity of the Lake of the Woods, on the north; the river Miſſiſſippi to the mouth of the Ohio on the weſt; and the river Ohio on the ſouth, to the beforementioned bounds of Penſylvania, contains, by computation, about 411,000 ſquare-miles, in which are 263,040,000 acres.

Deduct for water	43,040,000
	220,000,000
Deduct for the officers and ſoldiers of General Clark's regiment, - -	150,000
Deduct 1-7th of the ſeven rangers, for the uſe of the late Continental army, -	414,720
Deduct the 16th lot of every townſhip, for the maintenance of public ſchools, - -	80,640
	645,360
	219,354,640

Eſtimate of the number of acres of water, north-weſtward of the river Ohio, within the territory of the united States, 43,040,000 acres.

Eſtimate of the number of acres of water within the Thirteen United States.

In Lake Erie, weſtward from the line, extended from the north-weſt corner of Penſylvania, due north, to the boundary between the Britiſh territory of the United States, - - -	610,00
In Lake Ontario, - -	2,390,000
Lake Champlain, - -	500,000
Cheſapeak Bay, -	1,700,000
Albemarle Bay, -	330,000
Delaware Bay, - -	630,000
All the rivers within the Thirteen States, including the Ohio,	2,000,000
	7,960,000
Total,	51,000,000

THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For JANUARY 1786.

[*With a* VIEW *of* STRATHAVEN CASTLE.]

CONTENTS.

Register of the Weather for January, p. 2.
A taste for the Fine Arts unfavourable to Virtue, p. 3.
New Account of the Manners of the *Japanese*, p. 9.
Glossary of *Hindostan* words, necessary for understanding East India affairs, p. 12.
Conjectures with regard to the *Rocking Stones* at *Largo*, and Pillar at *Aberlemny*, p. 17.
Observations on Surnames, by a Peer of Scotland, p. 19.
On the degree of Art required in Ornamental Gardening, p. 21.
Essay on the History of the *Teutonic* Order of Knighthood, p. 26.
Account of a vast subterraneous Cavern at *Paris*, p. 32.
Interesting Anecdote translated from the Tableau de Paris, p. 35.
Interesting Memoirs, by a Lady, p. 37.
POETRY, p. 38.
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE for the last six months of the year 1785 *.
French Edict, prohibiting the Importation of English goods, p. 425.
Fate of the *Irish* Commercial Bill in the *Irish* House of Commons, p. 429.
Particulars of an Unfortunate Affair at *Canton* in China, p. 433.
King of *Prussia*'s Declaration to the Court of *London* respecting the *German League*, p. 434.
Marquis of *Carmarthen*'s Answer, p. 436.
Commercial Expedition to the North West Coast of *America*, p. 438.
Preliminary Convention between the *Emperor* and the *Dutch*, p. 441.
King of *Prussia*'s Letter to the *States General* relative to the *Stadtholder*, p. 442.
Particulars of the Affair of the *Cardinal de Rohan*, p. 443.
Treaty between the *King of France* and the *Dutch*, p. 447.
Answer by the *States of Holland* to the *King of Prussia's* Letter, p. 452.
Memorial of the Court of *Great Britain* to the *States General*, p. 453.
Treaty of Commerce between *Russia* and *Austria*, p. 455.
Domestic Affairs, Deaths, &c.

* When Volume III. is completed, another leaf will be given in place of this, which must then be cancelled.

A State of the Barometer in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's Thermometer, in the open air, taken before ſun-riſe, and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from 31ſt of Dec. 1785 to the 30th of Jan. 1786, near the foot of Arthur's Seat.

Days	Ther.	Barom. Inch.	Rain. Inch.	Weather.
31	19	29.98	——	
1	18	29.95	0.0125	Snow.
2	11	29.975	——	Clear.
3	21	30.26	——	Ditto.
4	18	30.	0.65	Ditto.
5	28	29.725		Snow.
6	31	29.01	0.05	Rain.
7	40	29.	——	Clear.
8	40	29.45	0.18	Ditto, ſhowers.
9	35	28.		Rain.
10	35	29.9	0.055	Ditto.
11	37	29.	0.0825	Ditto.
12	36	29.45	0.1	Ditto.
13	32	29.63	0.125	Clear.
14	30	20.75		Snow.
15	32	29.476		Ditto.
16	29	29.5	——	Clear.
17	18	29.28	——	Ditto.
18	25	29.8	——	Ditto.
19	29	29.875	0.04	Ditto, thaw.
20	34	29.67	0.1	Rain.
21	40	29.93	0.165	Ditto.
22	41	29.935	0.03	Showers.
23	41	29.76	——	Clear.
24	33	29.625	——	Ditto.
25	43	29.55	0.18	Rain, ſtormy.
26	40	29.7	0.015	Ditto, ditto.
27	37	29.86	——	Clear.
28	47	30.05	0.015	Stormy, ſhowers.
29	50	30.06	——	Clear.
30	50	30.303	——	Stormy.

2—11 loweſt ſtate. 1.8 total rain.

29—51 greateſt height at noon.

VIEWS IN SCOTLAND.

Number Twelfth.

STRATHAVEN CASTLE.

THE CASTLE of STRATHAVEN is ſituated on the banks of the water of Aven in the County of Lanerk,——is ſaid to have been built by Andrew firſt Lord Avendale, who was created in 1456; but at what time it was built, there is no tradition.

The Barony and Lordſhip of Avendale was exchanged by Andrew third Lord Avendale with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, for the Barony of Ochiltree in Airſhire.

This Barony and Lordſhip of Avendale afterwards came into the family of Hamilton, whoſe property it has ſince remained;—and the Caſtle was ſome time the place of reſidence of Anne Dutcheſs of Hamilton.

An Attempt to ſhow, that a Taſte for the Beauties of Nature and the fine Arts, has no Influence favourable to Morals. By the Reverend SAMUEL HALL, *A. M.*

THE numerous ſocieties for the promotion of literature and philoſophy, which have been formed in different parts of Europe in the courſe of the laſt and preſent centuries, have been not only the means of diffuſing knowledge more extenſively, but have contributed to produce a greater number of important diſcoveries, than have been effected in any other equal ſpace of time.

Science, like fire, is put in motion by colliſion.—Where a number of men of learning have frequent opportunities of meeting and converſing together, thought begets thought, and every hint is turned to advantage.

A ſociety, denominated *the Literary and Philoſophical Society*, has lately been formed at Mancheſter, and two volumes of their Memoirs have juſt been publiſhed. From the Literary Eſſays in the firſt volume, we have ſelected the following; which we hope our readers will not be diſpleaſed to ſee, as it contains obſervations not generally made on a ſubject very generally ſtudied.

THE advocates for the influence of taſte on the moral character have generally confounded that faculty with the *moral ſenſe*. They ſeem to be perſuaded, that the ſame power which diſcovers and reliſhes the beauties of nature and of art, muſt equally diſcover and reliſh the beauty, the order, the harmony, of virtue. Lord Shafteſbury has fully adopted this notion. His diſciple Hutcheſon, with ſome trifling diſtinctions, has embraced the ſame opinion. The very ingenious author of the Elements of Criticiſm tells us, that there is a ſtrong and cloſe affinity between taſte and the moral ſenſe. 'Taſte (ſays he) in the fine arts, goes hand in hand with the moral ſenſe; to which indeed it is nearly allied.'

This natural connection and cloſe alliance of taſte with the moral ſenſe, may, perhaps, be very juſtly diſputed; as taſte, I apprehend, muſt be the

the joint result of delicate corporeal and intellectual powers; whilst what is usually understood by a moral sense, must be of a nature altogether intellectual.

But let us for a moment suppose, that such an union is really established; and that taste can take cognizance of the merit or demerit of actions, with the same ease or precision that it pronounces on the abilities of the statuary or of the painter: will it necessarily follow, that such a taste must always be productive of a virtuous conduct? It will not be disputed, that taste generally operates in some favourite direction. It does not embrace all the beauties of nature or of art with equal relish; nor explore every science, even of those esteemed elegant and refined, with the same keenness of discernment. The painter is not always possessed of an ear finely tuned to music; nor the musician always delighted with the elegance and vigour of poetical composition. Nature seldom produces an accomplished master, unless her efforts have been directed to one particular object. And in vain would be the attempt to rise to excellence in any art or science, save that which is congenial to the taste. Some men, indeed, seem to be possessed of what may be termed a general taste, and are capable of at least moderate attainments in every branch: But taste, like every other energy, perhaps is weaker in proportion as it is diffused.

Upon this supposition, it is evident a man may have an exquisite taste for some particular art or science, and yet no taste for virtue. To this species of beauty the faculty may be so little sensible, as to produce no effects. In such a case, virtue only shares the fate of many other things which are confessedly objects of taste, and which are rejected because the capacity adapted to them is so weak that it may be said to be wanting.

But let us suppose that taste really exercises some of the privileges and powers of the moral sense. The advocates for its practical influence would not gain much by this very ample concession. The mere sense of the beauty of virtue (and it is not pretended that any thing further can be the object of taste) abstracted from every other consideration, will scarcely be thought sufficient to support her cause. The theory appears more specious than solid, more pleasing than efficacious. When dressed with the art, the ingenuity, and the eloquence, of a Shaftesbury, it may entertain and amuse, the heart being supposed in a state of ease, calm and indifferent. But its effects will not be sufficiently strong with the generality of mankind, to spur them on to action. We survey the lovely picture, are convinced that it is a fine one, yet turn aside to some other object that agitates our hopes and fears.

The doctrine may probably suit the retired temper of the philosopher, or the apathy of the stoic; but is ill calculated for 'the busy haunts of men,' and the tumults of social life. The man of taste admires the beauty and expression exhibited in the works of a Raphael or a Michael Angelo, without feeling the slightest wish to become an artist, and to rival these great masters. May he not, in like manner, view the charms of virtue and of a moral conduct, without making one single effort to become a moralist or a virtuous man?

I should imagine it impossible for any person possessed of the least sensibility, to read the character of Sir Charles Grandison, drawn with so much delicacy by Richardson, and not admire and approve the elegance of manners and purity of morals with which he has adorned his hero,

hero. But is it certain, that he will beſtow more than his approbation? Will he entertain a ſingle thought of copying the amiable portrait? To admire and reverence virtue, is a tribute extorted even from vice. The moſt profligate and wicked characters experience a ſecret conſciouſneſs that every preference is due to virtue, and are not inſenſible to her ſuperior lovelineſs. But does this ſenſe operate on the mind with ſufficient tone to influence or to reclaim? *Video meliora proboque, deteriora ſequor*, muſt be the language of every ſinner whoſe faculties are not utterly depraved.

'It is a remarkable circumſtance,' ſays Brown in his *Eſſay on the Characteriſtics*, 'that in the decline of both the Greek and Roman ſtates, when religion had loſt its credit and efficacy, this very taſte, this ſpecies of philoſophy, uſurped its place, and became the common ſtudy and amuſement both of the vile and vulgar.' Quintilian, no doubt, had a view to this in the following paſſage: *Nunc autem, quæ vel ut propria philoſophiæ aſſeruntur, paſſim tractamus omnes. Quis enim modo de* juſto, æquo, *ac* bono, *non et vir peſſimus loquitur?*

The truth ſeems to be, that a mere ſenſe of the beauty of virtue cannot operate as a coercive power; and however the theory may pleaſe the reaſoner in the ſhade, when the paſſions ſtagnate without impulſe, and the appetites are ſecluded from their objects, it will be of little force againſt the ardour of deſire or the vehemence of rage, amidſt the pleaſures or conflicts of the world. To contract the power of temptations, hope muſt be excited by the proſpect of rewards, and fear by the expectation of puniſhment. In a word, virtue may owe her panegyric to a Plato or a Shafteſbury, but muſt derive her efficacy and authority from religion.

From what has been advanced, it appears to me extremely evident, that ſuppoſing taſte were conſidered not only as connected with, but even advanced to, the rank of the moral ſenſe, its influence on the heart would be too faint and languid to produce any moral effects. The charms of virtue may be ſeen with the eye of ſpeculation, without exciting in us a deſire of becoming virtuous; juſt as an excellent picture, or fine proſpect, may afford us very conſiderable pleaſure, and yet produce not a ſingle wiſh to diſpoſſeſs the owners, and to make them ours. And though it may be ſuppoſed, that a ſenſe of the charms of virtue muſt naturally give us a prejudice in her favour; yet, will this prejudice be ſufficient to keep us ſteady to her intereſts when vice ſteps forth attired with every ſeductive ornament of taſte that can win the affection, and engages the ſtrongeſt paſſions of the heart as advocates in her favour?

But we are told, that 'taſte naturally ſweetens and harmonizes the temper, and reſtrains the turbulence of paſſion and violence of purſuit.' On this ſuppoſition, the beauty of virtue may have conſiderable effects on a mind already diſpoſed by calmneſs and compoſure to yield to the gentleſt influence.

This reaſoning will not eaſily be ſupported by experience and matter of fact. The connection between genius and taſte is ſo common, that they may almoſt be conſidered as inſeparable companions. Genius without taſte would be no better than frenzy; and taſte without genius would be diſtinguiſhed for nothing but a lifeleſs accuracy. But genius, it is generally agreed, is united to a warm and inflammable conſtitution. 'If,' ſays an eminent critic, 'the imagination be lively, the paſſions will be ſtrong; true genius ſeldom reſides in a cold and phlegmatic conſtitution.

The

The same temperament, and the same sensibility, that makes a poet or a painter, will be apt to make a man a lover and a debauchee.' These propensities of nature may be restrained by the dictates of reason, and especially by the awful sanctions of religion; and thus genius and virtue may unite and adorn the same person But in vain shall we look for these important effects from the influence of taste. In vain shall we expect to find, that men of genius and of taste will be always distinguished for the sweetness of their tempers and the purity of their morals. The irritability of a Pope and a Gray, and the voluptuousness of a Montague and a Chesterfield, may be adduced as instances, amongst numberless others, of the truth of what has been advanced.

But we are further told, 'that a taste for the beautiful scenes of nature, not only composes and harmonizes the temper, but disposes the mind to acts of piety and devotion, by raising our ideas from Nature to Nature's God.' The thought is pleasing and ingenious, but must not be admitted without many exceptions. The impressions made by the beauties of nature will greatly depend on the passions, the habits, and the pursuits of the beholder. Let the musician take the 'wildly devious walk,' his notice will probably be attracted by the melody of the grove, as most nearly related to his favourite art. The eye of the painter will be engaged by the rich landscape that lies before him, and his thoughts will be naturally turned to the effect which might be produced by a lively transcript on canvass of so picturesque a scene: While the poet, however struck by the grandeur or elegance of surrounding objects, will only meditate how they would 'live in description, and look green in song.' It is the calm contemplative mind alone, influenced by religious impressions, that surveys this fair heritage with pious and grateful sentiments towards the Almighty Creator. A mind thus happily disposed, in the animated language of Shakespeare,

> Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

I shall now mention a few instances where taste seems to be productive of misfortune and immorality. We frequently see a man of real and acknowledged taste run into all the folly and extravagance of *Virtu*. It is not sufficient for him, that he may be regaled with the productions of art and genius in the possession of another. A man of this unhappy turn feels a restless desire to call them his own. He is perpetually in quest of some new object: but his unfortunate passion grows more violent by indulgence; and however a new acquisition may gratify for the moment, yet in the end it becomes the source of fresh disquiet. Thus, like Pope's Curio, who,

> ———— Restless by his fair ones side,
> Sighs for an Otho, and neglects his bride,

he is perpetually haunted by the dæmon of taste; his mind becomes fretful, peevish, and dissatisfied; equally incapable of giving or receiving satisfaction. But, should his circumstances be contracted, the consequences are dreadful indeed! He involves his dearest connections in all the miseries of poverty.

> The bailiffs come, rude men, profanely bold,
> And bid him turn his Venus into gold.
> 'No Sirs!' he cries, 'I'll sooner rot in jail!
> Shall Grecian arts be truck'd for English bail!'

Such

Such heads might make their very bustos laugh:
His daughter starves; but Cleopatra's safe.

Another is betrayed into a conduct equally ridiculous and fatal, by a taste for the elegancies of life and domestic refinements. Fancy is ever ready to suggest some new plan to be executed, or improvement to be made. The house is capable of still higher embellishments, and the garden may be laid out in a manner more beautiful. He complies with the suggestions of his refined taste—involves himself in difficulties—and is at length ruined.

The malady of a third is, an excessive and sickly kind of delicacy. His feelings are so nice and his ideas so refined, that he is irritated and vexed with every trifle. He is not only affected

——————— with quick disgust,
From things deform'd, or disarranged, or gross
In species:

even those objects, which to others afford very considerable pleasure, are seen by him with a joyless indifference. But, indeed, almost every avenue to enjoyment is shut up by this unhappy disease. Yet he nurses it with the greatest assiduity; fancies himself formed of nature's finest clay, and looks with contempt on the coarse delights of his fellow-creatures. By degrees he becomes unfit for the common duties of life, and is cut off from the blessings and advantages of social intercourse.

But we need not appeal to a few instances of individuals. The prevailing manners of whole nations may be brought in proof that taste has no influence favourable to virtue. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that Athens was once the seat of learning, taste, and refinement. The liberal arts were cultivated with the greatest care and attention, and rose to a pitch of perfection, which has been generally imitated, but never excelled. A taste for elegance was so universally diffused among all ranks of people, that even a herb-woman, we are told, could detect a very small deviation from propriety of speech. Taste could not possibly have a fairer field wherein to display its natural effects. But the history of those times, and the moral lectures of Socrates, sufficiently evince that the Athenians were a people addicted to every kind of sensual pleasure; at once refined and voluptuous, licentious and effeminate.

When a taste for the liberal arts was introduced among the Romans with the rich spoils of Grecian elegance and ingenuity, can we discover in the history of that wonderful people a consequent improvement in the habits of virtue? You will say, perhaps, their rugged tempers were softened, and their austere manners refined. But refinement is often remote from virtue; and external graces unconnected with internal beauties. It is true, they improved in all the elegancies of life: but it is equally true, that their native vigour degenerated into unmanly sloth; and the *Amor Patriæ*, which had carried the Roman name so high, was succeeded by a mean and abject selfishness. Cato seems to have been well aware, that a taste for the enervating arts of Greece would be productive of these mischievous effects; and endeavoured, by every means in his power, to ward off the threatened evil. But in vain was every remonstrance. A rage for the beautiful productions of genius universally prevailed, and bore down all opposition. And we find the latter Cato, in one of his speeches recorded by Sallust, reproaching his countrymen in the following warm expressions. *Per Deos immortales, vos ego appello:* qui

qui semper Domos, Villas, Signa, Tabulas vestras, pluris quam rempublicam fecistis.

Let me now call your attention to a much later period of history, when taste revived in the fifteenth century, after a long and gloomy night of Gothic ignorance and barbarity. Fostered by the favour and liberality of the Princes of the Medici family, literature and the arts made a rapid progress. But it does not appear that moral duties made equal advances, or were more generally cultivated. Observe in what unfavourable colours the characters of these Medici, the great patrons of genius and learning, are drawn by Lord Orrery, in his *Letters from Italy*. 'If (says he) you take a view of the princes of the Medici in a group, you will feel reverence and respect at one part of the picture, and be struck with horror and amazement at the remainder. To revere and honour them, you must consider their generosity, their benefactions to men of learning, their policy, and scientific institutions. To view them with horror and amazement, you need only listen to the undoubted outrages of their private lives; by which you will be convinced that few or none of the whole race were endued with the softer passions of the human soul. I wish, that in many of their group their love was not lust, their good nature ostentation, their dignity pride, and their sense cunning.'

From these, and numberless instances of refined depravity, which modern times will furnish, one might almost be tempted to conclude, that the effects of taste are so far from being favourable to virtue, that they have rather a pernicious tendency. But I mean not to bring such a heavy charge against a faculty, which, connected with reason and religion, will doubtless enlarge the sphere of our innocent enjoyments. I wish only to disprove the affirmative of the proposition, and show, that taste cannot reasonably be considered as a moral principle of action; that, unassisted by reason and good sense, it becomes subservient to the purposes of folly and extravagance; and that, connected with a base and sensual heart, it unhappily serves to embellish guilt, and gloss over the deformity of vice.

Let taste, however, be cultivated, as the source of many elegant pleasures: but let it ever be cultivated in subordination to sound morality. Taste can ill supply the want of moral discipline. Where there is no superior principle to check the assaults of an alluring temptation, the heart must fall an easy prey. A truly virtuous character, set off by a just taste, is not only engaging, but even beneficial to mankind: while, on the contrary, a vicious character, however distinguished for taste and elegance, becomes only the more finished hypocrite, or the more exquisite voluptuary. In a word, let virtue form the base and the shaft of the column; and I have not the least objection, that taste should furnish the foliage, and ornament the capital.

Extract from a Relation concerning the Japanese *.

THE knowledge of distant nations has always been very interesting to civilized Europeans; and their curiosity has been recompensed by great discoveries. Without this knowledge of foreign countries, we would still have been deprived of the quinquina of Peru, the rhubarb of China, the opium of the Levant, the spiceries of the Moluccas, the cinnamon of Ceylon, and a thousand other things as useful as desirable. The empire of Japan exhibits many important particulars, not only in its climate, productions, and natural advantages, but on account of the people which inhabit it. Upon this subject M. Charles Peter Thunberg has made all possible researches in a country where every stranger is regarded as a spy, and of consequence always observed with the watchful eye of a rigorous police. His stay at Nagasaki, (a sea-port where Dutch vessels have liberty to lie at anchor), and his voyage to Jedo, a capital city where the secular Emperor resides, have furnished the materials of the present relation.

The country, which consists of islands of different extent, is surrounded with an ocean perpetually stormy. The land, which is divided into mountains, hills, and valleys, is naturally barren, but uncommonly cultivated. From the valley to the top of the mountain, the Japanese, aided by the climate and abundance of rain, labour with equal success and pleasure. The men are alert, robust, and well made; their colour is yellow or tawny, and sometimes white; but the common people, who are most exposed to the burning heat of the sun, have a black complexion. The colour of the women is white: Their eyes, like those of the Chinese, are more hollow than ours, and the eye-brows higher. The colour of the eye is black, and the eye-lids are half shut.

Prudence, liberty, obedience, and civility, characterise the nation. A Japanese is commonly curious, œconomical, sober, just, and honest: he is moreover suspicious, haughty, implacable, superstitious, and of an unconquerable spirit: Far from being barbarous, he is more civilized than one would think. At the same time, being an enemy to fastidious pomp, he detests all those ornaments, more or less extravagant, with which other nations of the earth invest themselves in order to draw respect; but he observes a scrupulous neatness as well in regard to his dress as his table, and the cleanness of his body. Every day he bathes himself in luke-warm water, without being constrained to it by any principle of religion.

The Japanese certainly excel all others in civility, obedience, and submission: Sons obey their fathers, and inferiors show respect to their superiors by means of the most profound reverences, even to the length of kneeling. When they enter a house or go out of it, these ceremonies are carried to excess; which proceeds from the nature of their religion.

Curiosity is natural to a people who live as in a corner of the world, and preserve their ancient simplicity. The Dutch physician, who always accompanies the ambassador of each nation at the court of the Emperor, is the oracle to whom they have recourse, by putting a thousand questions in regard to mathematics, philosophy, geography, medicine, chemistry. As a physician, he is continually consulted by the greatest lords of Japan.

The Japanese are strictly honest; neither does any malice or chicane in the Europeans give them reason to be

* *L'Esprit des Journaux.*

be otherwiſe. Robbery and aſſaſſination are things almoſt unheard of in Japan. The people would think they offended the gods, if they ſtole the ſmalleſt trifle from the Dutch ſailors.

Sobriety and œconomy are virtues characteriſtic of the nation. From the meaneſt peaſant to the Emperor, theſe virtues are practiſed with the greateſt care. Every one is content with his lot; the inferior has no deſire of the fortune of his ſuperior. Among them there is no occaſion for charity; as they are induſtrious, they have no beggars, no idlers, and ſtill fewer drunkards.

The ambition of the Japaneſe is without bounds. They believe themſelves, more than all other nations, the ſons of the gods, of the ſun and moon. They deſpiſe ſtrangers; and can bear any kind of reproach rather than haughty uſage. For this reaſon the Portugueſe were baniſhed from their country; and the Dutch would have ſhared the ſame fate, if their behaviour had not been very modeſt.

Here juſtice is ready and ſure: The monarch never thinks of extending his power over the country of his neighbours, and the peaſant is equally ſatisfied with his condition. The tribunals order the moſt prompt redreſs to thoſe who have recourſe to them. Liberty reſtrained by the laws of the country is the ſoul of the Japaneſe legiſlation. Thoſe are miſtaken who believe that the people here are ſlaves to the great. On the contrary, every Japaneſe holds in deteſtation the practice uſed by the Dutch of purchaſing men for ſlaves. There is not in the world a nation more free. Ever ſince the Emperor recalled his ſubjects from foreign parts, and prohibited them to paſs the borders of the empire, or ſtrangers to approach the iſles of Japan, excepting Nagaſaki or the Dutch iſlands, the ſubjects are in the moſt perfect ſecurity from violence, fraud, or ſubjection to other nations.

The intrepidity and courage of this people manifeſt themſelves ſurpriſingly upon all great occaſions. We read of a ſtrong example of it in Kæmpfer, Amœnitates Exot. p. 479. They are irreconcileable to their enemies. They do not immediately ſhow their reſentment; they know how to diſſemble it; but they never fail to take ample revenge.

The dreſs of both men and women is alike, and the habit of the Emperor differs in nothing from that of his ſubjects. Their clothing conſiſts of ſeveral veſtments with wide and long ſleeves, one above another. Of theſe the women often wear forty or fifty at a time. Yet in ſpite of this number, each is ſo light, that all together they exceed not in weight five or ſix pounds. Their under-veſt, which ſerves for a ſhirt, is generally white, and thin as a veil. Around the body they wear a ſcarf, at which hangs a pipe, a fan, a tobacco-box, and a pouch for drugs. Under their habits, the Japaneſe wear drawers, ſo long that they have no occaſion for ſtockings. They go always bareheaded, being ſhaved from the forehead to the back of the neck, leaving two tufts of hair on each ſide of the head, which they dreſs with pomatum, and join together on the crown. Phyſicians and prieſts are ſhaved all over, as likewiſe women who have been divorced; other women ſhave not their heads, but wear their hair tied at top.

Their houſes are of wood and cement, conſiſting of two ſtories: they dwell only in the lower; the upper chamber ſerving for wardrobes. The roofs are covered with ruſh mats three or four inches thick. In every houſe there is a ſmall court, ornamented with trees, ſhrubs, and flower-pots; as likewiſe with a place for bathing. Chimnies are unknown in this country, although fire is needed from

from the cold month of October till the end of March. They heat their rooms with charcoal contained in a copper stove, which they sit round.

Their cities are generally spacious, having each a prince or governor residing in them. The capital of Jedo is 21 French leagues in circumference. Its streets are straight and large. There are gates at little distances, with an extremely high ladder, which they ascend to discover fires. Villages differ from cities in having but one street; which often extends several leagues. Some of them are situated so near each other, that they are only separated by a river or a bridge.

The principal furniture of the Japanese consists in straw-mats, which serve them for seats and beds; a small table for every one who chooses to eat, is the only moveable. The Japanese sit always upon their hams. Before dinner begins, they make a profound bow and drink to the health of the guests. The women eat by themselves. During the courses, they drink a glass of sakki, which is a kind of beer made of rice kept constantly warm; and they drink at each new morsel. Tea and sakki are the most favourite drink of this people; wine and spirits are never used, nor even accepted when offered by the Dutch. Sakki, or rice-beer, is clear as wine, and of an agreeable taste: taken in quantity, it intoxicates for a few moments, and causes headach. Both men and women are fond of tobacco, which is in universal vogue and smoked continually.

The sciences are here but little known. Astronomy, indeed, is loved and valued; the Japanese, however, cannot even make a calendar without having recourse to the Dutch.

Medicine, for want of anatomical knowledge, is here confined to the decoction of a few sudorific simples. The doctors feel the pulse, often half an hour running, with the most scrupulous exactness; while after all the prognostic proves fallacious. The venereal disease makes great havock in this country; lately indeed they have learned the art of employing the sublimate with much success.

Their religion, it is well known, is Pagan, split into several sects, who live together in the greatest harmony. Every sect has its own temples and priests. The spiritual Emperor the Dairi, is the chief of their religion. They acknowledge and honour a supreme Being. The author of this relation saw two temples of the God of gods, of a majestic height. The idol that represented this god was of gilded wood, and of so prodigious a size, that upon his hands six persons might sit in the Japanese fashion; his shoulders were five toises broad. In the other temple, the infinite power of this god was represented by little gods to the number of 33,333 all standing round the great idol that represented God. The priests, who are numerous in every temple, have nothing to do but to clean the pavement, light the lamps, and dress the idol with flowers. The temples are open to every body, even to the Hollanders; and in case they are in want of a lodging in the suburbs, when they go to the court of Jedo, they are entertained with hospitality in these temples.

The arms are a bow, arrows, a scimiter, a lance, and fusee. In the spring their troops are exercised in shooting. The fusees or muskets not being the ordinary arms of the country, are only found in the houses of persons of distinction. The cannon, that are to be seen in the Imperial life-guard at Nasagaki, were taken from the Portuguese, but they are never used. The officers, both civil and military, carry two scimiters as a badge of distinction.

The commerce which the Dutch

carry on at Japan consists in raw sugar, ivory, Japan-wood, tin, and lead, bar-iron, cotton, cloves, &c. They are not allowed to trade but with two vessels The merchandise which they take in exchange consists of Japan copper and camphire. The vessel is scarcely at anchor when they take from the Dutch all books and every kind of arms, which they keep in safe custody till the time of their departure.

Both the importation and exportation of specie is prohibited. They permit nothing but a commerce of exchange of merchandise. Their search for contraband goods is very strict. Books of religion with figures are severely prohibited. Some days after the new year, the ceremony of treading under foot the holy cross and images of our Lady is every where performed. These images are of brass, and about a cubit long. In the city of Nagasaki this ceremony lasts four days; and then the images are carried to other places for the same purpose.

Besides the governor and his guard, all the world, even children, are employed in this impious ceremony. No person is exempted except the Dutch; and that the thing may be done with order, there is a muster-roll, by which every one is summoned by name.—The Japanese, who know the Dutch language pretty well, act as interpreters, and at the same time as brokers.

Glossary of Hindostan Words as used in Bengal; for the better understanding the Accounts of East India Affairs.

ANNA. The sixteenth part of a *Rupee.*

Aumeen. An officer employed by the government to inspect the state of the revenues of any district; a supervisor. Also sometimes an arbitrator, or umpire.

Aumil. / *Aumildar.* An officer inferior to, or under, the *Aumeen,* employed on the same business of the revenues.

Aurung. A manufacturing town or village.

Banyan. Is a person either acting for himself or as broker for a black merchant.

Batta. The extraordinary allowance paid the military when on field duty. Also the agio, allowance, or rate of exchange between rupees of different species.

Bazar. A market place.——A daily market.

Beetle-leaf. The aromatic leaf of a shrub growing like a vine, which is always chewed, together with the nut called *beetle-nut.* It is called *Paan* by the natives.

Beetle-nut. A nut produced by a very tall, slender, and upright tree; which, with other ingredients, is constantly chewed by all ranks of people, from the king to the beggar; insomuch that it is esteemed a necessary of life. It is called *Soopary* by the natives.

Begum. A princess. Any great man's wife. Some have erroneously translated it *queen;* whereas the king's lady is called *maleekah.*

Bercundaz. A foot-soldier, armed with a matchlock.

Buckshy. Paymaster of the troops. Also paymaster in general for all disbursements of government.

Buckserree. A foot-soldier, armed with sword and target, or a spear; generally employed as a guard in conducting treasure or goods.

Bunder. A sea-port.—Also sometimes used for a custom-house.

Buxbunder. The office of customs at Hoogly.

Cal-

Callary. Properly *Khallary.* A ſalt-work; commonly called *ſalt-pans.*

Canongo. The officer appointed by the ſovereign as regiſter of a province.

Chokey. A watch-houſe.—Alſo a place appointed for the receipt of cuſtoms or duties.

Chokeydar. A watchman.—Alſo the officer of a *Chokey.*

Chout. A fourth part. Commonly uſed for the tribute of the fourth part of the revenues which the Marahtahs claim from many governments in India. Alſo the duty collected upon judicial deciſions in the Cutcherry-courts of Hindoſtan.

Choutarry. A Bengal corruption of *Chout.*

Chowdry. A chief of land-holders, or farmers. Properly he is above the *Zemindar* in rank; but according to preſent uſage in Bengal, he is deemed the next in rank to the *Zemindar.*

Chowdrawy. Properly *Chowdrayet.* The juriſdiction of a *Chowdry.*

Chubdar. A ſtaff-bearer. A neceſſary attendant in the train of a great man, who proclaims the approach of viſitors, &c. He generally carries a large ſilver ſtaff of about five feet long in his hands: and among the Nabobs he proclaims their praiſes aloud as he runs before their palanquins.

Chucklah. An aſſemblage of the ſmaller diviſions of a province, generally the juriſdiction of a *Fowzdar.*

Chunam. Lime made of ſhells or ſtones. Such as the natives eat with their beetle is made of the former.

Cooley. A porter, or labourer of any kind.

Cowry. A ſmall ſhell, which paſſes for money, of which, from 4000 to 4800 go to a rupee. The cheapneſs of proviſions in Bengal makes it convenient to have ſo very low a medium for dealings among the poor.

Crore of Rupees. One hundred lacks.

Croory. Properly *Karooree.* An officer who collects the revenues under a lord-lieutenant of a province; for which he makes himſelf reſponſible, in conſideration of a commiſſion of two or three *per cent.*

Cuſſore. The allowance or agio upon the exchange of rupees, in contradiction to *Batta. Batta* is properly the ſum deducted, and *Cuſſore* the ſum added.

Cutcherry. A court of juſtice. Alſo an office into which the rents are delivered; or for the tranſaction of any other public buſineſs.

Cutwal. An officer who in all cities has the care of puniſhing thieves, thoſe who drink or ſell intoxicating liquors, and keep diſorderly houſes; and who takes cognizance of ſuch other matters as are not of conſequence enough to be brought before the *Fowzdar.*

Dadney. The money paid in advance to a merchant or manufacturer on a contract for goods.

Dallal. A broker.

Daroga. An overſeer.

Dawk. Poſtmen ſtationed at ſtages of about ten miles diſtance from one another, for the conveying of letters.

Duſter Khana. An office for keeping the government-accounts. In common uſage, any office or counting-houſe.

Durbar. The court of a Mogul, Nabob, or any great man. Sometimes it means the palace, and ſometimes the levee only.

Duſtore. A cuſtomary allowance. In Bengal generally underſtood to be that which the Banyan receives on all ſales and purchaſes.

Duſtuck. A paſſport, permit, or order. In the Engliſh Company's affairs it generally means the permit under their broad ſeal, which exempts goods from the payment of duties.

Enam. A gift from a ſuperior to an inferior.

Etmaum. A diviſion of a province under the ſuperintendency of an *Etmaumdar.*

Etmaumdar. A land-holder, or ſuperintendant of the revenues of a ſmall diviſion of a province, called *Etmam.*

Firmaun. A grant, order, decree, or command of the Emperor. In Bengal, it is commonly uſed for the patent of the Emperor Ferrukhſeer, granting to the Engliſh a liberty of trading duty-free.

Fowzdar. An officer in all great cities, originally appointed by the Emperor, who has charge of the police, and takes cognizance of all criminal matters. Sometimes it is of one who receives the rents from the Zemindars, and accounts with the government for them. The diſtrict of lands under his juriſdiction, or ſuperintendency in ſuch caſe, is called a *Chucklah.*

Ghat. An entrance into a country over mountains, or through any difficult paſſage. Alſo a landing place on a river ſide—particularly where duties are collected.

Ghatbarry. A tax upon boats, collected at the *Ghats* or *Chokeys.*

Golah. A warehouſe, of which the walls are generally raiſed of mud and thatched, for keeping grain, ſalt, &c.

Gomaſtah. An agent. In Bengal it is generally underſtood to be thoſe who are ſent into the country to purchaſe goods, on monthly wages: commonly Gentoos.

Gunge. A granary, or market for grain.

Guzerbaun. An officer who collects duties on the high roads and at the ferries.

Hackeree. A ſpecies of cart, drawn by oxen.

Hagee. One who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, which every true Mahomedan thinks himſelf bound to do once in his life.

Haut. A market kept on ſtated days.

Havaldar. A ſubaltern officer of ſeapoys, of the rank of a ſerjeant.

Higera. The flight of Mahomet from Mecca, from which the Mahometan æra commences. It begins the 16th July, A. D. 622.

Huſbulhookum. An official confirmation under the ſeal of the vizier, enforcing obedience to the Emperor's *firmaun.*

Huzzoor. The preſence. Applied, by way of eminence, to the Mogul's court. According to polite uſage it is now applied to the preſence of every Nabob or great man.

Huzzoor Neves. The ſecretary who reſides at court, and keeps copies of all *firmauns*, records, or letters.

Imaum. An ordinary prieſt.

Iſlam. The true faith, according to Mahometans.

Jagueer. Any penſion from the Grand Mogul or King of Dehly; generally ſuch as as are aſſigned for military ſervices.

Jaqueerdar. The holder or poſſeſſor of a Jagueer. It comes from three Perſian words, *Ja*, a place; *gueriſtun*, to take; and *daſhtun*, to hold; *quaſi*, a placeholder, or penſioner. In the times of the Mogul empire, all the great officers of the court, called *Omrahs*, were allowed *Jagueers*, either in lands of which they collected the revenues, or aſſignments upon the revenues for ſpecified ſums, payable by the lord lieutenant of a province: which ſums were for their maintenance, and the ſupport of ſuch troops as they were neceſſitated to bring unto the field when demanded by the Emperor, as the condition of their Jagueers, which were always revokable at pleaſure.

Jamadar. An officer of horſe or foot. Alſo the head or ſuperintendant of the *Peons* in the *Sewaury*, or train of any great man.

Kazy.

Kazy. A Mahometan judge or magiſtrate; appointed originally by the Court of Dehly to adminiſter juſtice according to their written law; but particularly in matters relative to marriages, the ſales of houſes, and tranſgreſſions of the Koran. He atteſts or authenticates writings, which under his ſeal are admitted as the originals in proof.

Kiſbundee. An account agreed to of payments to be made at ſtated times in diſcharge of a ſpecified ſum.

Khalſah. Belonging to the King.

Khalſah. Lands. Crown lands.

Khalſah Shereef. The office in which the King's accounts were paſſed.

Lack of Rupees. One hundred thouſand rupees; which ſuppoſing them ſtandard, or *ſiccas*, at two ſhillings and ſixpence, amounts to 12,500 l. Sterling.

Mahal. A name given to every fund producing any particular revenue, or duty, as the ſalt or *nimuck-mahal* is that on which ariſe the duties on ſalt.

Mangon. An impoſition collected by the officers of the *Chokeys* and *Ghats*, as a perquiſite for themſelves or the *Zemindars*.

Maund. A variable weight. In Bengal from 72 to 80 pound.

Mohur. A ſeal. Alſo a gold rupee.

Mohuree. Any writer or under-clerk among the natives in Bengal.

Molunguee. A worker of ſalt, a ſalt-maker.

Mootecophil. An officer who examines accounts, and puts his ſeal on them, when paſſed in the ſubordinate *Cutcherries*, before they are ſent to court.

Mouza. A pariſh. Sometimes a hamlet only.

Muckhaudum. A ſuperior officer of the revenues in a village; the ſame as *Chowdry*.

Muſty. A high prieſt. It ſignifies properly, interpreter of the law. He is under the *Kazy*.

Mullah A Mahometan judge. An interpreter of the Koran. Likewiſe a ſchool-maſter.

Munſhy. A ſecretary for the Perſian language.

Munſub. A title or dignity; poſt or office.

Muſnud. An elevated place of diſtinction in the *Durbar* for the prince to ſit on. A throne.

Mutchulkah. An obligatory or penalty bond, generally taken from inferiors by an act of compulſion.

Mutſeddee. A general name for all officers employed in taking the accounts of the *Subah* or government; it is alſo uſed for the clerks of any great man.

Nabob. Properly *Navab*, the plural of *Naib.* As uſed in Bengal, it is the ſame as Nazim. It is a title alſo given to the wives and daughters of princes, as well as to the princes themſelves.

Naib. A deputy.

Nancar. An allowance in an aſſignment upon the revenues, or the lands themſelves, originally given as charity for the relief of the poor; but generally taken by the rich.

Nazim. The lord lieutenant, viceroy, or governor of a province: the ſame as *Subahdar* or *Nabob.*

Neabut. The poſt, office, or juriſdiction of a Naib or Deputy.

Nizabut. The poſt, office, or juriſdiction of a Nazim or duty.

Nuzzer. / *Nuzzeranah* } A preſent or offering from an inferior to a ſuperior. In Hindoſtan no man ever approaches his ſuperior for the firſt time on buſineſs without an offering of at leaſt a gold or ſilver rupee in his right hand; which if not taken, it is a mark of diſfavour. *Nuzzeranah* is alſo uſed for the ſum paid to the government as an acknowledgment for a grant of lands or any public office.

Ohdahdar. An officer of the revenues, the ſame as *Croory.*

Omrah. A man of the firſt rank in the Mogul empire. A nobleman. It is the plural of the Arabic *Ameer.*

Padſhah. Emperor. King.

Palanquin. A vehicle carried on mens ſhoulders, commonly uſed for riding in. They are of two ſorts; one for ſitting in like a ſedan, and the other containing a bed, on which the perſon extends himſelf at full length.

Peon. A foot-ſoldier, armed with ſword and target. In common uſe it is a footman ſo armed, employed to run before a Palanquin. *Piadah* is the proper word, from which *Peon* is a corruption.

Pergunnah. The largeſt ſubdiviſion of a province, whereof the revenues are brought to one particular *Head Cutcherry*, from whence the accounts and caſh are tranſmitted to the general *Cutcherry* of the province.

Perwanah. An order, warrant, grant, or even a letter, from a ſuperior to a dependant.

Peſhcuſh. A fine, tribute, or quit-rent, paid to government, as an acknowledgment for any tenure.

Podar. A money-changer or teller, under a *Shroff.*

Pykar. A broker, inferior to thoſe called *Dallals*, who tranſacts the buſineſs at firſt hand with the manufacturer, and ſometimes carries goods about for ſale.

Pyke. A watchman employed as a guard at night. Likewiſe a footman or runner on buſineſs of the lands. They are generally armed with a ſpear.

Rahadar. An officer who has charge of the highways, the examination of paſſengers, and the collection of cuſtoms where any are there collected.

Recayah. It is ſo written in the Company's Treaties, but it ſhould be *Reayah*, which is the plural of the Arabic *Ryot.*

Reſaula. A command. A regiment.

Rowana. A certificate from the collector of the cuſtoms.

Rupee. A ſilver coin, worth about two ſhillings and ſixpence.

Ryot. A tenant, who is generally both a huſbandman and manufacturer.

Seapoy. A ſoldier. This word is generally uſed for the Indian infantry diſciplined after the European manner.

Seer. The fourth part of a *Maund.*

Serai. A building on the high-road, or in large cities, erected for the accommodation of travellers.

Sewaury. The train of attendants who accompany a Nabob or other great man on the road.

Sezawul. An officer employed at a monthly ſalary to collect the revenues.

Shah. The king.

Sha Allum. The king of the world. —The title given to the India Company's GrandMogul, the Prince Ally Gohar.

Shaſtro. The religious books or *Scriptures* of the *Brahmins.* It is alſo uſed in common for any book of ſcience.

Shereef. Noble, or magnificent.

Shroff. A banker, or money-changer, properly *Seraf.*

Sicca. Any new coin. It means *ſtampt* or *ſealed;* but is particularly uſed for the ſtandard ſilver rupee.

Siddee, or *Sedee.* An Arabic title, by which the Abyſſinians or *Habaſhys* are always diſtinguiſhed in the courts of Hindoſtan; where, being in great repute for firmneſs and fidelity, they are generally employed as commanders of forts, or in poſts of great truſt.

Sircar. Any office under the government. It is ſometimes uſed for the

the ſtate or government itſelf. Likewiſe a province, or any number of *Pergunnahs* placed under one head in the government-books, for conveniency in keeping accounts. In common uſage in Bengal, the *Under-Banyans* of European gentlemen are called *Sircars*.

Sirdaur, or *Surdar*. A chief, leader, or commander.

Soontaburdar. An attendant, who carries a ſilver bludgeon in his hand, of about two or three feet long, and runs before the *Palanquin*. He is inferior to the *Chubdar;* the propriety of an Indian *newaury* requiring two *Soontaburdars* for every *Chubdar* in the train.

Subah. The general name of the viceroyſhips, or greater governments, into which the Mogul empire was divided, conſiſting of ſeveral provinces. The juriſdiction of a *Subahdar:* the ſame as *Subahſhip*, *Subaedaree* or *Nizamut*.

Subahdar. The viceroy, lord lieutenant, or governor, holding a *Subah;* the ſame as *Nabob* or *Nazim*. Alſo the black commander of a company of Seapoys.

Subahdare.
Subahdary. } See *Subah*.
Subahſhip.

Sultanut. The crown; throne; empire, or government.

Sun. The year: thus *Siccus* of the 1ſt, 2d, or 3d *Sun*, are the ſtandard ſilver rupees of the 1ſt, 2d, or 3d, year of a prince's reign; which is marked on the coin.

Sunnud. A grant, charter, or patent, from any great man in authority.

Sunott. Rupees of old dates, on which a diſcount is allowed, are ſo called; properly it ſhould be *Sunwat*.

Tagabey. Money lent to a huſbandman at intereſt, to enable him to cultivate his land; for payment of which the enſuing crop is bound.

Talook
Talookdary. } A ſubdiviſion of the lands of a *Zemindary*, held by a *Talookdar*.

Talookdar. A renter under a *Zemindar*, of the ſubdiviſion called *Talook*.

Tankſall. A mint.

Tanna. A ſmall fort.

Teep. A note of hand. In Bengal particularly uſed for thoſe notes given beforehand for money to be paid for ſervices to be performed.

Tunkhaw. An aſſignment of lands, or the revenues of them, for any particular diſburſements, or purpoſe of government.

Ultumgau. An allowance paid from the revenues as a largeſs, to religious men, doctors, or profeſſors of ſcience. It ſhould be called *Altumghau*.

Vakeel. An agent, or *charge des affaires*.

Vizarut. The poſt or office of a vizier.

Yeſawul. A ſtate meſſenger.

Zemindar. Literally a landholder, who is accountable to government for the revenues.

Zemindary. The juriſdiction of a Zemindar: the lands held by him.

Zenana. Belonging to women.—The women's apartments; the ſeraglio.

Conjectures with regard to the Rocking Stones *of* Largo, *and Pillar at* Aberlemno.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent A. C. has much obliged the public by his accurate etchings of the ancient monuments in Scotland.

His view of *the Rocking Stones*, is, ſo far as I can judge, exact as to proportions; but had he taken a perſpective draught of them at a little diſtance, inſtead of delineating them from

from their near appearance, his draught would have conveyed a fuller notion of the *Rocking Stones*.

He judges right in ſuppoſing them *not* to have been the work of the Danes. *If* the Danes won a battle in that neighbourhood, they *could* not have had leiſure to erect ſuch a work after the *ſuppoſed* victory: it muſt have been the united work of national religion. I conſider it to be a great altar correſponding with *Largo Law;* which, in early ages, muſt have been the chief altar of the Druids in the eaſt of Fife. I never had an opportunity of remarking what relation the Rocking Stones have to the cardinal points; but I preſume that the main ſtone ſtands nearly eaſt and weſt.—As to the meaning of *Rocking Stones*, may they not be *rooking* or *ſmokeing* ſtones, on which the Druids lighted a fire, communicated, when the Sun entered into *Leo*, from the holy fire brought off the main altar? We ſtill uſe *reek* for *ſmoke;* and the Low Duch word for it is pronounced *rôke.* When the Saxon Chriſtians came to Fife, they muſt have found the Druidical religion there; and it was natural enough for them to give to the Druidical altars the appellation of the *Smokeing Stones*, in alluſion to the moſt ſolemn ceremony practiſed by the Druids.

The draught of the pillar at Aberlemno is executed with much accuracy. In the explication of it your correſpondent is not to be blamed for having taken popular traditions as he found them: But we have been too long the ſlaves of tradition in antiquarian reſearches. Perhaps, in this age of freedom, we may be allowed to doubt of the exiſtence of the battle of Luncarty; and we certainly know that *Hay* [i. e. *de la Haie*,] was a Norman family; that the coat armorial of that family, more eminent for its merits than its antiquity, was *three red ſhields*, not *three bloody ploughſhares;* and that the creſt of the old family was not, as now, *a hawk*, alluding to the ſilly ſtory in Boece, but *a deer's head.* Such was the coat-armorial of the Conſtable, the companion in arms of Robert Bruce.

If in Normandy, or any other part of France, there be found a family, bearing *argent*, ſhield *gules*, or the ſame arms with different tinctures, the *de la Hayes* of Scotland may look to them as their predeceſſors, and not to the ploughman and his two ſons.

Should the exiſtence of the battle of Luncarty be held doubtful, and the ſtory of Hay and his ſons allowed to be a fiction, we may proceed, without prejudice, to attempt to decypher the ſtone at Aberlemno.

The figures are ranged in four lines; and my references ſhall be to each line, beginning at the top.

Line *firſt* has all the enſigns of feudal juriſdiction; the gallows, and below it the juggs; the *trebuchetum*, or 'cucking-ſtool,' [ſuppoſed to be *a line with a plummet*,] and the *carcan*, or 'iron collar' for the pillory, unambiguouſly delineated. That which appears to the left hand of the engraving is the moſt obſcure; but it may imply the implements uſed in ſalmon-fiſhing.

Line *ſecond* has two men on horſeback. This may imply hunting, or the alert poſture of a Lord and his followers in riding thro' the country in order to apprehend criminals.

Line *third*, a man with ſomething more like a bow than a ploughſhare; and another with ſuch a bow and a ſpear; implying the military ſervice of furniſhing archers and ſpearmen to the King. The figure, oppoſite to them, appears to be the perſon deputed by the King to be preſent at a *weapon ſhawing*. Being on horſeback, he cannot repreſent a Daniſh or Norwegian invader.

Line *fourth* bears no reſemblance

to any thing hostile. On the left side there is a man with a spear in one hand, and, if I mistake not, with a hawk on the other. This is the antique representation of a man of quality.

The figure opposed to him is unarmed, and therefore may be supposed an ecclesiastic: he has not his arms loose like a man at arms; but, on the contrary, has a cloke over his body.

As to the reverse, it bears both the Roman and the Grecian cross: the animals and the flourishes appear to be nothing else but the fancy of the sculptor.

Upon the whole, I judge this stone to have been erected as the boundary between a lay lord and some ecclesiastical person or community.

am, Sir, &c. E.

P. S. Your correspondent A. C. will find a noble Druidical circle in the parish of Holywood, near Dumfries: the centre stone is away; the stones have lost their Pagan connexion, and are now called *the Twelve Apostles*; they are in sight of *Cretall*. *Qu.* What would the bearings of a centre-stone have been?

Observations on Surnames, written by a Peer of Scotland in the Reign of William III.

SURNAME is that which is added to the proper name for distinguishing persons and families; but the choice and use of them have been various, according to the different customs of nations: therefore we shall only take notice how surnames have been chosen in this island, and particularly in Scotland. As for surname in the present acceptation, which is common to the children and succeeding generations of families, they were used in England before the conquest, and long ere they were used in Scotland, whither the English brought that custom; for when Margaret, Queen to Malcolm Canmor King of Scots, with her brother Edgar Atheling, fled into Scotland from William the Conqueror, many of the English, who came with them, and got lands in Scotland, had their proper surnames, as Moubray, Lovell, Lisle, &c. using the particle *de* or *of* before them; which makes it probable that those surnames had been derived from the lands which they or their ancestors had possessed. At this time there were no such surnames in Scotland; though in Kenneth II.'s time, in 800, the great men began to call their lands by their own names: but the ordinary distinctions in use then were personal, and not descending to succeeding generations, but either the name of the father, as John the son of William, or the names of the office, as Stewart, &c. or accidental notes from complection or stature, as Black, White, Long, Short; or the name of their trade, as Taylor, Weaver, Sadler, &c. But after the arrival of the English, as above mentioned, those who were possessed of Baronies or Lordships, began to take surnames from their lands, as Patrick of Dunbar, James of Douglas, John of Gordon; and yet it was a considerable time after, ere these surnames were transmitted to their children. Others, though inheritors of lands, took for surname the name of some eminent person of their ancestors, the Highlanders adding Mac before it, as Macdonald, *i. e.* the son of Donald; and the Lowlanders adding Son after it, as Donaldson, Robertson, &c. The ancient way of designing persons in Latin deeds

confirms these observations, as *Patricius de Dunbar*, *Gualterus Seneschallus*, *Joannes Sartor*, *Gulielmus*, *dictus Niger*, &c. It is farther to be observed, that those who had lands did at that time choose rather to take designation from them, than from the families whence they were descended, especially in the Lowlands of Scotland; as for example, William I. of the house of Hume, is called *Gulielmus filius Gulielmi de Hume;* and, a while after, all the succeeding generations are called *Hume;* whereas in the other family whence they descend, there is found, *Patricius filius Patricii Comitis*, and *Patricius de Dunbar Comes*, and *Patricius filius Patricii de Dunbar Comitis;* and afterward they were designed *Patricius de Dunbar*, *Comes Marchiæ*, when the surname of Dunbar became common to all his descendants. Whence it is evident, that the ancient descent of families is not so much to be found out by surnames as by their armorial bearings; which are far more ancient, as appears by the families of Dunbar and Hume, whose arms differ only in tincture, the ancient way of distinguishing coats, especially in Scotland. Thus Gordon, Ridpath, Nisbet, surnames taken from the distinct Baronies which they possessed in the same country, are certainly of one family, their arms differing only in tincture. It is also observable, that many who agree in surname, are not of the same family, their arms being anciently very different; and especially such surnames as were taken by those of low fortunes or vulgar extract, from mean trades, as Smith, Wright, &c. or from complection, as Brown, White, &c. there being many paternal coats of those names, which have no affinity; those trades, complexions, or accidental qualifications, as Long, Short, &c. being common; and therefore persons of such surnames being afterwards advanced to a higher rank for their virtue, had coats of arms on them; and this occasioned the *arma cantantia*, which are sometimes found. It is likewise clear, that those who have surnames from lands in Scotland, are descended from such families as were possessed of these lands when surnames were assumed, except such as have of late changed the names of their lands to their surnames, which are generally known in the neighbourhood. These observations, tho' they may be taken from the customs of Scotland, will generally be found to hold also in England, and do certainly denote the antiquity of families: Thus Wharton and Widdrington, &c. surnames taken from Baronies, are noted and ancient families in the North; and Hastings, Berkley, &c. in the South. The same observations hold good also in France, Germany, and Italy, and most other countries where surnames are in use. That it holds in France, is demonstrable from the surnames used by the Normans at their first coming into England, when they diffused the custom of taking their lands for surnames more universally, as is observed by Dugdale in the family of Berkley; and the present French King's surname de Bourbon (Lewis XIVth) is taken from a town and castle of Bourbonnois in France. His late Majesty (William III.) of Great Britain's surname of Nassau, is taken from a city and country of Wetteravia in Germany: and the surnames of Spinola and D'Este are taken from lordships and cities of Italy: and that the famous old Roman surnames of Cæsar, Balbus, Calvus, Ænobarbus, Naso, &c. were taken from accidental notes is obvious to every one. Whence it is plain, that *sur*name was not originally the same with *sir*name, *i. e.* the name of the sire of the progenitor; but surname is, *nomen supra nomen additum:* and though, according

ing to modern cuftom, firname and furname be the fame, yet anciently it was not fo; for though every firname was a furname, it is evident from the foregoing obfervations, that every furname was not a firname, *i. e. nomen patris additum proprio.*

On the Degree of Art required in Ornamental Gardening.

FROM an excellent treatife on *Planting and Ornamental Gardening*, lately publifhed we felect the following concluding obfervations of the ingenious author; in whom appear to be united the man of bufinefs and the man of tafte.

'Wherever nature or accident has already adapted the place to the intended purpofe, the affiftance of Art is precluded: but wherever Nature is improveable, Art has an undoubted right to ftep in, and make the requifite improvement. The diamond, in its natural ftate, is highly improveable by Art.

In the lower claffes of rural improvements, Art fhould be feen as little as may be; and in the more negligent fcenes of Nature, every thing ought to appear as if it had been done by the general laws of Nature, or had grown out of a feries of fortuitous circumftances. But, in the higher departments, Art cannot be hid; and the *appearance* of defign ought not to be excluded. A human production cannot be made perfectly natural; and, held out as fuch, it becomes an impofition. Our art lies in endeavouring to adapt the productions of Nature to human tafte and perceptions; and, if much art be ufed, do not *attempt* to hide it. Who confiders an accomplifhed well-dreffed woman as in a ftate of Nature? and who, feeing a beautiful ground adorned with wood and lawn, with water, bridges, and buildings, believes it to be a natural production? Art feldom fails to pleafe when executed in a mafterly manner: nay, it is frequently the defign and execution, more than the production itfelf, that ftrike us. It is the *artifice*, not the *defign*, which ought to be avoided. It is the *labour*, and not the *art*, which ought to be concealed. A well written poem would be read with lefs pleafure, if we *knew* the painful exertions it gave rife to in the compofition; and the rural artift ought, upon every occafion, to endeavour to avoid labour; or, if indifpenfably neceffary, to conceal it. No trace fhould be left to lead back the mind to the *expenfive toil.* A mound raifed, a mountain levelled, or a ufelefs temple built, convey to the mind feelings equally difgufting.

'But though the aids of Art are as effential to gardening, as education is to manners; yet Art may do too much: fhe ought to be confidered as the handmaid, not as the miftrefs, of Nature; and whether fhe be employed in carving a tree into the figure of an animal, or in fhaping a view into the form of a *picture*, fhe is equally culpable. The nature of the place is facred. Should this tend to *landfcape*, from fome principal point of view, affift Nature, and perfect it; provided this can be done without injuring the views from other points. But do not disfigure the natural features of the place:—do not facrifice its native beauties to the arbitrary laws of landfcape painting.

> Great Nature fcorns controul; fhe will not bear
> One beauty foreign to the fpot or foil
> She gives thee to adorn: 'Tis thine alone
> To mend, not change her features.
>
> MASON.

'In a picture bounded by its frame, a perfect landfcape is looked for:

for: it is of itself a *whole*, and *the frame must be filled.* But it is not so in ornamented Nature: for if a side-screen be wanting, the eye is not offended with the frame or the wainscot; but has always some natural and pleasing object to receive it. Suppose a room to be hung with one continued rural representation,——would *pretty pictures* be expected? would correct landscapes be looked for? Nature scarcely knows the thing mankind call a *landscape*. The landscape-painter seldom, if ever, finds it perfected to his hands;—some addition or alteration is almost always wanted. Every man who has made his observations upon natural scenery, knows that the Misletoe of the Oak occurs almost as often as a perfect natural landscape; and to attempt to make up artificial landscape upon every occasion, is unnatural and absurd.

It is far from our intention to intimate any thing the least disrespectful to *landscape painting:* let the ingenious artist cull from Nature her choicest beauties, and let him associate them in the manner best suited to his own single and permanent point of view: but do not let us carry his production back again to Nature, and contract her unbounded beauties within the limits of a picture-frame. If, indeed, the eye were fixed in one point, if the trees could be raised to their full height at command, and the sun be made to stand still,—the rural artist might work by the rules of *light and shade*, and compose his landscape by the painter's law. But whilst the sun continues to pour forth its light impartially, and the trees to rise with slow progression, it would be ridiculous to attempt it. Let him rather seek out, imitate, and associate, such *striking passages in Nature* as are immediately applicable to the place to be improved, without regard to rules of landscape, merely human;—and let him,

"——————— in this and all
Be various, wild, and free, as Nature's self."
MASON.

'Instead of sacrificing the natural beauties of the place to one formal landscape, let every step disclose fresh charms unsought for. How strikingly beautiful the changes formed by the islands, and their respective mountains, in sailing through the West-Indies! The eye does not catch the same view twice: the scene is ever changing,—ever beautiful.

'We should not have offered our sentiments so freely upon landscape, had not a French writer of some eminence *, in a work lately published, laid it down as an invariable rule, that all ornamental grounds should have a complete landscape, to be seen from some part of the house; and to be made from a perspective drawing, previously taken from the window of the saloon, or the top of the mansion. The work, in other respects, has, nevertheless, great merit, and is in fact an ingenious *Essay on English Gardening*. The Frenchman's vanity, however, will not suffer him to make this acknowledgement: no, it is neither Ancients, nor Moderns, nor English, nor Chinese; and there is some reason to suspect, that the Marquis holds out landscape for no other purpose than to endeavour to give his work the air of originality; for, in other respects, it contains, in effect, what Wheatley and Mason, Kent and Brown, have previously taught and practised.

'Notwithstanding, however, the nature of the place ought not to be sacrificed to the mansion;—the house must ever be allowed to be a principal in the composition. It ought to be considered as the centre of the system; and the rays of Art, like those

* The Marquis d'Ermenonville, friend of the celebrated Rousseau, who died at his house, and whose remains were deposited in his grounds, at Ermenonville. See Edin. Mag. vol. ii. p. 335.

thoſe of the ſun, ſhould grow fainter as they recede from the centre. The houſe itſelf being entirely a work of Art, its immediate environs ſhould be highly finiſhed; but as the diſtance increaſes, the appearance of deſign ſhould gradually diminiſh, until Nature and fortuitouſneſs have full poſſeſſion of the ſcene.

'In general, the approach ſhould be to the back-front; which, in ſuitable ſituations, ought to lie open to the paſture-grounds. On the ſides more highly ornamented, a well-kept gravel-walk may embrace the walls; to this the ſhaven lawn and ſhrubbery ſucceed; next, the grounds cloſely paſtured; and, laſtly, the ſurrounding country, which ought not to be conſidered as out of the artiſt's reach: for his art conſiſts not more in decorating particular ſpots; than in endeavouring to render the whole face of Nature delightful.

'Another reaſon for this mode of arrangement is, objects immediately under the eye are ſeen more diſtinctly than thoſe at a diſtance, and ought to be ſuch as are pleaſing in the detail. The beauties of a flower can be diſcerned on a near view only; whilſt, at a diſtance, a roughet of coppice-wood, and the moſt elegant arrangement of flowering-ſhrubs, have the ſame effect. The moſt rational entertainment the human mind is capable of receiving, is that of obſerving the operations of Nature. The foliation of a leaf, the blowing of flowers, and the maturation of fruit, are among the moſt delightful ſubjects that a contemplative mind can be employed in. Theſe proceſſes of Nature are ſlow; and except the object fall ſpontaneouſly under the eye of the obſerver, the inconveniencies of viſiting it in a remote part, ſo far interfere with the more important employments of life, as to blunt, if not deſtroy, the enjoyment. This is a ſtrong argument in favour of ſhrubs and flowers being planted under or near our windows, eſpecially thoſe from whence they may be viewed during the hours of leiſure and tranquillity.

'Further, the vegetable creation being ſubject to the animal, the ſhrub may be cropt, or the flower trodden down, in its day of beauty. If, therefore, we wiſh to converſe with Nature in private, intruders muſt be kept off,—the ſhrubbery be ſevered from the ground;—yet not in ſuch a manner as to drive away the paſturing flock from our ſight. For this reaſon, the ſhaven lawn ought not to be too extenſive, and the fence which incloſes it ſhould be ſuch as will not interrupt the view: But whether it be *ſeen* or *unſeen*, *ſuſpected* or *unſuſpected*, is a matter of no great import: its utility in protecting the ſhrubs and flowers,—in keeping the horns of the cattle from the window, and the feet of the ſheep from the gravel and broken ground,—in preſerving that neatneſs on the outſide which ought to correſpond with the finiſhings and furniture within,——render it of ſufficient importance to become even a part of the ornament.

'There is a ſtriking ſimilarity between a neglected ſcene in Nature and a neglected cottage-beauty; and the mode of improvement is, in either inſtance, ſimilar. If the face unwaſhed, and uncombed hair, be conſidered as ornamental,—Art is not wanted. If ruſtic bloom and native ſimplicity be deemed more deſirable,—waſh the face, and comb the hair in flowing ringlets, and ſuch ornament will be had in its higheſt perfection. If that elegance of carriage, and gracefulneſs of deportment, which flow from education and a refined underſtanding, be thought requiſite, Art may be employed in giving this grace and elegance; for thus far ſhe may go with propriety. But if ſhe attempt to go farther, if ſhe preſume to *cut and carve*, or diſguiſe the native beautifulneſs of features

tures with *paint and patches*, or to hide the lovelineſs of form with *fantaſtic or formal dreſſes*,—ſhe does too much.

'HUNTING may be called the amuſement of Nature; and the PLACE appropriated to it ought to be no farther altered from its natural ſtate than decency and conveniency require:—With men who live in the preſent age of refinement, "a want of decency is a want of ſenſe."

'The ſtyle throughout ſhould be *maſculine*. If ſhrubs be required, they ſhould be of the hardier ſorts; the box, the holly, the lauruſtinus. The trees ſhould be the oak and the beech, which give in autumn an agreeable variety of foliage, and anticipate, as it were, the ſeaſon of diverſion. A ſuite of paddocks ſhould be ſeen from the houſe; and if a view of diſtant covers can be caught, the back-ground will be complete. The ſtable, the kennel, and the leaping-bar, are the factitious accompaniments; in the conſtruction of which, ſimplicity, ſubſtantialneſs, and conveniency, ſhould prevail.

'Neatneſs and ſimplicity ought to mark the ſtyle of the ORNAMENTED COTTAGE. Oſtentation and ſhow ſhould be cautiouſly avoided; even elegance ſhould not be *attempted*; though it may not be *hid*, if it offer itſelf ſpontaneouſly.

'Nothing, however, ſhould appear vulgar, nor ſhould ſimplicity be pared down to baldneſs; every thing whimſical or expenſive ought to be ſtudiouſly avoided; chaſteneſs and frugality ſhould appear in every part.

'Near the houſe a *ſtudied neatneſs* may take place; but, at a diſtance, *negligence* ſhould rather be the characteriſtic.

'If a taſte for botany lead to a collection of native ſhrubs and flowers, a ſhrubbery will be requiſite; but, in this, every thing ſhould be native. A gaudy exotic ought not to be admitted; nor ſhould the lawn be kept cloſe ſhaven; its flowers ſhould be permitted to blow; and the herbage, when mown, ought to be carried of, and applied to ſome uſeful purpoſe.

'In the artificial accompaniments, ornament muſt be ſubordinate; utility muſt preſide. The buildings, if any appear, ſhould be thoſe in actual uſe in rural œconomics.

'In fine, the Ornamented Cottage ought to exhibit cultivated Nature in the firſt ſtage of refinement. It ranks next above the farm-houſe. The plain garb of ruſticity may be ſet off to advantage; but the ſtudied dreſs of the artiſt ought not to appear. That becoming neatneſs, and thoſe domeſtic conveniencies, which render the rural life agreeable to a cultivated mind, are all that ſhould be aimed at.

'In the VILLA, a ſtyle very different from the preceding ought to prevail: It ought to be *elegant*, *rich*, or *grand*, according to the ſtyle of the houſe itſelf, and the ſtate of the ſurrounding country; the principal buſineſs of the artiſt being to connect theſe two in ſuch a manner, that the one ſhall not appear naked or flareing, nor the other deſolate and inhoſpitable.

'If the houſe be ſtately, and the adjacent country rich and highly cultivated, a ſhrubbery may intervene, in which Art may ſhow her utmoſt ſkill. Here the artiſt may even be permitted to *play at landſcape*: for a place of this kind being ſuppoſed to be ſmall, the purpoſe principally ornamental, and the point of view probably confined ſimply to the houſe, ſide ſcreens may be formed, and a fore-ground laid out ſuitable to the beſt diſtance that can be caught.

'If buildings or other artificial ornaments abound in the offſcape, ſo as to mark it ſtrongly, they ought alſo to appear more or leſs in the fore-ground: if the diſtance abound with wood, the fore-ground ſhould be thick-

thickened, left baldness should offend; if open and naked, elegance rather than richness ought to be studied, lest heaviness should appear.

'It is far from being any part of our plan to cavil unnecessarily at artists, whether living or dead; we cannot, however, refrain from expressing a concern for the almost total neglect of the principles here laid down, in the prevailing practice of a late celebrated artist, in ornamenting the vicinages of villas. We mention it the rather, as Mr Brown seems to have *set the fashion*, and we are sorry to find it copied by the inferior artists of the day. Without any regard to uniting the house with the adjacent country; and, indeed, seemingly without any regard whatever to the offscape, one invariable plan of embellishment prevails; namely, that of stripping the fore-ground entirely naked, or nearly so, and surrounding it with a wavy border of shrubs and a gravel walk; leaving the area, whether large or small, one naked sheet of green-sward.

'In small confined spots, this plan may be eligible. We dislike those bolstered flowerbeds where the broken-ground sometimes exceeds the lawn: nevertheless, to our apprehension, a simple border round a large unbroken lawn only serves to show what is wanted. Simplicity in general is pleasing; but even simplicity may be carried to an extreme, so as to carry no other idea than that of poverty and baldness. Besides, how often do we see in natural scenery, the holly and the fox glove flourishing at the foot of an oak, and the primrose and the campion adding charms to the hawthorn scattered over the pastured lawn? And we conceive that single trees footed with evergreens and native flowers, and clumps as well as borders of shrubs, are admissible in *ornamental* as well as in *natural* scenery.

'The species of shrub will vary with the purpose. If the principal intention be a winter retreat, evergreens and the early blowing shrubs should predominate; but in a place to be frequented in summer and autumn, the deciduous tribes ought chiefly to be planted.

In a PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE, the whole art centres. The artist has here full scope for a display of taste and genius. He has an extent of country under his eye, and will endeavour to make the most of what nature and accident have spread before him.

'Round a principal residence, a gentleman may be supposed to have some considerable estate; and it is not a shrubbery and a ground only, which fall under the consideration of the artist; he ought to endeavour to disclose to the view, either from the house or some other point, as much as he conveniently can of the adjacent estate. The love of possession is deeply planted in every man's breast; and places should bow to the gratification of their owners. To curtail the view by an artificial side-screen, or any other unnatural machinery, so as to deprive a man of the satisfaction of overlooking his own estate, is an absurdity which no artist ought to be permitted to be guilty of. It is very different, however, where the property of another intrudes upon the eye: Here the view may, with some colour of propriety, be bounded by a woody screen.

'The approach ought to be conducted in such a manner, that the striking features of the place shall burst upon the view at once: no trick, however, should be made use of; all should appear to fall in naturally. In leading towards the house, its direction should not be fully in front, nor exactly at an angle, but should pass obliquely upon the house and its accompaniments; so that their position with respect to each other,

ther, as well as the perspective appearance of the house itself, may vary at every step: and having shown the front and the principal wing, or other accompaniment, to advantage, the approach should wind to the back-front, which, as has been already observed, ought to lie open to the park or pastured grounds.

' The improvements, and the rooms from which they are to be seen, should be in *unison*. Thus the view from the drawing-room should be highly embellished, to correspond with the beauty and elegance within: every thing here should be *feminine*—elegant—beautiful—such as attunes the mind to politeness and lively conversation. The breakfast-ing-room should have more masculine objects in view: wood, water, and an extended country for the eye to roam over; such as allures us imperceptibly to the ride or the chace. The eating and banqueting-rooms need no *exterior* allurements.

Essay on the History of the Teutonic Order of Knighthood; by a Knight of the Order. Vols I. II. and III.

THE philosopher who delights in contemplating the revolutions of cities, of provinces, and empires, will not read without emotion or astonishment those which have happened to the order of Teutonic Knights. For let us consider the original of this institution which has since been so celebrated.

At a time when, from every corner of Europe, Christians flocked to the Holy Land to gratify their devotion, a few poor Germans find themselves attacked by diseases at Jerusalem, without the means of procuring assistance or relief. A certain virtuous and wealthy person of the same nation, whose name is unknown, touched with the situation of his countrymen, receives them into his house. The number of the sick increases, and he receives the assistance of other charitable Christians. This house becomes an hospital. The founder of this hospital is the founder of the Teutonic Order. His countrymen who assisted in the benevolent and pious duties of the one are the first knights of the other, although they assumed not the name till the siege of Acre. Some gentlemen, whom the same views had drawn to Palestine, feel themselves animated by the same charity. In a country where every thing reminds them of the virtues and brotherly affection of the first Christians, they bid adieu to the pomp and splendor of the times, and become the humble attendants of the sick and diseased. But as they had taken an oath, when they quitted their native country, to fight against the Infidels, they contrive to unite the two professions, and engage by a singular vow to take arms as often as opportunities occur. Such was the origin of the Templars, and such also that of the Teutonic Knights, who soon equalled the exploits of the former, and partook with them the glory and dangers of the field.

After a century of warfare in the Holy Land, a new theatre opens to the Teutonic Knights. The Christians of Masovia, and of the whole frontiers of Prussia, were continually exposed to the invasions of the inhabitants of that country; a nation of Barbarians addicted to the superstition of idolatry, and fired with hatred to Christianity. The Knights are recalled from the bosom of Palestine, to shield their country from the ravages of Infidels. Thither they repair at first in small numbers; but their

their prudence and courage acquire signal triumphs. For half a century Prussia is deluged with blood, and at last subjected. The same success makes them masters of a part of Livonia, and new conquests put them in possession of large estates: but desolation is not the consequence of their victories; the happiness of the people marks their triumphs. By their means gentler manners prevail in these savage climes: Altars no longer smoke with human blood; imperial cities appear in the place of miserable huts; wise laws give security to the possessions of the citizen: industry is animated, and commerce flourishes in a country where money is almost unknown.

Surrounded, however, by powerful nations, these knights, far from enjoying the fruits of their labour, are constrained to an almost perpetual warfare. They struggle for several centuries with Poles, Lithuanians, and Russians. Never did the courage of the German nation display itself with more force and energy than in this order, composed of the chief of the nobles. At last it arrives at the summit of its glory. Then, like all human things, it decays. Its disasters equal its success: treason and heresy accomplish its overthrow. Its wreck is still supported; its distinctive marks adorn many great characters: honour is annexed to it; but the sceptre is departed from it.

The following is an abridgment of the three first volumes of this interesting history. In the first book, the author relates the origin of the order, the first labours of the knights till they are erected into a military order, and received a fixed constitution, which happened at the siege of St John d'Acre, towards the end of the year 1190: it was confirmed by Pope Celestin III. and by the Emperor Henry VI. about the year 1192. The Pope ordered the patriarch of Jerusalem to bestow the white habit and the black cross on the brothers of the new order; the Emperor desired the King of Jerusalem (Lusignan) and Frederic Duke of Suabia, to confirm the Order in his name, to arm the first knights, and to give them the power of arming others.

Immediately after receiving the orders of the sovereign Pontiff, forty gentlemen were admitted to the assembly; who, upon their knees, prayed to be received into the new order; a rule which is still observed.

After the reception of these forty knights, the king, the Duke, and the other princes, chose Henry de Walpot grand master, and bestowed on the new order all that they should conquer from the Infidels. The Pope granted them the same indulgences, immunities, and privileges, enjoyed by the Templars and brothers of the Order of St John; the former being a military order, and the latter Hospitalers only; whereas the Teutonic was both from its first institution.

It was originally composed only of knights; but afterwards it admitted priests, who formed a particular class. It was required that both should be of the German nation; that the knights should be of ancient families; who, besides the three religious vows, were to oblige themselves to tend the sick, and to fight the enemies of their faith. Their habit was a black tunic, and a white cloak with the black cross on the left shoulder. The priests were not obliged to give proof of noble descent; they dispensed the alms, and were subject to a chief named *Great Commandant* or *Preceptor*.

A third class was formed of ministering brethren, who enjoyed all the privileges granted to the order. Some served gratuitously, and followed the knights to the field in quality of squires; others received wages: both wore the habit of the order, but with a mutilated cross. The

cloak of the priests was like that of the knights, but longer.

The institution at first was severe: The knights lived in common; they denied themselves the comfort of soft beds; they were nourished with coarse food in small quantity; they were obliged to assist at prayers, and to recite certain forms every day; a custom which still subsists. They could not without permission go abroad, write or receive letters, nor lock any thing up. Their cloathing, their arms, and the furniture of their horses, were plain: Their regulations prohibited them from wearing gold or furs, though these were at that time a distinguishing mark of chivalry.

The order had five dignitaries, who could only be chosen from among the Knights: These were, the grand master, the great commandant or preceptor, the marechal, the great hospitaler, the treasurer and keeper of the wardrobe The grand master had the general administration; the commandant had the inspection of the priests and ministering brethren; the marechal commanded the troops under the direction of the grand master; the hospitaler directed the service of the hospitals; the treasurer had the charge of the funds, and the keeper of the wardrobe took care of the cloathes. The grand master was named by election, and he appointed the other dignities with the consent of the chapter.

The first house of the Order was built at St John d'Acre. The great donations which it received at that time furnished the expence. Frederic Duke of Suabia, who died in Palestine, must be considered as one of its benefactors. His body was interred among those of the knights whom he had created. It is said that he fell a sacrifice to his chastity. The physicians, as a certain remedy for his disease, recommended to him a little amorous indulgence, which he refused and died. The example was afterwards followed by Louis VIII. by S. Casimir, and by a grand master of this order.

The high reputation it enjoyed may be inferred from the list of the knights; among whom are enumerated Henry King of Jerusalem, Henry Duke of Brabant, Henry Duke of Saxe, Frederic Duke of Austria, Hermann Count Palatine; and in short almost the whole great personages that assisted at the siege of Acre.

Some time afterwards, the knights having suffered severely in Palestine, the Order was reduced almost to annihilation, when Hermann de Salza was named grand master in the year 1210. Educated at the Court of Thuringia, he had added to a happy natural disposition those acquirements that form the man; those virtues, qualities, and talents, that make a man respectable. He was filled with a sincere and rational love of religion; he was eloquent, conciliating, prudent, a friend of peace and of mankind. He soon restored the reputation of the Order which had chosen him for their chief. A great number of Germans were eager to be admitted to serve under his orders. It was under him that the knights were called to Hungary, and afterwards into Germany, against the Prussians.

When André II. was King of Hungary, the country of Buzen was an uncultivated and uninhabited desart, because it was here that the Cumains and other Barbarians assembled when they intended to make irruptions into Transylvania and Hungary. This determined the King to bestow it on the Teutonic Knights, in the hope that they would repress the Barbarians, and shield his kingdom from their attacks, This these brave warriors accomplished, and induced a great number of people to

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Never had province been acquired by a juster title, nor were rights ever better employed for the happiness of the people: but when these knights are about to taste the fruits of their labours, the King by force takes back his gift. He is soon, however, punished for such injustice: the Barbarians again invade the country, which returns to its old situation. The knights are recalled; they restore peace and protection. André once more expels them; and what is truly admirable, these men, so terrible and invincible when they resist Barbarians, oppose the ungrateful André only with their prayers.

Their establishment in Prussia had almost the same cause. It is wrong to suppose that these wars were undertaken merely on account of religion. It is true, that these brave knights were guided by a zeal the most intrepid; but it is also true, that if the idolatrous Prussians had contented themselves with being the peaceable adorers of their false gods; if they had not actually carried fire and sword into the Christian provinces around them; the Teutonic Knights would never have been called to this service. But these Barbarians exercised such cruelties as makes one shudder to relate: They burnt and massacred without mercy; they dragged the women to slavery; they tore the children from the arms of their mothers, and empaled these innocents alive.

Such were the enemies against whom the Christians of the north opposed the valour and wisdom of the Teutonic Knights. The following is an account of their first success under Hermann de Balke, whom the grand master had appointed chief of the enterprise.

In the year 1231, Hermann assembled a small army, composed of troops which the Order had sent to him and of Mosavians. Having procured the boats necessary for passing the river, he embarked at Neversau; crossed the Vistula; and being arrived at the other bank, he allowed himself to fall down to the place where stood one of those famous oaks which were the veneration of the Prussians, and which served as temples to their gods. Here the knights first landed on the Prussian territories: they took possession of the oak, and pitched their camp quite round it; and the tree itself became the first fortress of those who had come to destroy an abominable worship, and the horrid custom of offering human sacrifices to false gods. The knights made a citadel on the oak, that is, they erected on its strongest branches a platform, from which the soldiers might aim with effect at those who should come to attack the entrenchments. When the Prussians see the standards of the cross erected on their venerated tree, they pour in crowds to the engagement, but are received with such firmness that their efforts are vain; they return often to the charge, but are always repulsed with considerable loss.

These Barbarians worshipped three principal gods, called *Percuno*, *Picollo*, and *Potrimpo*. They acknowledged a number of inferior deities; such as gods of the lakes, of the rivers, and of the fields. They adored the sun, the moon, and the stars, thunder, birds, and quadrupeds, and paid the same worship to a perpetual fire, which they kept up with great care. The forests and trees were the temples of their gods, the oaks especially, probably on account of the enormous bulk to which they grew in that climate.

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author assigns two reasons for this; the first, that they were very charitable; and the second, that when a man became old, or blind, or infirm, they put him to death.

To correct and reform the manners of such a people, it was not sufficient to overcome them in battle; the Teutonic knights directed their whole attention to the establishment of colonies, consisting of men who might show them the example of a life less savage; and the cities of Thorn, Culm, Marienwerder, Elbing, Resel, Wissembourg, Brunsbery, and a number of others, owed to them their existence, their citizens, and laws.

By these means the half of Prussia was subjected in a few years. After having forced the inhabitants to respect the arms of the knights, they instructed them, and attached them to religion by the gentlest methods. They attracted them by presents and benefits; distributed food among them and garments of coloured cloth, for these people had nothing but the coarsest stuffs without any dye. They, however, preserved for a long time their attachment to idolatry, and five times shook off the yoke of Christianity and the knights. The principal author of their first apostacy was the Duke of Pomerania, named *Suantokelp;* who had declared against the Order an obstinate war, which had almost been terminated by the capture or death of the Duke himself on the following occasion.

This Prince being in the neighbourhood of Elbing, where he thought he had nothing to fear from the knights, went with several of his officers to dine in the country for amusement. He had in his court a young man who had conceived such a fear of the Order, that their very name made him tremble. The Duke, resolving to have some diversion at his expence, informed the rest, that he had ordered a servant to enter hastily when dinner was served, and to cry that the Teutonics were approaching, that they might enjoy the fright of the young man. These knights, however, were nearer than the Duke imagined; and when the servant entered in a real not a feigned fright, the youth immediately saved himself, while the others laughed at his timidity, and acknowledged that the messenger had acted his part to admiration; but he, insisting on the truth of his assertion, the Duke took the alarm, retired, and left the rest to laugh, who were very soon put to the sword. Suantokelp was hard pursued; but escaped by swiming across the Vistula.

The author afterwards proceeds to point out the increase of the Teutonic domains. The last victory which put the knights in possession of Sambia was remarkable for the following trait.

Craleps, the last *crivé* or grand priest of the Sambiens, predicted their defeat. These people undertook no considerable enterprise without consulting their gods; and by the course of the blood from a human sacrifice, the priest judged of the success. Craleps having consulted the signs, informed the Sambiens that they had nothing more to expect from their gods; advised them to submit to the Teutonic Knights, and to embrace Christianity, which he himself did.

The following story will give an idea of the character of these brave knights.

Louis de Liebenzel, taken prisoner by the Sudavians, was presented to Scumaud the general, who was struck with the shape, the noble figure, and spirited behaviour of the knight, and still more with what was told of his courage. Scumaud, who knew how to appretiate merit, treated him with all possible regard, and kept him about his person without any other precaution but his parole. Liebenzel, instructed in all the

the knowledge of his age, was possessed of that happy art of pleasing which captivates the heart; so that Scumand carried him every where along with him, even into the assemblies of the nation. One day while he sat at dinner with some of the Sudavian nobles, one of the chiefs reviled Liebenzel in a very injurious manner; who turning to Scumand, asked if he had brought him thither to make him the sport of his enemies. Scumand testified his regret at this incident; and added, that if he chose to revenge it, he would engage that the other nobles would allow him. A ring is immediately formed round the champions; who animated, the one by the looks of his compatriots, the other by the desire of supporting the honour of his Order and nation, maintain a most obstinate fight till the Sudavian is killed. Scumand gives liberty to his prisoner, loads him with presents, and convinced by his discourses, submits himself to the Teutonics, and is baptized..

But such was not always the fate of those knights who fell into the hands of the Barbarians: they were often sacrificed on the altars of their idols.

We cannot prosecute this abridgement farther; but it would be improper to leave it without taking notice, that the reader will often meet with very interesting discussions both in the text and in notes. For instance, the author observes upon the antiquity of fire-arms, that they must have been in use in the year 1328: he cites several very ancient authors who describe the death of Gedimin, Grand Duke of Lithuania, which happened at that time, as being occasioned *sagittâ igneâ, globo bombardæ.* These expressions are the more remarkable, as the invention of gunpowder is ascribed to Berthold Schwartz about the year 1330, or later. Besides, Father Baire, in his History of Germany, says, that there was to be seen in the arsenal of Amberg in the Upper Palatinate, a cannon of the year 1303.

With another observation of the same kind we shall finish this extract.

There was in Prussia a church belonging to the Teutonic Knights, much celebrated by Hartknoek for the beauty of its paintings. As this author is not explicit on the subject of these paintings, it is not easy to say whether or not they were pieces brought from Italy by the grand masters of the Order at the revival of painting in the 15th century. But this is not probable; and I rather believe that these pictures had been painted in Prussia at the time of the splendor of the Teutonic institution. Thus the beauty of which Hartknoek speaks, must have been only relative, with respect to the other works of that time; which showed the decline of the art since the fall of the Roman empire. Painting revived towards the middle of the 15th century; and if Germany and the neighbouring countries had not such celebrated painters as were found in Italy and the Low Countries in the ages of Raphael and Rubens, yet it appears that the Bohemians may justly claim the honour of having preceded the Italians and Flemings in invention. That of painting in oil is universally ascribed to John Van-Eyk, known by the name of *John of Bruges*, because he was of that town. This painter lived in the beginning of the 15th century, and presented the first picture of this kind to Alphonso King of Naples. Antonello de Messina having learned the secret from John of Bruges, communicated it to the Italians; but this marvellous secret, to which we are indebted for the preservation of so many exquisite performances, was known

known to the Germans a long time before; for a few years ago, ſeveral pictures painted in oil upon wood were found in a monaſtery in Bohemia. They now make part of that magnificent collection which his Imperial Majeſty has made at the palace of Belvedere in Vienna; and one in particular is remarkable for this inſcription:

Germalt in oel von Thomas von Mutina oder von Mutterſdorff in Boehmen, 1297. That is, Painted in oil by Thomas of Mutina or of Mutterſdorff in Bohemia, 1297.

A ſhort Account of an Excurſion through the Subterraneous Cavern at Paris.— By Mr Thomas White, *Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c. In a Letter to his Father.*

Paris, July 29.

I Yesterday viſited a moſt extraordinary ſubterraneous cavern, commonly called the *Quarries*. But before I give you the hiſtory of my expedition, it will perhaps be neceſſary to ſay a few words concerning the *obſervatoire royal*, the place of deſcent into this very remarkable cavern. This edifice is ſituated in the Fauxbourg St Jacques, in the higheſt part of the city. It takes its name from its uſe, and was built by Louis XIV. in 1667, after the deſign of Claude Perrault, member of the Academy of Sciences, and firſt architect to his Majeſty. It ſerves for the reſidence of mathematicians appointed by the King to make obſervations and improve aſtronomy. The mode of building it is ingenious, and admirably contrived, it being ſo well arched that neither wood nor iron are employed in its conſtruction. All the ſtones have been well choſen, and placed with an uniformity and equality which contribute much to the beauty and ſolidity of the whole edifice. It is reckoned to be about eighty or ninety feet in height, and at the top there is a beautiful platform, paved with flint ſtones, which commands an excellent view of Paris and its environs. In the different floors of this building, there are a number of trap-doors, placed perpendicularly over each other; and when theſe are opened, the ſtars may be very clearly diſtinguiſhed from the bottom of the cave at noon day.

At this place, I was introduced to one of the inſpectors (perſons appointed by the King to ſuperintend the workmen) by my friend Mr Smeathman, who had uſed great application and intereſt for permiſſion to inſpect the quarry, and had been fortunate enough to obtain it. For as this cavern is extended under a great part of the city of Paris, and leaves it in ſome places almoſt entirely without ſupport, the inſpectors are very particular as to ſhowing it, and endeavour to keep it as ſecret as poſſible, leſt, if it ſhould get generally known, it might prove a ſource of uneaſineſs and alarm to the inhabitants above. For, what is very remarkable, notwithſtanding the extent of this quarry, and the apparent danger many parts of the city are in from it, few, even of thoſe who have conſtantly reſided at Paris, are at all acquainted with it; and on my mentioning the expedition I was going to undertake to ſeveral of my Pariſian friends, they ridiculed me upon it, and told me it was impoſſible there could be any ſuch place.

About nine o'clock in the morning we aſſembled to the number of forty; and, with each a wax candle in his hand, preciſely at ten o'clock deſcended, by ſteps, to the depth of 360 feet

feet perpendicular. We had likewise a number of guides with torches, which we found very useful; but even with these assistants, we were several times under the necessity of halting, to examine the plans the inspectors keep of these quarries, that we might direct our course in the right road. I was disappointed in not being able to obtain one of these plans, which would have given the clearest idea of this most extraordinary place. At the entrance, the path is narrow for a considerable way; but soon we entered large and spacious streets, all marked with names, the same as in the city; different advertisements and bills were found, as we proceeded, pasted on the walls; so that it had every appearance of a large town swallowed up in the earth.

The general height of the roof is about nine or ten feet; but in some parts not less than thirty, and even forty. In many places, there is a liquor continually dropping from it, which congeals immediately, and forms a species of transparent stone, but not so fine and clear as rock crystal. As we continued our peregrination, we thought ourselves in no small danger from the roof, which we found but indifferently propped in some places with wood much decayed. Under the houses, and many of the streets, however, it seemed to be tolerably secured by immense stones set in mortar; in other parts, where there are only fields or gardens above, it was totally unsupported for a considerable space, the roof being perfectly level, or a plane piece of rock.

After traversing about two miles, we again descended about twenty steps, and here found some workmen, in a very cold and damp place, propping up a most dangerous part, which they were fearful would give way every moment. We were glad to give them money for some drink, and make our visit at this place as short as possible. The path here is not more than three feet in width, and the roof so low, that we were obliged to stoop considerably.

By this time, several of the party began to repent of their journey, and were much afraid of the damp and cold air we frequently experienced. But, alas! there was no retreating.

On walking some little distance farther, we entered into a kind of saloon, cut out of the rock, and said to be exactly under the *Eglise de St Jacques*. This was illuminated with great taste, occasioned an agreeable surprise, and made us all ample amends for the danger and difficulty we had just before gone through. At one end was a representation in miniature of some of the principal forts in the Indies, with the fortifications, draw-bridges, &c. Cannons were planted, with a couple of soldiers to each, ready to fire. Centinels were placed in different parts of the garrison, particularly before the governor's house; and a regiment of armed men was drawn up in another place, with their general in the front. The whole was made up of a kind of clay which the place affords, was ingeniously contrived, and the light that was thrown upon it gave it a very pretty effect.

On the other side of this hall was a long table set out with cold tongues, bread and butter, and some of the best Burgundy I ever drank. Now every thing was hilarity and mirth; our fears were entirely dispelled; and the danger we dreaded, the moment before, was now no longer thought of. In short, we were all in good spirits again, and proceeded on our journey about two miles farther, when our guides judged it prudent for us to ascend, as we were then got to the steps which lead up to the town. We here found ourselves safe at the *Val de Grace*, near to the English

lish Benedictine convent, without the least accident having happened to any one of the party. We imagined we had walked about two French leagues, and were absent from the surface of the earth betwixt four and five hours.

After we had thanked the inspectors and guides for their very great civility, politeness, and attention, we took our leave to visit the English Benedictines convent, in whose court-yard, and within a few yards of their house, the roof of the subterraneous passage had given way, and fallen in, the depth of 193 feet.

Though there was some little danger attending our rash expedition (as some people were pleased to term it), yet it was most exceedingly agreeable, and so perfectly a *nouvelle* scene, that we were all highly delighted, and thought ourselves amply repaid for our trouble.

I regretted much that I did not take a thermometer and barometer down with me, that I might have had an opportunity of making some remarks on the temperature and weight of the air. Certainly, however, it was colder at this time than on the surface of the earth. But Mr Smeathman informed me, that when he descended the last winter, in the long and hard frost, he found the air much more temperate than above ground, but far from warm. Neither, however, had he a thermometer with him. I lamented too that I had not time to make more remarks on the petrifactions, &c.

Mr Smeathman observed, that when he descended, he found a very sensible difficulty of breathing in some of the passages and caverns, where the superincumbent rock was low, and the company crowded. This no doubt was much increased by the number of persons and of wax-lights; but he does not apprehend that the difficulty would have been so great in rooms of equal dimensions above ground. We remarked too, when we descended, that there was, in some degree, an oppression of respiration throughout the whole passage.

There were formerly several openings into the quarries: but the two I have mentioned, viz. the *Observatory* and the *Val de Grace*, are, I believe, the only ones left; and these the inspectors keep constantly locked, and rarely open them, except to strangers particularly introduced, and to workmen who are always employed in some part by the King.

The police thought it a necessary precaution to secure all the entrances into this cavern, from its having been formerly inhabited by a famous gang of robbers, who infested the country for many miles round the city of Paris.

As to the origin of this quarry, I could not, on the strictest inquiry, learn any thing satisfactory; and the only account I know published is the following in the *Tableau de Paris*.

" For the first building of Paris, it was necessary to get the stone in the environs, and the consumption of it was very considerable. As Paris was enlarged, the suburbs were insensibly built on the ancient quarries; so that all that you see without is essentially wanting in the earth for the foundation of the city: hence proceed the frightful cavities which are at this time found under the houses in several quarters. They stand upon abysses. It would not require a very violent shock to throw back the stones to the place from whence they have been raised with so much difficulty. Eight men being swallowed up in a gulph 150 feet deep, and some other less known accidents, excited at length the vigilance of the police and the government: and in fact, the buildings of several quarters have been privately propped up; and by this

this means a support given to these obscure subterraneous places which they before wanted.

"All the suburbs of St James's Harp-street, and even the street of Tournon, stand upon the ancient quarries; and pillars have been erected to support the weight of the houses. What a subject for reflections, in considering this great city formed and supported by means absolutely contrary! These towers, these steeples, the arched roofs of these temples are so many signs to tell the eye, that what we now see in the air is wanting under our feet."

The following anecdote, translated from that elegant and energetic writer M. Mercier, exhibits in the strongest light the situation of the people of a neighbouring kingdom, where, with respect to personal liberty, the will of the monarch is the law. When contrasted with the glorious privileges enjoyed by every British subject, it may indeed afford them just ground of exultation, and inspire them with gratitude to those ancestors from whose gallant exertions they derive the most perfect constitution that ever blessed the world. As M. Mercier, for reasons that may be guessed at, has not thought proper to specify the crime of the unfortunate prisoner, I can supply that want, and inform the curious, that the dreadful offence which merited an imprisonment worse than death, was some unguarded expressions implying disrespect concerning the late Gallic monarch.

A CONSTANT READER.

UPON the accession of Louis XVI. to the throne, the ministers now in office, and moved by humanity, begun their administration with an act of clemency and justice; they inspected the registers of the Bastile, and set many prisoners at liberty.

Among those, there was an old man who had groaned in confinement for forty-seven years between four thick and cold stone-walls. Hardened by adversity, which strengthens both the mind and the constitution, when they are not overpowered by it, he had resisted the horrors of his long imprisonment with an invincible and manly spirit. His locks white, thin, and scattered, had almost acquired the rigidity of iron; whilst his body, environed for so long a time by a coffin of stone, had borrowed from it a firm and compact habit.

The narrow door of his tomb, turning upon its grating hinges, opened, not, as usual, by halves; and an unknown voice announced his liberty, and bad him depart. Believing this to be a dream, he hesitated; but at length rose up, and walked forth with trembling steps, amazed at the space he traversed: The stairs of the prison, the halls, the court, seemed to him vast, immense, and almost without bounds. He stopped from time to time, and gazed around like a bewildered traveller: His vision was with difficulty reconciled to the clear light of day: He contemplated the heavens as a new object: His eyes remained fixed, and he could not even weep. Stupified with the newly acquired power of changing his position, his limbs, like his tongue, refused in spite of his efforts, to perform their office; at length he got through the formidable gate.

When he felt the motion of the carriage, prepared to transport him to his former habitation, he screamed out, and uttered some inarticulate sounds; and as he could not bear this

this new movement, he was obliged to descend.

Supported by a benevolent arm, he sought out the street where he had formerly resided; he found it, but no trace of his house remained; one of the public edifices occupied the spot where it had stood. He now saw nothing that brought to his recollection, either that particular quarter, the city itself, or the objects with which he had formerly been acquainted. The houses of his nearest neighbours, which were fresh in his memory, had assumed a new appearance. In vain were his looks directed to all the objects around him; he could discover nothing of which he had the smallest remembrance Terrified, he stopped, and fetched a deep sigh. To him, what did it import that the city was peopled with living creatures? none of them were alive to him; he was unknown to all the world, and he knew nobody. And whilst he wept, he regretted his dungeon.

At the name of the Bastile, which he often pronounced, and even claimed as an asylum, and the sight of his clothes that marked a former age, the crowd gathered round him: curiosity, blended with pity, excited their attention. The most aged asked him many questions, but had no remembrauce of the circumstances he recapitulated. At length accident brought in his way an ancient domestic, now a superannuated porter, who, confined to his lodge for 15 years, had barely sufficient strength to open the gate:—Even he did not know the master he had served; but informed him that grief and misfortune had brought his wife to the grave thirty years before; that his children were gone abroad to distant climes; and that of all his relations and friends none now remained. This recital was made with the indifference which people discover for events long passed, and almost forgot.

The miserable man groaned and groaned alone. The crowd around, offering only unknown features to his view made him feel the excess of his calamities, even more than he would have done in the dreadful solitude that he had left.

Overcome with sorrow, he presented himself before the minister, to whose humanity he owed that liberty which was now a burden to him. Bowing down, he said, Restore me again to that prison from which you have taken me; I cannot survive the loss of my nearest relations, of my friends; and in one word, of a whole generation: Is it possible in the same moment to be informed of this universal destruction, and not to wish for death? This general mortality, which to the rest of makind comes slowly and by degrees, has to me been instantaneous, the operation of a moment. Whilst secluded from society, I lived with myself only; but here I neither can live with myself nor with this new race, to whom my anguish and despair appear only as a dream. There is nothing terrible in dying, but it is dreadful indeed to be the last.

The minister was melted; he caused the old domestic to attend this unfortunate person, as only he could talk to him of his family. This discourse was the single consolation that he received: for he shunned all intercourse with a new race, born since he had been exiled from the world; and he passed his time in the midst of Paris in the same solitude as he had done whilst confined in a dungeon for almost half a century. But the chagrin and mortification of meeting no person who could say to him, We were formerly known to one another, soon put an end to his existence.

In-

Interesting Memoirs. By a Lady, 2 vols.

THE author of this little work hath ſent it into the world with the humane intention of counteracting the effects of novels, ' the vehicles by which the moſt fatal poiſon is often conveyed to the heart, by inſpiring her young readers with juſter ſentiments, and a more correct taſte, than what is uſually acquired by peruſing books of mere amuſement ' We give her credit for her humane intentions; and as the literary merit of the work, of which ſhe profeſſes herſelf not qualified to judge, ſeems to her comparatively of little importance, we ſhall not critically conſider it, but give only the outline of the ſtory, with a few general remarks.

Louiſa Seymour, the heroine of the tale, all perfect and beautiful, as heroines generally are, is at an early period of life deprived of her father. and left to the care of her mother, whoſe health is much impaired. The ſituation in which Colonel Seymour left his family, prevents them from thinking of a journey to the Continent, which had been preſcribed by her phyſicians as the only effectual means for reſtoring Mrs Seymour's health. This difficulty is removed by Lady Granville, the wife of Colonel Seymour's old friend, who preſented Mrs Seymour with a draft on her banker for a thouſand pounds, to enable her to proſecute her journey to the Continent. When the mother and daughter are about to depart, and are taking leave of their good friends Lord and Lady Granville, we are introduced to Lord Haſtings their only ſon, who we immediately perceive is intended for the hero of the piece..

' It was impoſſible that two young people, ſo perfectly amiable as Miſs Seymour and Lord Haſtings, could behold each other with indifference.' Miſs Seymour and her mother take their departure; and at Dover they are joined by Mr and Mrs Stanhope, who are attending their ſon to the Continent for the recovery of his health At Paris they become acquainted with the Marchioneſs de St Croix, whoſe youngeſt daughter Adelaide is intended for a nunnery, and becomes the intimate friend of our heroine. Her adventures form an epiſode; and we learn, that during Miſs Seymour's abode with her in the convent, ſhe loſes her lover and takes the veil.

Mrs Seymour having returned to England, without receiving any benefit from a warmer climate, dies ſoon after her return; and Louiſa becomes an inhabitant of the caſtle of Haſtings, the ſeat of Lord Granville. Before that period Lord Granville had expreſſed a wiſh to his ſon Lord Haſtings, that he ſhould form a matrimonial connection with Lady Charlotte Villiers, who was then reſiding at the caſtle, and who had not left it when Louiſa arrived. Lord Haſtings, notwithſtanding Lady Charlotte's attractions and his father's wiſhes, becomes more and more attached to our heroine. Lady Granville being in bad health, a journey to Bath is preſcribed, where our heroine meets with young Mr Stanhope, now her profeſſed admirer, who returns with them to the Caſtle of Haſtings, and affords great uneaſineſs to the young Lord. Mr Stanhope makes his addreſſes to Louiſa, and is rejected. Lord Haſtings goes to the Continent. In the mean time his father dies, and expreſſes his wiſhes on his death-bed that Miſs Seymour ſhould become the wife of his ſon. Lord Haſtings returns, and the Memoirs conclude with the marriage of the hero and heroine.

Such is the general outline of the ſtory; in which there is little either of invention or incident.—It is con-

conveyed to us partly in narrative and partly in the epistolary correspondence of the different persons we have mentioned. Sentiments of piety and morality are every where to be found; and indeed the death of about a dozen different persons in the course of so short a story, gives ample field to the author to indulge herself in serious reflections. From the character of Lady Charlotte Villiers, who is intended for a gay and lively, though a reasonable woman of fashion, much might have been expected to relieve the more serious characters of the piece:—but here we felt ourselves disappointed. On the whole, however, this novel is greatly superior to the common run of productions of this kind; and from the spirit of piety and morality which it breathes, we are induced to wish our author every success in her humane intention.

Before we dismiss it, however, we beg leave to doubt how far the artifice used by Miss Seymour, to procure the picture of Lord Hastings, is consistent with that rectitude of conduct which our author wishes to inculcate. To us there appears in it a degree of meanness unworthy the character of Miss Seymour. The method by which Adelaide de la Croix obtained her lover's letters undiscovered by her family, is not less reprehensible:—and we also have considerable doubt of the propriety of the scene where Lord Hastings breaks the string of pearls round his mistress's neck, to which his own picture was hung. N.

POETRY.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR.

I.

" Dear to Jove, a genial isle,
" Crowns the broad Atlantic wave;
" The seasons there in wild assemblage smile,
" And vernal blossoms clothe the fruitful prime:
" There in many a fragrant cave,
" Dwell the spirits of the brave,
" And braid with amaranth their brows sublime."
So feign'd the Grecian bards of yore;
And veil'd in Fable's fancy-woven vest
A visionary shore,
That faintly gleam'd on their prophetic eye
Through the dark volume of futurity:
Nor knew, that in the bright attire they drest
Albion, the green-hair'd heroine of the west;
Ere yet she claim'd Old Ocean's high command,
And snatch'd the trident from the tyrant's hand.

II.

Vainly flow'd the mystic rhyme!
Mark the deeds from age to age,
That fill her trophy-pictur'd page:
And see, with all its strength, untam'd by time,
Still glows her valour's veteran rage,
O'er Calpe's cliffs, and steepy towers,
When stream'd the red sulphureous showers,
And Death's own hand the dread artillery threw;
While far along the midnight main
Its glaring arch the flaming volley drew:
How triumph'd Eliott's patient train,
Gaffling their vain confederate foes!
And met th' unwonted fight's terrific form;
And hurling back the burning war, arose
Superior to the fiery storm!

III.

Is there an ocean that forgets to roll
Beneath the torpid pole?
Nor to the brooding tempest heaves?
Her hardy keel the stubborn billow cleaves.
The rugged Neptune of the wintry brine
In vain his adamantine breast-plate wears:
To search coy Nature's guarded mine,
She bursts the barriers of th' indignant ice;
O'er sunless bays the beams of Science bears:
And rouzing far around the polar sleep,
Where Drake's bold ensigns fear'd to sweep,
She sees new nations flock to some fell sacrifice.
She speeds at GEORGE's sage command,
Society from deep to deep,
And zone to zone she binds;
From shore to shore, o'er every land,
The golden chain of Commerce winds.

IV.

IV.

Mean-time her patriot-cares explore
Her own rich woof's exhaustless store;
Her native fleece new fervour feels,
And wakens all its whirling wheels,
And mocks the rainbow's radiant dye:
More wide the labours of the loom she spreads,
In firmer bands domestic commerce weds,
And calls her Sister Isle to share the tie:
Nor heeds the violence that broke
From filial realms her old parental yoke?

V.

Her cities, throng'd with many an attic dome,
Ask not the banner'd bastion, massy proof;
Firm as the castle's feudal roof,
Stands the Briton's social home,—
Hear, Gaul, of England's liberty the lot!—
Right, Order, Law, protect her simplest plain,
Nor scorn to guard the shepherd's nightly fold,
And watch around the forest-cot.
With conscious certainty, the swain
Gives to the ground his trusted grain;
With eager hope the reddening harvest eyes:
And claims the ripe autumnal gold,
The mead of toil, of industry the prize.
For ours the King who boasts a parent's praise,
Whose hand the people's sceptre sways:
Ours is the senate, not a specious name,
Whose active plans pervade the civil frame;
Where bold debate its noblest war displays,
And, in the kindling strife, unlocks the tide
Of manliest eloquence, and rolls the torrent wide.

VI.

Hence, then, each vain complaint! away,
Each captious doubt, and cautious fear!
Nor blast the new-born year,
That anxious waits the spring's slow-shooting ray:
Nor deem that Albion's honours cease to bloom.
With candid glance th' impartial Muse
Invok'd on this auspicious morn,
The present scans, the distant scene pursues,
And breaks opinion's speculative gloom:
Interpreter of ages yet unborn,
Full right she spells the characters of Fate,
That Albion still shall keep her wonted state:
Still, in eternal story, shine,
Of Victory the sea-beat shrine;
The source of every splendid art,
Of old, of future worlds the universal mart.

The FATE *of* COQUETRY.——*A Poem.*
Inscribed to Miss ———

Vera redit facies, dissimulata perit. P. ARB.

NOW smiling Leisure crowns the passing day,
And fav'ring muses chide my long delay;
Say, shall my lyre, unheeded, wave in air,
To catch the murmurs ev'ning zephyrs bear?
Perish the thought! I'll wake each quiv'ring string,
And scenes unwelcome to a lover sing;
Coquettish scenes, which I can well display,
Since Laura reigns the heroine of my lay.
I once conceiv'd,—('twas phrensy fir'd my breast),
Her well-known form each peerless grace possest;
That such perfection in her face appear'd,
As skilful painters to express despair'd;
That Heav'n had form'd her with peculiar care,
Fair as the first-born flowrets of the year,
Sweet as the dew-drop that impearls the rose,
And free from blemish as untrodden snows.
Then what she urg'd, though doubtful, I believ'd!
Then, while she err'd, no errors I perceiv'd!
But thought Minerva beam'd upon her brow,
And Folly shun'd her as its deadly foe.
I scorn'd the crowd, who wish'd me (but in vain)
To cease my visits, which might end in pain;
And swore, lest scoundrels should her conduct blame,
I'd gladly perish to support her fame.
Blind to her foibles, I with madness heard
The seeming falsehoods which my friends averr'd;
And, still relying on the muses' power,
Her praises chaunted in each leisure hour.
Pleas'd too I sung! for never did I seem
To want another or an ampler theme.
Scarce did I think, beneath a form so fair,
Could lurk a heart unworth a lover's care;
Much less believe her smiles, that cheer'd my soul,
Were feign'd, my future pleasures to controul;
That pride and av'rice revell'd in her breast;
That curs'd coquetry was her daily guest;
That e'er so selfish was a Laura's aim,
She'd flatter Albert to obtain her fame.
Too true the tale! she play'd a treach'rous part,
And won by stratagem my wand'ring heart:
But the conviction rushes on my mind,
And swears that Laura's a coquet refin'd.
Tho' I, by Heav'n! no longer can retain
For her one symptom of a lover's pain;
Yet must I own, with pity I behold
Her mind mere tinsel which I fancy'd gold.
Now, while Reflection, with her cheering pow'r,
Beguiles the dulness of the passing hour,
Fond Mem'ry pencils, with her silent aid,
These wond'rous changes which a month has made.
Once Laura seem'd celestial in her mien,
As fam'd Calipso or the Cyprian queen;
But since her follies are unveil'd to view,
Her beauties vanish like the morning dew:

The

The gems that sparkled in her eyes so bright,
Are robb'd for ever of their boasted light;
The rose that blossom'd on her cheek grows pale,
As untouch'd lilies in the lonely vale;
And all her smiles, which taught me to adore,
Seem form'd for mischief, and allure no more.
The scene thus chang'd, those gifts* I priz'd so much,
That hands profane ne'er soil'd them with a touch,
Are now return'd! Those lost the power to please,
And injur'd Albert boasts a mind at ease.
Should some fond bard, by passion's dictates led,
Now wake the lyre, and swear her cheeks are red;
Pleas'd with the thought, she'd listen with delight
From morn's first glimmering till returning night;
Then, with a smile, would court him for a song,
Which hail'd her fairest of the female throng.
Blush, Laura! blush! when you these strains peruse,
That spring unpolish'd from an honest muse;
Whose aim is ever, with impartial hand,
When justice calls, to censure or commend;
More pleas'd, I own, when brilliant virtues claim
The tuneful tribute as a wreath of fame.

ALBERT.

Verses on the loss of the Halsewell East Indiaman.

THE rude north wind had now retir'd to rest,
And various passions occupied each breast;
Some joy'd to think of Indian shores again,
Some griev'd for those who must behind remain.
Calm is the sea; propitious is the gale;
And busy hands make loose the swelling sail.
Now wives and children plead delay in vain;
The sturdy bark is launch'd into the main.
Each feeling heart, though present pangs it knew,
From future hopes some flattering comfort drew,——
Brave Captain Pearce from his lov'd partner's arms
Once more encounters Ocean's dire alarms;
But only *once*: for, this one voyage o'er,
He hopes to leave his fair one's arms no more.
His daughters too, both eminently fair,
With him the dangers of the ocean share
They know the throbbings of a mother's heart,
And feel the anguish all must feel who part:
Yet does their grief alleviation prove,
Their minds supported by a generous love;
A generous love which seeks a foreign land,
There, where the heart is, to bestow the hand.
Swift glides the vessel o'er the sounding main,
While Phœbus yields to Cynthia's milder reign;
A thousand waves reflecting Cynthia's ray,
Now bliss the mariner with a fainter day.
But sudden, see, the heaven's all darken'd round;
The troubled sea sends forth a dreadful sound;
Now from the south the raging tempest flies,
While waves on waves like hills on hills arise.
The impetuous torrent on the bark descends;
Loud howl the winds; the crashing canvass rends:
The dauntless seaman toils with all his main,
But all his efforts only prove in vain—
A rock destructive strikes the fatal blow,
And every soul his dreadful fate must know.
Dismay and terror, piercing shrieks and cries,
Add horror to the death before their eyes;
Chief with the fair, whose more than tender hearts
Ne'er framed were for these so trying parts.
In horror dread from place to place they run,
But all's despair—assistance they find none.
Then round their aged father's neck they cling;
Their aged sire, alas! no aid can bring.
Dreadful his fate,—to look on death so near—
More dreadful thrice—to look on friends so dear.
"My children," says he, "Now all hope is o'er,
"We think no more to reach an earthly shore;
"Since Heav'n denies your lives with mine to save,
"We all shall perish in one watery grave."
Clasp'd in a firm embrace.——But stop, my muse,
Hard is the heart which scenes like these pursues—
Name not the mother nor the widowed wife,
Bereft of those more dear to her than life.
Name not the smiling orphan-infants dear,
Unconscious of the mighty loss they bear;
Name not the anxious lovers, who await
Their promis'd brides, nor know their hapless fate:
Forget the dead—and drop the curtain here!
To the survivers give a pitying tear.

VERA.

* Some trifles, intrinsically of no value, given by Laura to Albert.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE,

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1785.

JULY.

LETTERS have been received from Constantinople, with accounts of the deposition of the Grand Vizir, at the secret instigation of the Captain Pacha; and that Ismael Bey succeeds to that important post; and that 12 millions of piastres, which were found in his coffers, have been confiscated to the use of his Sublime Highness. Although deprived of all his possessions, he was not permitted to retire to the government to which he was exiled; for whilst he was on the way, he was overtaken by the Capigi Bachi, who by order of the Grand Signior presented him the fatal cord; his head was brought to this city, and, after being as usual presented to the Grand Signior, was publicly exposed upon the gate of the seraglio, with the following inscription under it:

"This is the head of Hallil Hamed Pacha, late Grand Vizir, who deservedly incurred this punishment for betraying the interests of the state and religion, by managing affairs contrary to the sovereign will of the *Great Master of the Universe*; he acted like a tyrant, having from his sordid avarice been guilty of frequent and public oppressions of the people of God."

It is said that this revolution originated in a suspicion that the minister had received a valuable consideration from the Court of Petersburgh for having recommended the surrender of the Crimea to the Russians.

A great number of other executions have taken place among the deposed ministers of the Turkish monarch.

Letters from Trieste of the 11th of June advise, "That the Bashaws of Scutari and Bosnia are in full rebellion against the Grand Signior, and are marching at the head of a considerable army; and that by their motions they seem to carry devastation where-ever they go."

The Turkish empire, which has been heretofore the terror and scourge of Christendom in general, is now verging towards a rapid declension. The various insurrections and revolts that have of late years been breaking out in the distant provinces; the characteristic indolence of the Mahometans, which prevents a spirit of commercial enterprise from pervading that people; the surprising power and rapid increase of their Russian neighbours; the ambitious views of the German Emperors; and the hostile and inimical disposition of the Persian sophis; all conspire to hasten the destruction of this vast and extended country.—Even the piratical states of Barbary have refused to pay the annual tribute, and Egypt may be said to be but in a nominal subjection.

The following decree of the King's council of France was issued on the 17th of July. After a short preamble:

I. All foreign goods and wares, the importation whereof into the kingdom is prohibited by laws and decrees published since the year 1687 to this day, shall be and remain prohibited from all entrance of the kingdom, on the pains declared in the said laws.

II. All goods from English manufactories, but those the importation whereof has been permitted by the decree of the 6th of September 1701, or others since, a list of which shall be joined to this present decree, shall continue to be prohibited from all entrance of the kingdom, and especially all kinds of sadler's work, hosiery, woollen cloths, and hardwares, upon pain of the said goods being confiscated, and of being fined ten thousand livres.

III. His Majesty forbids, upon the same pains, the importation of all polished steel wares (except tools and instruments fit for arts and sciences), and also all kinds of foreign crystal and glass.

IV. However, his Majesty allows those of his subjects, who carry on no trade, to cause to be sent from England, or any other foreign country, but only for their own use or personal consumption, those articles the importation whereof into the kingdom is forbid, by asking a permit, which will be given them by the General Comptroller of the Finances, upon their declaring the quality and quantity of the goods, and of the office through which they are to be introduced, upon condition of paying to the chief of the general farm thirty *per cent.* of their value, with 10d. per pound, according to the rule of estimation of the said goods, which shall be sent by his Majesty's order to all the offices through which the introduction of the said goods will be permitted; and the said goods shall be forwarded with a leaden stamp from the first office to the place they are intended for.

V. His Majesty means and intends that no exemption nor moderation of the said duties shall be granted to any person whatsoever, of whatever rank or quality he may be, upon any account whatsoever.

VI. His Majesty forbids again, as by the decree of the 6th of September 1701, all tra-

traders and merchants, either wholesale or retail dealers, in the cities, and all other places of the kingdom, and also all other persons, to offer to sale, retail, or sell, in any manner whatsoever, any of the said prohibited goods, upon pain of their being confiscated, and of being fined three thousand livres, without it being possible to remit or diminish the said fine.

VI. His Majesty likewise forbids expressedly all merchants, either in the cities or other places of the kingdom, to have on their shop-doors the name of *Warehouse for English goods*, or goods of any other country, on the same pain of being fined three thousand livres, and of losing their quality and privilege of merchants; and his Majesty orders, on the same pains, all those who should have such inscriptions on their shops, to cause it to be erased out and destroyed in a week's time from the day this decree is published, without any further delay; orders the guards, syndices, and adjoints of the corporations of arts and trades, in Paris and in the provinces, to take care that this article be executed, and to inform the Judges of Police of the contraventions thereto.

VIII. The prohibited goods which people (contrary to this decree) shall attempt to import, sell, or circulate, in the kingdom, shall be seized by the excise officers; and the confiscation thereof, as well as the fine, prosecuted before the Lieutenants of police, and before the Intendants and Commissaries charged with the execution of the King's orders in the provinces of the kingdom; the King giving to each of them the right of judging of all contraventions to this decree, save the appeal to his council; and forbidding all other courts and judges to meddle with them.

IX. The goods, the confiscation whereof shall have been pronounced, shall be immediately after sent with a leaden stamp, and with a warrant cocket to the General Office of prohibited goods at Paris, where they shall be apprised by two chosen for that purpose, and then half of the value thus apprised, granted and paid ready money to the officers who shall have seized, without any part thereof being kept from them; and then the said goods shall be exported, and for that purpose sent back, viz. those going by the name of white goods, merchandise, blanches, to the Port of l'Orient, and the others to some of the free ports of the kingdom, where they shall be sold in the month of January every year, by public sale; nor shall they be re-imported into the kingdom upon any account; the profit of which sales shall be disposed of according to orders of his Majesty; after taking off, however, the half given to the seizing officers, and the expences, which shall be taken out of the other half. T. A. P.

Done in the King's Council, his Majesty being present, held at Versailles, July the 17th, 1785.

(Signed) BARON DE BRETEUIL.

A list of the goods which may be imported into the kingdom, though they be of the growth of the manufactories of England, upon condition of paying the duties laid on them by the decree of the 6th of September 1701, and others published since.

Horses, wool, cotton wool, green leather, or hides, calf skins, roe or cow's hair, tallow of all kinds, yellow wax, coals, salt meat, bottled beer only, timber, English glue, round and flat horns, elephants teeth, vitriol, dying drugs, shears, and other instruments or tools for arts, grinding stones for cutlers, pewter not worked, fine or veneering wood, staves and hoops, small timber or splitting wood, and casks, either coming from England or from the English colonies.

Hitherto, if English goods were once smuggled into a French town, they were safe. A Frenchman's house in this respect was his castle. No officer could seize upon the goods after they were in the house of the owners. This protection is now withdrawn; and therefore smuggling will be extinguished.

Whether we have provoked this policy or not, is a question which the public must discuss. The French charge us with illiberality. They say, In our scarcity of corn they supplied us:——In their scarcity of hay, we shut our ports *. And they argue with justice. Shall we then have our markets overstocked with English goods of all sorts, yet they will not admit a single yard of silk, nor lace, nor so much as a fan, among them, and their duties on our brandy (9s. 4d. per gallon) are so high as to check the consumption of that valuable article?

The Commissioners appointed for putting the tax on shopkeepers into execution met at Guildhall, and refused to qualify themselves according to the act, or have any concern in that unpopular impost.

The shopkeepers at Bath, on the 5th instant, (the day the tax on their shops took place), in contempt of the tax, hung their doors and windows with mourning. Some covered their compters with velvet palls; others hung out weeping willows; and most of them had inscriptions expressive of their detestation of their once favourite minister.

* By an act passed in the last session of Parliament.

ſter. *No Pitt, no partial Tax.* A widow, in Northgate-ſtreet exhibited, under a ſable canopy, in her window, the following lines:

Ill bodes the day, O PITT! ſevere thy laws,
When injur'd Widows join their Country's cauſe,
Mourn thy dire ſtatutes—and conſign thy name
To realms of darkneſs, for thy field of fame.

Miſs Pitcairn, at the Tapioca ſhop, in the Grove, eraſed for the day the firſt ſyllable from her name, and the following Hudibraſtics appeared on her ſhutters:

The name of PITT's ſo odious grown,
Tho' that made up one half my own,
That lo! I do renounce it truly
On this deteſted fifth of July!
And know from hence (ſans hoca poca),
That *Agnes 'Cairn* ſells Tapioca.

At *Briſtol*, the ſhops were all ſhut, and hung with emblems of mourning; inſcriptions appeared in all parts expreſſive of the moſt indignant contempt of the author of the tax, and the bells at the ſeveral churches were rung muffled on the occaſion.

At *Norwich*, the effigy of the miniſter was conducted through the town on horſeback, attended by ſix executioners and a vaſt multitude of people; and, after receiving the moſt diſgraceful treatment, was led to Mouſhould Heath, where a gallows was erected on the very ſpot where the rebel Cade built a caſtle, and there hanged and burnt in effigy. In almoſt every town in England this odious tax was marked with diſgrace.

25. The Houſe of Lords took into conſideration the report of the committee, on the amendments made to the twenty reſolutions, relative to a commercial treaty with Ireland; when a long debate enſued on a motion of Lord Stormont, "That the propoſitions be taken into conſideration on that day four months;" which was negatived by a majority of 84 to 30.

26. Their Lordſhips held a conference with the Commons on the ſubject of theſe reſolutions, which they then returned to the Commons with amendments to ſome of them.—And on Thurſday, the amendments of the Lords being taken into conſideration in the Lower Houſe, ſome were agreed to and others rejected. The amendments made by the Lords in the 3d, 11th, and 12th reſolutions, being conſidered as modifications of duties in which the Commons claimed the ſole privilege of interfering, were indeed agreed to, in order to prevent the main buſineſs from being interrupted; but, at the ſame time, that this might not ſerve for a precedent in future, it was agreed to poſtpone the conſideration thereof to that day three months. The Lords were made acquainted therewith in a ſubſequent conference; and this day it was agreed, that an Addreſs, to the following purport, ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty; that a Bill, conformable to the reſolutions, ſhould be brought into the Houſe; and that the Houſe ſhould be adjourned to give time to the Parliament of Ireland to proceed to the final ſettlement of this buſineſs.

The Addreſs agreed to was as follows: viz. 'That his faithful Commons, in compliance with his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech, had taken into conſideration the ſubject of an extenſive and permanent intercourſe with Ireland: That they had given the utmoſt attention to the reſolutions of the Iriſh Houſe of Parliament on the 22d of February laſt; and that, after a long and minute inveſtigation, ſuch as the ſubject demanded, they had come to thoſe Reſolutions * wh ch they had now the honour to preſent to his Majeſty.

'That theſe, they truſted, would be the baſis of a laſting ſettlement between both kingdoms, being founded on the Reſolutions of the Iriſh Parliament, but modified by certain additions and alterations, as after a minute conſideration of the ſubject were deemed eſſentially neceſſary.

'That in forming theſe it was thought neceſſary to the connection and intereſts of both countries, that the laws paſſed by Great Britain for ſecuring her excluſive privileges of navigation ſhould alſo be adopted by the Parliament of Ireland. That this point was deemed eſſentially neceſſary to the exiſtence and duration of thoſe privileges, but by no means intended to interfere with the legiſlation of Ireland, which Great Britain would hold equally ſacred as her own.

'That they had therefore done on their parts what they deemed eſſential to the intereſts of both countries, and to conciliate that affection which ſhould ever exiſt between them; and that they thought the advantages which ſhould follow to both kingdoms were ſuch as would eſtabliſh that harmony and affection on the moſt permanent foundation, and conduce therefore in the higheſt degree to the general advancement and benefit of the Britiſh empire.'

15. The Raith, Captain Young, arrived in Leith Roads from the Greenland Fiſhery, with 10 whales, 5 ſizeable, about 160 butts blubber. The friendſhip, Paton, arrived alſo in the Roads, with 9 fiſh, 3 ſiz. 100 butts of blubber. When they parted with the Royal Bounty, Liddell, of Leith, ſhe was clear. They brought the following account of the ſucceſs of the undermentioned ſhips, viz.

* See Edin. Mag. vol. i. p. 536, 537, 554, 555.

		Fish.	Sizeable.	Butts of blubber.
Dunbar Ships	North Star,	7	6	130
	Princess of Wales	6	4	111
	East Lothian,	6	4	103
	Rodney,	1	1	50
Borrowstounness,	Leviathan,	4	2	115
Greenock,	Satisfaction,	10	5	140 100 seals.
Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	2	2	60
	Latona,	4	2	80

18. The trustees named for putting in execution the act of Parliament lately passed for building a bridge between the high street of *Edinburgh* and the south, and for making other improvements, met in the Parliament-house; when, agreeable to the clause in the act, a jury, for valuing the property of the houses necessary to be taken down for these improvements were chosen by ballot, and sworn in. After the trustees retired, the jury elected one of their number as chancellor, and then proceeded to visit the subjects intended to be pulled down.

The following are the trustees appointed by the act of Parliament to see the great objects of this bill carried into effect, viz.

Right Hon. James Hunter-Blair, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas of Melvil.

Right Hon. Ilay Campbell, Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart.

Robert M'Queen of Braxfield, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Archibald Macdowall, Esq; merchant, and Dean of Guild of Edinburgh.

John Grieve, Esq; merchant in Edinburgh.

Mr William Jamieson mason, and Convener of the Trades of Edinburgh.

Robert Dundas, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor-General.

Niel Macvicar, Esq; merchant in Edinburgh.

James Brown, Esq; architect in Edinburgh.

This day, the workmen began to dig for a foundation to the South bridge, at the bottom of the fish-market, situated between Merlin's and Niddery's wynds.

Deaths.—June 30. At Granham Hall, Essex, James Edward Oglethorpe, Esq; a general in the army. One account mentions his age to be 102, and another only 87. He was the oldest general in the army. He had a captain-lieutenant's commission in the 1715; the rank of colonel 1737, of major-general 1745, of lieutenant-general 1747, and of general 1765. The papers furnish stories of his shooting snipes in Conduit-mead, now Bond-street, London; and of his being an ensign when the peace was proclaimed in 1706, but it must have been either 1702 or 1713. He was always very unwilling to tell his age; perhaps he was not certain about it: he was remarkably tall and thin, and had an exceeding shrill voice, which could be heard in the lobby when he was speaking in the House of Commons. The General married in 1744; left no issue; but had two nephews, sons of a sister or sisters.

July 5.—At his house in Upper Harley street, London, in the 85th year of his age, the Right Hon. Charles Colycar, Earl and Baron of Portmore, Viscount Milsinton, and Baronet, Knight of the most noble and ancient order of the Thistle. His Lordship was born August 27. O. S. 1700; was twice returned one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, and was married to Juliana, daughter of Roger Hele, Esq; of Holwel, Devon, relict of his Grace Peregrine Duke of Leeds, by whom he had issue two sons, David Viscount Melsinton, who died Jan. 16. 1755, in his 18th year, and William Charles, who succeeds his father in his titles and estates; and two daughters.

9.—At his house in New street, London, in his 71st year, William Strachan, Esq; joint printer to his Majesty, and member in the two last parliaments for Malmsbury and Wotton Basset, both in Wiltshire. He was born at Edinburgh in 1715, where he was put apprentice to a printer, which profession he pursued through life. He went early to London, and by his diligence and capacity raised himself to great eminence. In 1770 he purchased a share of the patent for King's printer of Mr Eyre. He has bequeathed 1000 l. to the Company of Stationers, the interest to be divided in annuities of 5 l. each, amongst infirm old Printers; of whom one half are to be natives of England or Wales, and the other half of North Britain.

17.—At Bulstrode, in Bucks, the Duchess Dowager of Portland. By her death the Duke receives an accession to his income of 14,000 l. a-year. Her Grace has left to her servants considerable legacies. The lowest is not less than 200 l.

August

AUGUST.

THE Turkish provinces appear every where involved in trouble; in some, those whom the sword spares the plague carries off. At Cairo, the plague, when the letters from thence were written, raged beyond all former example. Three thousand persons a-day fell sacrifices to its violence. —The 19th of April was remarkable for the number of victims; three thousand six hundred Mahometans breathed their last on that fatal day, besides Copts, Greeks, Christians, and Jews. The Jews, who were settled at Cairo, are almost extinct. The mortality was never known so general.

On the 24th of July, the Emperor of Germany gave audience to the Count de Wassenaer and Baron Van Leyden, the Dutch Deputies; who, being then introduced to an audience, assured his Majesty, in a formal speech, " That their High Mightinesses never had the least intention either to injure his Imperial Majesty or to insult the Imperial flag; as, during the whole train of circumstances which have occurred, their High Mightinesses have made it a rule so to regulate their conduct as unquestionably to show their regard and respect to his Imperial Majesty, as far as was consistent with their own independence, their honour, and undoubted rights: That their High Mightinesses sincerely wished to see that cordial amity, which had unfortunately been interrupted, again renewed; and that they may be enabled to treat the subjects of his Imperial Majesty on the same footing with the subjects of the Republic," &c.

To this submissive speech the Emperor made a formal reply; viz. " It is highly pleasing to me, gentlemen, that their High Mightinesses have, by your deputation, complied with what I desired, as something that might precede an accommodation.

" I shall order my ambassador at Paris to resume the negociations under the mediation of the King of France my brother; and I do not doubt but a speedy conclusion will prevent the unhappy occurrences which would be the infallible consequence of a farther delay."

To a voyage for discovery by sea, the Empress of Russia has added a journey by land, which has for its object the geography of the unexplored parts of her empire, as far as it extends to the North and West, and towards the Eastern side of the American continent. The difficulties and dangers that must necessarily attend the traversing a desolate country, more than 4000 miles in extent, has been no bar to the enterprising spirit of this illustrious sovereign: the corps appointed for the expedition are already set out, and consist of 800 men, at the head of whom are 107 officers of different ranks, with gentlemen well skilled in the useful arts; and missionaries, to endeavour to carry the precepts of Christianity to the remotest regions of the earth. This expedition, if it succeeds, will immortalize the name of Catharine, and transmit her fame to latest posterity, as the noblest benefactress to mankind the world ever saw.

On the 29th of May, a Treaty of Confederation was signed at Dresden, between the Kings of Prussia and Sweden; the Electors of Hanover, Saxony, and Treves; the Margraaf of Anspach, and the Duke of Deux Ponts; the purport of which is, to preserve the indivisibility of the empire.

Another treaty, which was as little expected as the above, viz. on the 5th of June, a French vessel carried the Count d'Espely to Algiers, charged with full powers from the Court of Spain to conclude a peace between his Catholic Mafesty and the Dey of that Regency; which after the usual formalities was signed on the following humiliating terms on the part of Spain, viz. The King to pay a million of pieces of eight, 25 pieces of brass cannon, 25 of iron, 4 mortars, 4000 bombs, 10,000 balls, 2000 quintals of gun-powder, 5000 quintals of bullets, 500 quintals of cordage, 15 of strong rope, 30 cables, 100 masts, 500 oars, 2000 oak-planks, 400 pieces of sail-cloth; besides presents to the Dey and his ministers. The city of Oran is to remain as before.

The French King has published an Arret in favour of the new French East-India Company, prohibiting the importation of callicoes and muslins, except they are directly introduced from India in French bottoms, and also prohibiting the importation of foreign printed and stained cottons, gauzes, and linens.

A few days since the Wasp fell in with a French lugger off Dungeness, the Captain of which refused to pay the usual compliments to the British flag; on which Captain Hills sent his Lieutenant on board, to know the reason of his refusal: the French Captain said, he had particular orders from the court of France not to do it in future; and that, in case it was insisted on, he must defend himself, and immediately cleared for action. Captain Hills did not think proper to risk an engagement, but sent his Lieutenant to London with the above relation, to know how he should act in future.

Brief account of the fate of the Irish Commercial Bill in the Irish House of Commons.

On the 11th of the present month, the moment Mr Orde entered the House, and before he was well seated,

Mr *Flood* rose, and after remarking, that, in

in the bill lately brought into the House of Commons in Great Britain, it was stated, as a fundamental principle, that Ireland should relinquish her newly acquired right of legislating for herself, and should bind herself to enact such laws as Great Britain should think proper to pass respecting navigation and commerce; previous therefore to the proceeding one step further in that business in that House, he would beg leave to move the following resolutions: "That this House will retain the free and full exercise, at all times and upon all occasions, of her undoubted right to legislate for Ireland, commercially and externally, as well as internally.

Mr *Orde* observed, that a similar resolution had been already proposed, and the House had agreed to adjourn the consideration of it till after he had been enabled to state to them what he had to propose further on the subject; the same indulgence he still had to crave for one day longer, as some information had but just reached him, of which he had not yet been able to make himself master, the packet from Holy-head having but just arrived.——This request, though violently opposed, was at last agreed to, and the House, upon motion, adjourned.

On the 12th Mr Orde opened the long expected business, by reminding the House of their unanimous address last sessions for a final and permanent system and adjustment of commerce with Great Britain upon a footing of mutual benefit. Such a system, he said, he had now to offer, which he hoped the House would weigh with candour, and accept with unanimity. He was suspected, he said, of making, in what he was about to offer, an indirect attack upon the constitution of Ireland. He called God to witness, he had no such intent. In the only clause of the bill, he meant with leave to lay before them, that could be supposed to have reference to the constitution of Ireland, the condition was reciprocal; the same law that was to regulate the commercial system of the sister kingdoms, was to have the sanction of the legislatures of both kingdoms; and, to remove all ground of jealousy on either side, he meant to introduce a clause, to make the renewal of that fundamental law annual; which, though it was intended to stand fixed for ever, might yet be dissolved at the end of any one year. He proceeded to explain every clause in the bill in the same open manner, and concluded with moving for leave to bring in the bill.

Mr *Conolly* saw the bill in a new light—as a dramatic production—but whether tragedy, comedy, or puppet-show!—he was inclined to think the latter.—In comes *Ireland.* "This I'll do, and it will be reciprocal." Then comes England. "No! you shan't do that as you like; but you shall do it under such and such restrictions!"—He would not now say that the master meant to move his figures retrograde, because be would not speak disrespectfully of that House; but he did believe there were figures, like those on wires, invisibly to be moved, as the manager thought best to suit his own purpose.—He was, he said, seriously against the bill.—He did not pretend to know a great deal of trade; but was of opinion, that a large trade, and a small capital, was the ruin of many a fair dealer.

Sir *Edward Newnham* declared against the principle of the bill.

Mr *Grattan*, in a speech, that for logical reasoning never had its equal in that House, and that was not to be affected by fair argument, showed the imbecillity with which Ireland must for ever meet England in a treaty of commerce. In the year 1782, said he, you were, by the virtue of the people, declared independent. You had a right to trade with every foreign state: but, by the present system, you are to restrain your plantation trade; you are to restrain your foreign trade; you are called upon to barter your free constitution for a restricted commerce; you are to restrain your trade to the East; you are not to pass the Cape of Good Hope; you are to restrain your trade to the West; you are to give a preference to the British islands, where you purchase dear; and you are not to trade with other islands, where you might purchase cheaper, and where you might establish a market in every one of them for your own manufactures: and for this you are to barter your constitution;—barter the rights of the people—destroy your freedom as a nation—and destroy what God and Nature gave it! Can you do this?—If you do, you will exhibit a phenomenon to the world; you will exhibit at one time the glorious atchievements of your constitution by the greatest magnanimity and virtue, and in three years afterwards the relinquishment of your liberty. For what! for a licence to sell your own manufactures, where your great rival gives you leave! In conclusion, he called upon the House, he called upon the Treasury Bench; What right have you to surrender the free trade? for what you are doing now is not a settlement, but a doing away of all settlement. Let me tell you again, you are but delegated trustees, and you have not the power. You dare not surrender the constitution of the nation; and should you now admit and pass this bill, the constitution of Ireland, not subject like man to casual mortality, shall, ere one year passes, raise again its honoured head, and flourish in native splen-

ſplendor.—The Houſe caught the flame of patriotiſm. And the debates *ran* ſo high, that Mr Orde, to pacify them, roſe, and in the name of miniſters pledged himſelf, that Government never would, neither in the preſent ſeſſion, nor in any future period, agitate the bill, or preſent it again to the Houſe, *unleſs it was called for by the Parliament and people of* IRELAND.

On the night of the 16th inſtant, illuminations were general throughout the city of Dublin, and bon-fires blazed in every ſtreet, in triumph of the ſuppoſed victory gained by the patriots in the Houſe of Commons over the friends of government, by defeating the bill brought in by Mr Orde, founded on the twenty propoſitions, as paſſed by the Parliament of Great Britain.

Lately was determined in the court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield, in the caſe of Sutton and Mitchell, a queſtion of importance to the commercial part of Great Britain. It was an action brought to recover the value of a large quantity of dollars ſhipped on board the ſhip Elbe, Joel Goddard, maſter, bound for Hamburgh, in the month of October 1784, and that during the night were ſtolen from on board by a number of freſh-water pirates. The facts between the plaintiff and defendant being agreed to, Lord Mansfield gave it as his opinion, that the law made no diſtinction between a carrier by land or water: for that he at his peril muſt ſee that all things be forthcoming that are delivered to him, let what accident ſoever happen (the act of God or an enemy, perils and dangers of the ſea, only excepted); but for fire, thieves, and the like, he muſt anſwer.

6. On Wedneſday the liſts from the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral dock-yards arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the Ordinary at each port, which is as follows, viz.

Portſmouth—47 ſhips of the line, one 50 gun ſhip, 23 frigates, and 8 ſloops.

Plymouth—31 ſhips of the line, two 50 gun ſhips, 11 frigates, and 4 ſloops.

Chatham and Sheerneſs—27 ſhips of the line, 29 frigates, and 12 ſloops.

In the River—3 ſhips of the line, 36 frigates, and 15 ſloops.

Total Ordinary on the 31ſt of July 1785, 108 ſhips of the line, 10 of 50 guns, 101 frigates, and 39 ſloops; in all 258 ſhips from 100 to 12 guns.

There is now living at Richmond in Surry, a maiden lady of the name of Ellis, who, on the 2d of laſt May, completed her 105th year; ſhe eats and drinks as heartily as at any period of her life, and has all her faculties in as great perfection; ſhe can read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles; and her daily employment now is, in finiſhing a fine curious piece of needle-work ſhe has been ſome months about. Her father lived to the age of 137: her ſiſter died about three years ago, aged 104; and there is no recollection of any relation ſhe ever had dying at a leſs age than 90.

A ſhoal has been lately diſcovered, never heard of before, which lies off the eaſt end of the iſland Gremſa. It extends north and ſouth, and is nearer to that iſland than the oppoſite ſhore of Orſer, or Houghton Head. It is compoſed of large rough ſtones, and is ſuppoſed to have been formed there in the year 1783, when a violent gale of wind made the waves ſo tempeſtuous, that in ſeveral other parts of that coaſt, large ſtones, and fragments of rocks, were driven at a diſtance from their uſual places.——The leaſt water on it, with ordinary ſpring tides, is 15 or 16 feet at low water: With extraordinary low tides there may be no more than 12 or 13.——Leading marks to this ſhoal are, the Old Kirk at Stromneſs, on with the north-eaſt point of Gremſa, near Sandſide Houſe; and Windbrec Houſe, (the middlemoſt of three farm houſes, that ſtand in a line on the higheſt part of Gremſa) on with the Keme, or north weſtmoſt part of Hoy Head.—To avoid this ſhoal, ſailing from the ſouth, along the ſouth and eaſt ſides of it, keep the Old Kirk of Stromneſs a ſail's breadth open to the north of the north-eaſt point of Gremſa, till you bring the Keme of Hoy out to the weſtward of Windbrec Houſe, the middlemoſt of the three before-mentioned; then ſteer for the anchorage at the back of the Holmes of Kerſton.

On the firſt of Auguſt the foundation-ſtone of the South Bridge of Edinburgh was laid with great ſolemnity by the Right Hon. Lord Haddo, Grand Maſter Maſon of Scotland, in preſence of the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, a number of the Nobility and Gentry, and the Maſters, Officers, and Brethren of all the Lodges of Free Maſons in the city and neighbourhood, beſides an innumerable crowd of ſpectators.

In the ſtone were cut five holes, wherein the Subſtitute Grand Maſter put ſome coins of his preſent Majeſty's reign, and covered them with a plate, on which was engraven the following inſcription:

ANNUENTE. DEO. OPTIMO. MAXIMO.
REGNANTE. GEORGIO. III. PATRE. PATRIÆ
HUJUS. PONTIS.
QUO. VICI. EXTRA. MOENIA. EDINBURGI.
URBI. COMMODE. ADJUNGERENTUR.
ADITUMQUE. NON. INDIGNUM. TANTA.
URBS. HABERET.
PRIMUM. LAPIDEM. POSUIT.

No.

NOBILIS. VIR. GEORGIUS. DOMINUS. HADDO.
ANTIQUISSIMI. SODALITII. ARCHITECTONICI.
APUD SCOTOS. CURIO. MAXIMUS.
PLAUDENTE. AMPLISSIMA. FRATRUM. CORONA.
IMMENSAQUE. POPULI. FREQUENTIA.
OPUS.
UTILE. CIVIBUS. GRATUM. ADVENIS.
URBI. DECORUM. PATRIÆ. HONESTUM.
DIU. MULTUMQUE. DESIDERATUM.
CONSULE. JACOBO. HUNTER. BLAIR.
INCEPTI. AUCTORE. INDEFESSO.
SANCIENTE. REGE. SENATUQUE. BRITANNIÆ.
APPROBANTIBUS. OMNIBUS.
TANDEM. INCHOATUM. EST.
IPSIS. KALENDIS. AUGUSTI.
A. D. MDCCLXXXV.
ÆRÆ, ARCHITECTONICÆ. 5785.
Q. F. F. Q. S.

Translation of the Inscription.

"By the blessing of Almighty God, in the reign of George the Third, the father of his country, the Right Honourable George Lord Haddo, Grand Master of the most ancient Fraternity of Free Masons in Scotland, amidst the acclamations of a Grand Assembly of the Brethren, and of a vast concourse of people, laid the first stone of this Bridge, intended to form a convenient communication between the city of Edinburgh and its suburbs, and an access not unworthy of such a city.

"This work, so useful to the inhabitants, so pleasing and convenient to strangers, so ornamental to the city, so creditable to the country, so long and much wanted and wished for, was at last begun, with the sanction of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and with universal approbation, in the Provostship of James Hunter-Blair, the author and indefatigable promoter of the undertaking, August the first, in the year of our Lord 1785, and of the æra of Masonry 5785. Which may God prosper."

On the 12th of August came on before the High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, the trial at the instance of Alexander Penrose Cuming of Altyre, against Mr Lawson of Westertown, accused of the crime of perjury, in taking the trust-oath at the election for a member of parliament for the county of Elgin, although he well knew he had no right or title to the lands upon which he claimed to vote, and that they were not his own proper estate, and that the said lands were neither *de jure* nor *de facto* in his possession; but on the contrary that the said lands, both property and superiority, did belong to, and were in the actual possession of the several persons mentioned in the libel. A very respectable jury were sworn in, who next morning returned a verdict, finding by a plurality of voices, the pannel *not guilty*; whereupon he was assoilzied, and dismissed from the bar. He was also found entitled t his expences.

Tuesday, Aug. 30. At Dunn's assembly room, Edinburgh, a very numerous company of ladies and gentlemen attended at the competition for the prizes given by the Highland Society at London, for the best performers on the bagpipe.

The judges met on Thursday, Sept. 1. to give their opinions of the merit of the different performers.

The first prize, being 40 merks in money and an elegant bag-pipe, was unanimously adjudged to Donald M'Intire senior, from Rannoch, in Perthshire, a man of 75 years of age, whose performance met with universal approbation from a numerous assembly.

The second prize, 30 merks, was given to Colin M'Nab, piper to Francis M'Nab, Esq: of M'Nab; and the third prize, of 30 merks, was adjudged to Paul M'Innes, from Lochaber, piper to John Cameron, Esq; of Callart.

The music consisted of Pibrachs, Salutes, Marches, Gatherings, and Laments; the wildness and martial style of which had a very pleasing effect.

The competitors were twenty-five in number.

Deaths.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in three hours, of a mortification on his bowels, John Hope, Esq. This unfortunate gentleman was nephew to the Earl of Hopetoun, and married in 1762 the only daughter of Eliab Breton, Esq; of Fourtree-hall, Enfield, who died in 1767 in her 25th year; whose untimely fate he has celebrated in a tablet inscribed to her memory in Westminster-abbey, close to Handel's monument. By her he had three sons. He was the reputed author of the "New Margate Guide."

The ex-president Entrecasteaux. He was on the point of being embarked for the Brasils, when he fell dangerously ill from excess of remorse; and feeling his end approaching, he requested the Queen of Portugal to send him one of her secretaries to take down his last declaration. He acknowledged that he alone was the murderer of his wife; that at one o'clock of the morning of the 1st of May 1784, he entered her room quite naked, and, getting upon the bed, put her head between his knees, and, with a razor, cut her throat. She cried out, he says; but he stopped her mouth, and finished his bloody business without any farther noise. When she was quite dead, he went into a back-yard, and washed his body all over with water. This abominable criminal totally exculpates any

any of his servants from the least knowledge or concern in the horrid deed. By order of the Queen, he was exposed to the public view with his face uncovered, for twenty-four hours. [See p. 124. of the first volume.]

In New Street, in her 66th year, Mrs Strahan, relict of the late William Strahan, Esq; a lady whose goodness of heart and tenderness of disposition endeared her to her family and all her acquaintance.

Of an inflammation in his bowels, at his seat at Stonelane Lodge, Sussex, the Right Hon. George Germaine, Viscount Sackville, Lord Bolebroke, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Clerk of the Council in Ireland, one of the keepers of Phœnix Park, and a vice-president of the British lying-in hospital.—Few characters have been more chequered with royal favour and public disgrace than his Lordship. Early in life, through the means of his father the Duke of Dorset, who was the chosen favourite and convivial companion of his late Majesty, he was promoted to a high rank in the army; and in the war before last was appointed commander in chief of the British forces in Germany: which rank he held till the memorable battle of Minden involved his Lordship in disgrace; with what justice may hereafter be developed by future historians, when party shall no longer pursue, and truth dispel the mist of obscurity that has so long clouded the business of that day. After, however, incurring the displeasure of his sovereign, who with his own hand erased his name from the list of his Privy Council before his guilt was proved on trial, he made his appeal to the public in such a masterly defence, as left a doubt, in the minds of many, of the justice of that court-martial which pronounced him incapable of ever serving his Majesty in a military capacity. He then long remained unmeddling in public business; during which time the celebrated Lady Betty Germaine (whose correspondence with Dean Swift the public are acquainted with) dying, left him a considerable fortune, with the annexed condition of changing his name from Sackville to Germaine. Some years afterwards he was restored to our Sovereign's favour, and in Lord North's administration promoted to the rank of American secretary; wherein he strongly evinced himself the foe of American independence. As the reward of his exertions in office, when he retired he was promoted to a peerage, when in title he resumed his pristine name.

SEPTEMBER.

By the latest letters from the American States, the restraint laid upon their trade with the British West India Islands has thrown them into the utmost perplexity; and, by way of retaliation, they are passing laws inimical to their own interest; and, what is still worse, inconsistent with each other. There appears to be two violent parties among them; Whigs, who are rigid Americans; and Tories, who still adhere to the British interest. The *former* are for going all lengths, neither to use British goods, nor hold any commercial intercourse with British subjects, till the prohibition is taken off respecting their West India trade. The *latter* are for continuing the trade with Great Britain on the same footing as with other foreign nations, who have either no West India islands, or, if they have, retain equally the advantage of their trade to themselves. Hence the dissentions that universally prevail throughout what may be called the Thirteen Dis-United States.

In Rhode Island they have passed a bill for levying an impost of 5 *per cent.* ordering 8000 dollars to be paid to Congress, to be applied to the payment of interest for foreign debts. A poll-tax is likewise to be levied of one dollar on every male of 21 years and upwards, and a dollar on every 180 acres of land, and a dollar on every horse of two years old, to be applied in like manner.

There is great reason to suspect that Congress have pledged Rhode Island to the French government, for the money advanced by the royal treasury of France.

A proclamation has been issued by Congress, forbidding all masters of vessels to bring any more indented servants either from Great Britain or Ireland, as many of those already arrived are in a starving condition.

Governor Brown of Bermuda has issued a proclamation, forbidding all trade with the United Colonies on any pretence whatever. The next day he dissolved the assembly.

A like prohibition has been issued by the governors of all the French islands, except to such ships as bring fish and lumber, and who take only passia and molasses in return.

New York, July 6. On Monday the 26th ult. arrived at his house at New London (from England by Nova Scotia) the Right Reverend Dr Samuel Seabury, bishop of the Episcopal church in Connecticut; to which diocese he was consecrated by three bishops on the 15th of November last, after a sermon, adapted to the occasion, delivered by a bishop of the Episcopal church of Aberdeen.

An unfortunate affair, which occasioned much anxiety to the East India Company's supercargoes at Canton, took its rise from a chop-boat (a country vessel) lying along

side the Lady Hughes, in the way of one of her guns while saluting; in consequence of which three Chinese on board were much hurt, and one of them died the next day. The gunner of the Lady Hughes, tho' perfectly innocent as to any criminal intention, absconded. The Weyyeun, and the Hoppo's principal secretary, waited upon the India Company's supercargoes, and requested they would get the gunner delivered up, stating, that though they considered the matter as an unfortunate accident, yet it was necessary he should be sent to Canton, to undergo a formal examination, merely to satisfy the laws of the country. To this apparent reasonable request the supercargoes did not object, provided the man was examined in one of the factories; and this was particularly insisted on, as formerly a Frenchman had been conveyed out of the factory under a similar pretence, and executed the next morning without even the form of a trial. Finding their demand was not acceded to, they found means to decoy Mr George Smith, supercargo of the Lady Hughes, by a pretended message; and he was conveyed into the city under a guard of soldiers with drawn swords. The circumstances that ensued led the supercargoes to suspect their own persons were not entirely free from danger: for the avenues leading to the quay were barricaded, and filled with soldiers: the linguists and merchants fled; the Hongs totally disappeared; and the communication between Canton and Whampoo was suspended by the order of the Hoppo: they therefore ordered up the boats of the several ships, manned and armed by way of guard, and two English boats were dispatched to Whampoo, with orders for the Company's ships, as well as the French, Dutch, Danes, and Americans, to send up immediately to Canton their pinnaces armed and manned. These orders were happily executed with such steadiness as to reflect great honour on those employed, especially as the opposition they met with was totally unexpected. The tide being unfavourable, it was dark before they approached the city; and on coming to the first hoppo-house, the headmost boats were hailed by an armed vessel, and ordered to return to Whampoo, which was succeeded by repeated vollies of musquetry from the fort and vessels, and continued from eight to past eleven: the boats, however, passed on to the factory without returning a single shot, or receiving any other injury than a quarter-master of the Sullivan, and a man in the Calcutta's boat, being slightly wounded: this last boat was surrounded by Chinese vessels and boarded; but after a short scuffle, they retired. The Chinese afterwards pleaded as an excuse for this hostility, the boats coming up at an improper hour. The Fouyyen after this had a conference with one of the supercargoes of every nation; on their expressing great surprize at their having taken so active a part with the English, they told him it was considered as a common cause. He observed, it was well for the English they had such good friends; and concluded with persuading them to prevail on the supercargoes to deliver up the gunner, and then all would be well. About ten that night a linguist came to the factory with a small flag and arrow from the Fouyyen as a pass-port for an English boat to be sent with a letter from Mr Smith to the Captain of the Lady Hughes; the purport of which was, that the gunner, or some one to personate him, must be sent, and that he must not on any account leave the port till this unhappy affair was settled. The Lady Hughes's boat was sent on this business; but the linguist, afraid to venture singly, returned to Canton without executing his commission. Fearful of the consequences of this neglect, the supercargoes accepted the offer of Captain M'Intosh of the Contractor, who set off for Whampoo, in order to execute the commission the linguist had failed in. On the 30th of November he returned with the unfortunate gunner, who was conducted by the supercargoes to the Pagoda, where the Mandarines usually assemble on European business. They were received by the Mandarines of superior rank; who, taking charge of the poor man, assured the gentlemen his case should be represented in the most favourable point of view, and that they had little doubt of his being discharged in about sixty days. An hour after this interview, Mr Smith was set at liberty, and gave a satisfactory account of the good treatment he had received whilst in confinement. Thus by the prudent management of the India Company's supercargoes, and the several foreign ships, this unhappy affair was concluded; but the innocent cause of it was strangled, by order of the Emperor, on the eighth of January.

The treaty of Confederation among the Germanic States, for the preservation of the indivisibility of the empire, is now publicly announced by the following declaration of the King of Prussia, delivered by Count de Lusi, the Prussian ambassador, to the Marquis of Carmarthen, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"The King believed he had every reason to expect, that the Court of Vienna had given up all thoughts of an exchange of Bavaria, or an acquisition thereof in any other manner, after such an acquisition had been proved to the said court to be inadmissible, in the conferences held at Braunau, in the month of September 1778; after the said court

court had renounced all its pretensions on Bavaria by the peace of Teschen, and had become itself, together with the other contracting and mediating powers of that peace, guarantee of the covenants of the House Palatine, whereby that House is not allowed any alienation; or, as it is expressed, "any exchange of its possessions." His Majesty, however, having been apprized in the month of January of the present year, by the Duke of Deux Ponts, that the Court of Vienna had, notwithstanding these important considerations, proposed to that Prince an exchange of the whole of Bavaria, together with the Upper County Palatine and the Duchies of Neuburg and Sulzbach, for a part of the Austrian Netherlands; his Majesty was anxious to communicate his uneasiness on that account to the Empress of Russia, as guarantee of the peace of Teschen. The answer which her Imperial Majesty gave to the King, through her minister Prince Dolgoroucki, "that after the refusal of the Duke of Deux Ponts, there was no more thought about such an exchange," might have been a sufficient assurance to the King, if his Majesty could have been equally secure with respect to the intentions of the Court of Vienna. But that Court has too evidently shown, by the steps taken in the course of the present year, as well as by the system it has at all times pursued, that it cannot bring itself to an entire renunciation of the project of making sooner or latter an acquisition of Bavaria.

"The said Court, after having in its first circular declaration dissimulated the existence of this project, assures indeed in the latter an intimation of the declaration of the Court of Russia, that it never entertained, nor ever should entertain, the least thought of a violent or forced exchange of Bavaria. But this distinction between forced or voluntary shows evidently that the Court of Vienna still entertains an idea of a possibility of a barter of Bavaria. This conjecture, already strong enough in itself, is too well confirmed by the assertion of the Court of Vienna, that, "by virtue of the peace of Baden the "House Palatine has full liberty to exchange "its possessions." It is true, the 18th article of the peace of Baden says, "that, in "case the House of Bavaria finds it convenient to make some exchange of its possessions in return for others, his most Christian Majesty promises not to oppose the "same." It follows clearly, however, from this very article, that the contracting parties did not mean thereby to allow to the House of Bavaria any thing farther than a partial exchange of some district or piece of country suitable to its interest; but it certainly was not, nor could it be understood at that time, to allow a total exchange of a large Electorate and Fief of the Empire (which, being under the disposition of the Golden Bull, was not at all liable to an alteration of this nature), which would have too nearly affected and overturned the essential constitution of the Electoral College, and even the integrity of the whole confederate system of the empire. Admitting even that, by the peace of Baden, the House of Bavaria was allowed to make a partial exchange, suitable to its interest, of some part of its possessions, this power has since been abrogated by the eighth article of the peace of Teschen, and by the separate act concluded at the same time between the Elector Palatine and the Duke of Deux Ponts; because the covenants of the House Palatine of the year 1766, 1771, and 1774, are therein renewed, whereby all the possessions of the House of Bavaria Palatine are charged with a perpetual and unalienable Fideicomis. The ancient Pragmatic sanction of that House, concluded at Pavia in the year 1329, is likewise referred to therein, whereby that whole illustrious House has bound itself never to exchange nor otherwise alienate the least part of its possessions. Now as the peace of Teschen, together with all its separate acts, is under the guarantee of the King and the Elector of Saxony, as principal contracting parties of that peace, likewise under the guarantee of the two mediating powers, the Courts of Russia and France, and the whole empire; it follows, therefore, that no exchange of Bavaria whatever can any more take place without the consent and concurrence of the powers just mentioned; and especially not without the intervention of the King and all his co-estates of the empire, whose essential interest it is that this great and important Duchy of Bavaria should remain with the House of Palatine; because it must be striking to every body, that, independent of the geographical and political disproportion between the Austrian Netherlands and the whole of Bavaria, the transforming of so large and fine a country to the House of Austria, and thereby rounding as it were the Austrian monarchy (which already preponderates too much), would take away all balance of power in Germany; and the security, as well as the liberty, of all the States of the empire, would only depend upon the discretion of the House of Austria. It seems that this great and powerful House ought to be contented with its vast monarchy, and not to think any more of an acquisition so alarming, not only to Germany, but likewise to all Europe.

"It should likewise remember, that, in the Barrier Treaty of 1715, it has promised to the maritime powers never to alienate any part of the Netherlands to any Prince but of its own house; a stipulation which cannot

be set aside without the consent of the contracting parties. The King cannot therefore but be persuaded by all that has been advanced, that the Court of Vienna will not very soon, or perhaps never, give up the project of making, sooner or later, an acquisition of Bavaria by some means or other; and that, according to the principles manifested still in its latter circular declaration, it reserves to itself yet the possibility and power thereof. His Majesty thought he could not in this case do less for his own security, as well as for that of the whole empire, than to propose to his co-estates, to enter into an association conformable to all the fundamental constitutions of the empire, namely, the peace of Westphalia, and to the capitulations of the Emperors, and founded upon the example of all centuries, tending only to preserve the present and legal constitution of the empire, to maintain every member thereof in the free and tranquil enjoyment of his rights, states, and possessions, and to oppose every arbitrary and illegal enterprise contrary to the system of the Empire. His Majesty having met with the same sentiments in the Most Serene Electors of Saxony and of Brunswic Lunenbourg, has just now concluded and signed a treaty of union with them; which treaty is not offensive against any person, nor any way derogatory to the dignity, rights, and prerogatives, of his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, and which has absolutely nothing for its object, but to maintain the constitutional system of the empire, and the objects just mentioned; and which therefore cannot give the least uneasiness to the Court of Vienna, if that Court has the same views and intention for the preservation of the said system; as there is reason to expect, and as is indeed expected, from the greatness of soul and loyalty of the head of the empire. It cannot be doubted that the King, as an Elector and Prince of the empire, and as one of the contracting parties, and guarantee of the peace of Westphalia and Teschen, has an incontestable right to conclude with his co-estates of the empire such a constitutional and inoffensive treaty.

"The King having engaged in a war to prevent the exchange and all farther dismemberment of Bavaria, (which war was put an end to by the peace of Teschen,) his Majesty ha hereby acquired a right and a particular and permanent interest to oppose any exchange of Bavaria, present and future; and in doing this by such measures as are conformable to the laws of nations, and to those of the German empire, his Majesty only fulfils his obligations and rights, without provoking the dissatisfaction or reproach of the Court of Vienna, and without giving any just cause to attribute to him any offensive views or steps against that court. The King could not, therefore, but be in some measure affected and surprised, when informed that the Court of Vienna exclaimed against this union in its declarations, publicly addressed to all the Courts of Europe, and of the empire, endeavouring even to give to the said treaty an odious colour.

"His Majesty believes not to have given the least cause for such a proceeding; but rather to have merited more justice for his open, patriotic, and disinterested conduct, as well before as after the peace of Teschen, in what regards Bavaria and the House Palatine. His Majesty will not imitate the manner adopted in the said declaration: he will take special care not to recriminate. He will satisfy himself with appealing to the testimony of the Electors and Princes of the empire, who will attest, that, without any suggestion or accusation whatever, he has confined himself to evince to them the inadmissibility and danger of any exchange of Bavaria, and to propose to them to enter into a constitutional treaty, such as may be laid before the whole world. To remove every doubt about the purity of the intentions of the King, and the justice of the steps he has taken, his Majesty thinks it his duty to make the conclusion of this treaty, and the motives which occasioned it, known to the principal powers of Europe, who are any way concerned about the welfare of the German empire, and the preservation of its system. The King has done this by the present declaration, which he would not fail to communicate likewise to his Britannic Majesty, as a mark of his confidence and attention, and of his desire to secure himself the suffrage of his Britannic Majesty; though he, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, has himself already concurred in the conclusion of the treaty, and has thereby given undubitable proof how much his sentiments coincide with those of the King about the necessity of the said treaty and the objects which gave occasion to it.

"The King is particularly happy to have added these new ties to the friendship and intimacy which has already for so long a time subsisted between the two Royal Houses; and to entertain with his Britannic Majesty the same sentiments for the welfare of the German empire as their common country, and for the support of a system which has an essential influence upon the happiness of the rest of Europe.

Berlin, Aug. 23. 1785."

The following is the answer delivered by the Marquis of Caermarthen to Count Lusi, in consequence of the above communication made by the Court of Berlin respecting the German League:

"The

"The King has received with pleaſure the communication which Count Luſi has made, by order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, to Lord Carmarthen, of the ſentiments of his ſaid Majeſty reſpecting the treaty ſigned at Berlin the 23d of July, in the concluding of which the King himſelf, in his Electoral capacity, was pleaſed to concur.

"The lively intereſt which his Pruſſian Majeſty never ceaſes to take for the maintenance of the Germanic conſtitution, and the preſervation of the rights of every member of the empire, cannot but deſerve the greateſt praiſe from thoſe powers who are true friends to the poſterity and well-being of that reſpectable confederation; and at the ſame time that the Court of London is eager to render this juſtice to the patriotic views of his Pruſſian Majeſty, it flatters itſelf, that the meaſures of precaution, which the three Electoral Courts have thought proper to take, may never become neceſſary, by an attack, either direct or indirect, upon the acknowledged rights of the Germanic body; but that, for the future, the moſt ſolid harmony may be re-eſtabliſhed, and the moſt ſincere confidence for ever ſubſiſt between the auguſt Chief and the illuſtrious members of the empire.

St James's Sept. 9. 1785."

Copies of the above declaration were likewiſe communicated by M. Thulemeyer, the Pruſſian miniſter, to their High Mightineſſes the States General; in anſwer to which, their High Mightineſſes deſire to have it ſignified to the King, "that they conſider this communication as a mark of his Majeſty's high regard: That they have ever taken, and will ever take, the greateſt intereſt in the preſervation and well-being of the Germanic empire: That it is their wiſh to preſerve its ancient conſtitution in Germany entire; and that they deſire nothing more earneſtly than that the treaty of Aſſociation juſt concluded may prove an effectual means of ſecuring that peace and tranquillity which their High Mightineſſes have ſo much at heart."

The Emperor, by his miniſters at foreign courts, complains grievouſly againſt this new confederation of the States of the empire; and with great earneſtneſs ſeems to inſiſt on an open, preciſe, and categorical anſwer, on the part of thoſe who have not yet declared their determination relative thereto, Whether they do not think it neceſſary to form ſome counter alliance againſt the violent enterpriſes which menace an alteration in the conſtitution of the empire; and, if they do, whether they are willing to accede to an alliance which his Imperial Majeſty has ſuggeſted for its preſervation. Theſe States are even threatened with the conſequences in caſe of refuſal.

Sept. 18. The French are building the following capital ſhips at Breſt, Toulon, &c. all which, according to the time they have been on the ſtocks, may be finiſhed in the courſe of next year at fartheſt.

La Reine	110 at Breſt
La Tonante	110 ditto
La Ville de Paris	110 ditto
Le Soleil Royal	110 at Toulon
La Thoulouſe	110 ditto
Le Dauphine	110 ditto
La Madame	86 ditto
Le Monarque	86 ditto
Le Neptune	86 at Breſt
Le Mars	86 ditto
L'Empereur Romain	74 ditto
Le Vaillant	74 ditto
Le Superbe	74 at Rochfort
Le Villaine	74 at Havre de Grace
La Belle Eſprit	74 at St Maloes
L' Orient	74 at Rochfort
Le Trompeur,	74 at Marſeilles
Le St Mark	74 at Genoa
Les Deux Freres	74 ditto
Le Marquis	74 at Toulon
La Conquerant	74 ditto
L'Ardent	74 at L'Orient
La Garonne	74 at Bourdeaux
Le Protecteur	74 at Rochelle

They have ſeveral others; but the above are known, and well authenticated.

Frankfort, July 30. The Auſtrian periodical print, conducted by the profeſſor of Lucca, contains a liſt of the nuns and friars expelled from the convents, ſuppreſſed in the Emperor's domains, excepting Lombardy and the Netherlands: the number is ſtated to be 5276; of which there are 2278 men, and 2998 women..

The Elector of Bavaria has lately publiſhed a ſevere edict againſt the meetings of the Free-Maſons, which he prohibits on pain of fine and impriſonment; at the ſame time enjoining all perſons in any public employment to make confeſſion if of that fraternity, and to declare their reſolution to renounce the ſame.

The Company, which her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia ſent to make diſcoveries by land, in the eaſtern part of her empire, have already found, at the foot of Mount Caucaſus, a colony of ſtrangers called *Tſichechès*, ſuppoſed to be deſcendants of ſome Chriſtian ſociety, who, having been perſecuted on account of their religious opinions, had quitted their country about the end of the 15th century, and ſettled in that remote deſart. The colony is not numerous, but of exemplary piety and ſimplicity of manners. They are ſuppoſed to be from Bohemia, from the affinity of language.

In the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, Dr Ellis read a letter on the 5th inſtant, directed to the Houſe from the Right Hon. Edmond

Sexten Perry, their late Speaker, containing his resignation of that high and honourable office, on account of his advanced age and bad state of health.

Mr Orde then acquainted the House, that he had it in command from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to desire the House to proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker; when the Right Hon. John Forster was chosen by the House, and approved by his Excellency.

A message from the Lords, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, that the Lord Lieutenant desired the attendance of the House.

The Speaker with the House attended. On their return Lord Headford moved an address of thanks to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for his wise, just, and prudent administration. Mr Forward seconded the motion. The question being put, it passed unanimously.

On the 6th, the address being prepared, was read paragraph by paragraph. When that part of it came to be read, "that states leaving the people of this country at liberty to resume or not the subject of a commercial adjustment with Great Britain;"

Mr Connally declared, he gave his assent to the address, principally for its leaving to the good sense of the people of Ireland, whether they shall at any future time enter into a commercial engagement with England or not.

Mr Grattan could not approve of any thing being mentioned in the address that had the least tendency to the revival of a subject already discussed.

Mr Secretary Orde remarked, that the question was not dead; that the bill was now before the public; and that it depended on the good sense of the people of both countries whether it should be resumed or not.

Several members spoke on both sides; and at last the question was put; for the address 130, against it 13.

On the 7th, addresses from both Houses were presented; after which his Grace gave the royal assent to the bills that were ready, and put an end to the session by a very excellent speech.

A company of merchants have fitted out two ships, called the King George and the Queen Charlotte, commanded by two favourite officers of the lamented Cook, on a commercial expedition to the north-west coast of America, the islands of Japan, Kurile, the coast of Correa and China, down to Canton, from whence they are to be freighted home by the East India Company. The north-west continent discovered by Captain Cook is upwards of 1600 miles extent of coast; the bays, sounds, harbours, and rivers, as noble as any in the world, and abound with that most valuable of all land or marine animals, the sea-otter; the skins of which the natives wear for clothing, the fur of which is the most beautiful and rich of any ever met with, and is held in the highest estimation by the Japanese, the Chinese, and at all the Courts of Asia. This valuable branch of commerce hath hitherto been totally engrossed by the Russians, who collect them on the islands near the Kamschatkan shores, and after carrying them from 3000 to 4000 miles by their caravans, dispose of them to the Chinese, at the immense profit of 2000 l. *per cent.* Captain Cook speaks of the natives as a people of the utmost hospitality, who parted with him with the greatest regret, and pressed him to return again to their coast. Exclusive of the sea-otter, the north-west coast abounds with all kinds of furs that are met with by the Canadian and Hudson-bay traders; with copper, iron, whale-bone, and it is very probable, from the mountainous and volcanic appearance of some parts of the country, gold and silver. There is every probability that the present enterprise will most amply reward the adventurers, and open a new source of commercial wealth of the first consequence to this nation.

The following men of war of the line have been broken up since the late war, besides upwards of 100 frigates and sloops, &c. which were sold out of the service after being condemned on the survey.

Ships.	Guns.	Ships.	Guns.
Prince of Wales	74	Belleisle	64
Kent	74	St Anne	64
Hercules	74	Buffalo	60
Tyger	74	Dreadnought	64
Ajax	74	Jersey	64
Torbay	74	Tyger	64
Dragon,	74	Achilles	60
Boyne	74	Diligence	58
Mars	74	La Dauphine	60
Burford,	70	Antelope	60

When the prodigious quantity of timber which is consumed in the construction of a large vessel is considered, every Englishman must feel a concern for the probable situation of this country at some future period. A 74 gun ship, we speak from good authority, swallows up nearly, or full, 3000 loads of oak timber. A load of timber is 50 cubical foot; a ton, 40 feet: consequently a 74 gun ship takes 2000 large well grown timber trees; namely, trees of nearly of two tons each!

The Ordinary of the navy, as made up to the first instant, and transmitted to the admiralty board by the commissioners of the several-dock-yards, is as under:

In the River. At Deptford, two ships of the line, 22 frigates, and 10 sloops.

At

At Woolwich. One ſhip of the line, 16 frigates, and 6 ſloops.

At Chatham. Twenty-four ſhips of the line, five of 50 guns, 19 frigates, and ſix ſloops.

At Sheerneſs. Four ſhips of the line, two of 50 guns, 12 frigates, and 7 ſloops.

At Portſmouth. Forty-eight ſail of the line, one of 50 guns, 25 frigates, and 9 ſloops.

At Plymouth. Thirty-one ſhips of the line, two of 50 guns, 12 frigates, and 3 ſloops.

In all, 110 ſhips of the line, twenty of 50 guns, 106 frigates, and 31 ſloops.

The following are all the new ſhips now building at the merchants yards, which, according to contract, are to be finiſhed by the month of December 1786, unleſs freſh terms are made with the contractors to keep them ſome time longer on the ſtocks before they are launched.

Bellerophon	74	Severn	44
Captain	74	Sheerneſs	44
Coloſſus	74	Romulus	36
Elephant	74	Blanche	32
Hannibal	74	Blonde	32
Illuſtrious	74	Lapwing	32
Orion	74	Aquilon	32
Saturn	74	Terpſichore	32
Swifture	74	Squirrel	28
Theſeus	74	Laurel	28
Veteran	64	Circe	28
Naſſau	64	Alligator	28
Dover	44	Squirrel	24
Woolwich	44	Serpent	16

After circumnavigating the iſland, the Hebe frigate being left at Spithead under the command of his Royal Highneſs Prince William, Captain Euſton waited on the Lords of the Admiralty, Sept. 14. and reſigned his command of the Hebe, which was given immediately to the Prince; and a commiſſion made out from the Board, appointing his Highneſs a Poſt-Captain, and another ſhip given to Captain Euſton of the ſame force. The Prince then ſailed on a cruiſe as Captain of the Hebe, accompanied by Commodore Gower.

Sept. 30.

By the KING. A PROCLAMATION.

GEORE R.

WHEREAS our Houſes of Parliament are adjourned to the 27th day of October next; we judging it not requiſite that they ſhould ſit at that time, have, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to iſſue this our royal proclamation, hereby declaring and publiſhing our will and pleaſure, that our Parliament ſhall, on the ſaid 27th day of October next, be prorogued unto Thurſday the firſt day of December following. And we do hereby further delare, That due notice ſhall be given by proclamation of the time when our Parliament ſhall meet and ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs, to the end that the members of both Houſes may order their affairs accordingly,

Given at our Court at St James's, the 30th day of September 1785, in the 25th year of our reign.

On Tueſday, Sept. 6. a numerous and reſpectable meeting of retail ſhop-keepers attended in the parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, to conſider of an application to parliament for a repeal of the ſhop-tax, when they came to the following reſolutions.

Reſolved unanimouſly,—That the tax impoſed on retail-ſhops this ſeſſion of Parliament is partial in its principle, as well as oppreſſive in its operation; For while it exempts totally the wholeſale dealers, it includes only the retail ſhop-keepers, who, from being compelled to ſeek public ſituations, and pay heavy rents, contribute in a greater proportion to the public taxes than any other deſcription of men whoſe incomes are much greater.

—That this tax does not operate like a tax on any commodity, by raiſing the price of which the trader can indemnify himſelf; but is entirely a perſonal tax.

—That we are moſt willing to contribute liberally towards the exigencies of the ſtate in common with our fellow-ſubjects; but as the retail ſhop-tax impoſes an unequal burden on a deſcription of perſons who already contribute above their proportion to the public treaſury, we deem ourſelves intitled in juſtice to a repeal thereof, and to uſe every conſtitutional means to obtain it.

—That a petition be prepared to be preſented to the Parliament of Great Britain, early in next ſeſſion, humbly beſeeching them for a repeal of the above tax. And reſolved, That a voluntary ſubſcription be immediately entered into to defray the neceſſary expence in carrying thro' the meaſure.

—That it be recommended to the great towns in Scotland, to call meetings of the retail-traders, to follow out or concur in the meaſure adopted by this meeting, and to correſpond with the ſecretary.

—That Mr Trotter, Mr Moſſman, Mr Carfrae, Mr Gibſon, Mr White, Mr E. Balfour, Mr Thomſon, Mr Dewar, Mr Wright, Mr Horner, Mr Murray, and Mr Cowan, be a committee; any five of whom to be a quorum, to overſee and direct the buſineſs; to correſpond with the other committees of retail-dealers in London and in other parts of the kingdom; and to take ſuch other ſteps as they ſhall think moſt proper for accompliſhing the object in view; and to call another general meeting whenever it may be neceſſary.

—That Mr James Jollie, writer to the ſignet, be appointed ſecretary to the general body

body of retail-dealers, and to their comittee; and that the above resolutions be signed by the chairman [Mr Thomas Trotter] and secretary, and published in the three Edinburgh newspapers.

On Thursday, Sept. 15. was held in the parliament-house, Edinburgh, a very respectable and numerous meeting of gentlemen concerned in paying stamp-duties; who, after appointing a committee, unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That application be made without delay, to the Treasury, praying, that all paper, parchment, &c. on which a stamp duty is imposed in Scotland, be, for the conveniency of the lieges in that part of the kingdom, stamped at Edinburgh.

2. Resolved, That the committee be impowered to call another meeting of all concerned, when they think it necessary, and take such other steps as they may judge proper for completing the business.

Marriages.—4. At London, by special licence, the Right Hon. George Grenville Leveson Gower Lord Viscount Trentham, eldest son of Earl Gower, to the Right Hon. Elisabeth Countess of Sutherland.

11.—At Oldney, Bucks, Mr John Carrol, an eminent maltster, aged 90, to Miss Betty Alderman of Warrington, aged 19. This is the seventh virgin Mr Carroll has led to the altar of Hymen.

12.—At London, Lieutenant Colonel Sir James Duff, of the 1st regiment of foot-guards, member for Banff-shire, to Miss Daws.

13.—At Edinburgh, Sir George Hume, Baronet, of the navy, to Miss Helen Buchanan, youngest daughter of James Buchanan, Esq; commissioner of his Majesty's customs.

16.—At Logie, Sir Robert Burnet of Leys, Baronet, to Miss Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of Lieutenant General Horn Elphinston.

24.—At London, in Mr Pitt's house, Downing-street, the Hon. Edward James Elliot, eldest son of Lord Elliot, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Pitt, sister to the Earl of Chatham.

Deaths.—In Morven, Argyleshire, Donald M'Kear alias M'Donald, in the 109th year of his age. He escaped from Glencoe at the time of the massacre in 1692.

7.—At Edinburgh, the Countess of Haddinton.

26.—At Edinburgh, Mr George Goldie, manager of the British Linen Company.

Aug. 10. 1784. On board the Chesterfield East Indiaman, in his passage from Bombay to China, William Maxwell Esq; eldest son of Sir William Maxwell, Baronet, of Springwell.

Near Keswick Lake, Cumberland, John Maxwell, aged 132 years, who has left nine children now living, the youngest of whom is above 60 years old. The said Maxwell walked ten miles a few days before his death.

9.—This morning, about ten o'clock, a gentleman in a hackney coach came to the shop of Mr Richards gun-maker in the Strand; and having purchased a pair of pistols, loaded one of them, and went into the parlour with it. This alarming the family, Mr Richards followed him, remonstrated on the impropriety of trying the pistols there, and begged he would go below, where there was a place for that purpose. The gentleman, with some agitation, said there was no ball in it; but Mr Richards insisted on his not firing it, and took hold of his arm to prevent it.—Upon this they both returned into the shop; and while Mr Richards turned round to shut the parlour-door, the unfortunate man applied the pistol to his mouth, fired it, and instantly fell. Mr Thomson, a surgeon, was immediately sent for; who found him quite dead, the ball having penetrated his brain. His pockets were then searched, but there was nothing found that could lead to a discovery of his name. A servant, however, passing, and seeing a crowd, inquired what was the matter; being informed that a gentleman had shot himself, he exclaimed, "Good God, it is my master!" and, upon seeing the body, his fears were confirmed. The unhappy man proves to be the Hon. Felton Lionel Hervey, of Lower Grosvenor-street, first cousin to the Earl of Bristol. He was formerly a captain in the horse-grenadier-guards, but had retired some time. He had been melancholy several days; and on his going out in the morning, his servant followed him, and saw him take a coach in Bond-street. On his offering to get up behind, his master in a peremptory tone bid him go home; saying he was going to his attorney, and ordered the coachman to drive as fast as he could to Mr Richards's shop in the Strand, when he took the opportunity of putting an end to his existence. Mr Hervey was appointed, with his late father, the Right Hon. Felton Hervey, joint-remembrancer of the exchequer, a very lucrative office.—On the same evening the coroner's jury sat on the body; and after a long examination, brought in their verdict *lunacy*. The body was removed to Egham for interment about 12 o'clock that night. Mr Hervey married Selina, sole daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Elwell, Baronet, by whom he has left a son and three daughters, all infants.

Aged 58, George Nevill, Earl of Abergavenny, Viscount Nevill of Billing in Kent, and Baron of Abergavenny. He was created

created an Earl last year; until which time he had been second baron of England. His Lordship was born in 1727, being the son of William Lord Abergavenny, by Catharina, daughter of Lieutenant General Tatton. He married in 1753 Henrietta, sister to the present Lord Pelham; and by her Ladyship, deceased, had issue, 1. Henry, Viscount Neville, member of Parliament for Monmouthshire, now Earl of Abergavenny, born February 22. 1755, and married in 1781 to Miss Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, Esq; 2. Henrietta, born in 1756, and married in 1779 to Sir John Berney; 3. Geo. Henry, born in 1760.

In the College Green, Gloucester, James Benson, LL.D. chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester from 1752, Prebendary of Gloucester and Salisbury, and Rector of Salperton and Standish. He was a nephew of Bishop Benson of Gloucester; and married Lady Anne Bathurst, sister to the present Earl.

October.

On the 20th of September, a preliminary convention was signed at Paris between the Imperial ambassador and the ambassadors of the Republic of Holland; of which the following are the articles.

I. It is agreed, that the States General shall pay 9,500,000 florins, current money of Holland, for the indemnity of Maestricht and its territory, the Ban of St Servais included, as also the county Vrohenoven; and 500,000 florins, same currency, for a compensation of the damage caused by the inundations. Three months after the ratification of the treaty, the States General shall pay, into the Imperial chest of Brussels, the sum of 1,250,00 florins of Holland; six months after, a similar sum; and thus, every six months, until the total extinction of the said two sums, making together that of ten millions of florins, current money of Holland.

II. Their High Mightinesses shall cede to his Imperial Majesty the Ban of Aulne, situated in Dutch Dahlem, and its dependencies, and the Lordship or chief Ban of Bligny-le-Trembleur, with St André, the Ban and Lordship of Bombay, the city and the castle of Dahlem, with its appurtenances, except Oost and Cadier; under a reserve, that a compensation shall be made for them in the exchanges of respective conveniency to be made in the country of Outre-Meuse.

III. The limits of Flanders shall remain on the terms of the convention of 1664; and if, through the lapse of time, there should have been, or be now, any of them obscured, Commissioners shall be appointed on one side and the other to re-establish them.

IV. Their High Mightinesses shall regulate, in the most convenient manner, to the satisfaction of the Emperor, the draining of the waters from his Majesty's country in Flanders, and on the side of the Meuse, in order to prevent as much as possible the inundations, by consenting, for that end, that use shall be made, on a reasonable footing, of the land necessary, even under the dominion of their High Mightinesses. The sluices that shall be constructed for that purpose on the territory of the States General, shall remain under their sovereignty; and none shall be made in any place that might obstruct the defence of their frontiers. Commissioners shall respectively be appointed, who shall be charged to determine the most convenient scite for the said sluices.—They shall agree together about those that are to be subjected to a common rule.

V. Their High Mightinesses having declared, by one of their resolutions, that their intention was to indemnify those of his Imperial Majesty's subjects, who have suffered by inundations, they appropriate to that object the 500,000 florins of Holland, mentioned in Article I.

VI. Their High Mightinesses acknowledge the full right of absolute and independent sovereignty of his Imperial Majesty, over all the part of the Escaut, from Antwerp to the end of the country of Saftingen, comformably to the line of 1664, which it is agreed shall be cut as the yellow line S. T. indicates, which falls back in T. on the limit of 1664, on the side of Brabant; as is indicated by the Chart signed by the respective ambassadors. The States General renounce, in consequence, the receiving and levying of any toll or impost in that part of the Escaut, on any title, or under any form, whatsoever; as also the obstructing, in any manner, the navigation and trade of his Imperial Majesty's subjects; nor shall the latter be permitted to extend it further than is granted by the treaty of Munster of the 30th of January 1648, which shall, in that respect, remain in full force and vigour.

VII. Their High Mightinesses shall evacuate and demolish the forts of Kruischand, and of Frederick Henry, and cede the soil to his Imperial Majesty.

VIII. Their High Mightinesses, willing to give to his Majesty, the Emperor, a fresh proof of the desire to re-establish the most perfect harmony between the two States, consent to evacuate, and give up to the disposal of his Imperial Majesty, the forts of Lillo and Leikenshoek, with their fortifications, in the state they are now in; the States General reserving to themselves to withdraw

draw from them the artillery and the ammunition of every kind.

IX. That execution of the two articles abovementioned ſhall take place ſix weeks after the exchange of the ratifications.

X. The States General having yielded to the deſire which the Emperor had intimated to them, of having the forts of Lillo and Liekenſhoek in their preſent ſtate; their High Mightineſſes expect, from the friendſhip of his Imperial Majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to cede and give up to them all the rights he may have formed on the villages, called of *Redemption*, other than thoſe of which he may have already diſpoſed by exchanges, with the Principality of Liege. The Count de Mercy, not being ſufficiently inſtructed, was pleaſed, at the requeſt and prayer of the mediator, to take this propoſal *ad referendum*.

XI. His Majeſty renounces the pretenſions he had formed on the Ban and Villages of Bladel and Reuſſel.

XII. The Count de Mercy demands, that the Village of Poſtel, which he ſays is already ſubject to the dominion of the Emperor, be ceded to his Imperial Majeſty by the States General, who, to that effect, ſhall renounce all pretenſions; be it underſtood, that the effects of the Abbey of Poſtel, ſecularized by the States General, ſhall not be claimed. The ambaſſadors of Holland have been pleaſed, on the prayer of the mediator, to take this article *ad referendum*.

XIII. It is agreed, that the pecuniary pretenſions from ſovereign to ſovereign are compenſated and aboliſhed; and as to thoſe which individuals may claim on one part and the other, commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to liquidate them.

XIV. Commiſſioners ſhall be nominated to reconnoitre the limits of Brabant, and to agree in a friendly manner about ſuch exchanges as might be of mutual conveniency.

XV. The treaty of Munſter of the 30th of January 1648, ſhall be the baſis of the future definitive treaty, which is to be concluded in the ſpace of ſix weeks; and all the ſtipulations of the ſaid treaty of Munſter ſhall be retained ſo far as nothing has derogated from them. The ambaſſadors of the States General demand the repeal of the treaty of 1731, and namely of the Article V. the Count de Mercy has not thought proper to yield thereto.

"The above articles have been digeſted in the preſence of the Count de Vergennes, nominated by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to fill the function of mediator, and have been ſubſcribed by the ambaſſadors, under the approbation of the Emperor and of the States General."

Done at Paris, the 20th of September 1785.

Beſides the above articles, there are four private articles which have not yet met the public eye.

The Pruſſian miniſter at the Court of Peterſburg has communicated to her Imperial Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the concluſion of a treaty of confederation between the King his maſter and the Electors of Saxony and Hanover, for maintaining the Germanic conſtitution. He received an anſwer in a few days after in the moſt unequivocal terms. It is ſaid the elector of Cologn, the Emperor's brother, will ſign this confederation.

The Empreſs's anſwer was to this effect, That ſhe did not ſee the Germanic conſtitution in any danger, and could not perſuade herſelf that the league in queſtion was likely to contribute to the maintenance of the conſtitution and liberty of the Germanic States.

25.—Very alarming reports are circulated concerning the internal ſtate of Holland, to which we know not as yet what degree of credit to give. Certain it is, a ſpirit of diſſatisfaction has gone abroad among the Dutch; and the object of it is the power of the Stadtholder. It is natural to think, that where any thing of this kind exiſts, it will be heightened by ſuch national loſſes as at all times have a tendency to diſcontent. And the terms offered by the Emperor, to which they are obliged to ſubmit, ſours their tempers, and creates public peeviſhneſs and fretfulneſs. At the ſame time, it may be obſerved, that a cauſe of quarrel, ſo prepoſterous at this time as the quarrel with the Stadtholder muſt be, is to be conſidered in no other light than as the machination of a ſecret party, whoſe views are alike inimical to both the Dutch and their chief magiſtrate.

The following is a letter written by the King of Pruſſia to the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries.

"High and Mighty Lords, and particularly good friends and neighbours, &c.

"We Frederic, by the Grace of God, King of Pruſſia, Margrave of Brandenburg, &c. &c. &c.

"After having communicated to your High Mightineſſes our uneaſineſs and intentions by our ample letter of the 29th of February, of the laſt year, reſpecting the diſagreeable ſituation for ſome time before of the Lord Hereditary Stadtholder, Prince of Orange and Naſſau; and having received on that head, on the part of your High Mightineſſes, by your anſwer of the 31ſt of Auguſt of the ſame year, aſſurances ſo agreeable reſpecting that affair, we did hope that theſe circumſtances would not have taken place any more; but on the contrary, that the ſaid Lord Hereditary Stadtholder would

have

have been left in the quiet exercise of the incontestable prerogatives appertaining to his dignity of Hereditary Stadtholder.

"But since we learn the contrary, and even some very unfavourable advices from some of the provinces of your High Mightinesses, this has excited us to dispatch to the Lord States of the province of Holland and West Frisland, a letter of which a copy is inclosed.

"Being convinced of your High Mightinesses love of equity, and of your affection for the House of Orange and Nassau, which has merited it, in all the States of the united Provinces, we most earnestly pray your High Mightinesses, by the present, as a neighbour and friend, to interpose in the present disagreeable events, and that you will address with zeal, both the Lords States of Holland and West Frisland, and the States of the other provinces, where necessary, in order that the Lord Hereditary Stadtholder may peaceably enjoy the right belonging to him hereditarily; that those taken from him may be restored, and that a perfect harmony may be re-established.

"Thus we recommend by the present in the most serious manner to your High Mightinesses, the welfare and interests of the Lord Hereditary Stadtholder, of our dear niece, and of their family, which give so much hopes; that your High Mightinesses therefore will vouchsafe to take into deliberation, and make the Lords of the respective States consider, that we cannot be indifferent respecting the cruel and unmerited fate of persons so nearly related to us; but, on the contrary, that we shall watch over the preservation of the welfare due to them, and to which we ought to contribute by every possible means. To that effect, we effectually present our impartial mediation, in quality of friend and neighbour, and with the best intentions.

"We hope to see, in consequence, that our wishes will be fulfilled in that respect; and in this expectation we remain at all times, affectionate to your High Mightinesses as a friend and a neighbour.

FREDERICK.

Berlin, September 18, 1785.

and underneath

HERTSBERG.

The Story of the Disgrace and Commitment of the Cardinal de Rohan, Grand Almoner of France, briefly recapitulated.

A swindling affair has lately happened in France, which has furnished a subject of conversation for all Europe, and has been attended with very serious consequences. The fact, as reported with some colour of truth, is briefly as follows: M. Boehmer, a rich jeweller in Paris, had some time ago shown the Queen a most superb diamond necklace, which he valued at a million and a half of French money. The superlative beauty of the necklace struck every lady about the court: but the price was such as did not suit with their finances; and her Majesty at once declined the purchase. However, in a few days after, the Comptesse de la Motte, a lady of high rank, called upon M. Boehmer as from the Queen, acquainting him, that her Majesty would take the necklace at a somewhat less price, provided he would agree to receive the money by instalments; and that Cardinal de Rohan, her Majesty's confessor, was authorised to close the bargain; which, in brief, was accordingly concluded, and secrecy enjoined. The necklace w[illegible] then delivered to the Comptesse de la Motte; and not a word of the transaction transpired till after the first payment of 400,000 livres was due, and M. Boehmer had frequently applied in vain for payment. At length he found means to gain access to her Majesty in person; who appeared astonished at his relation, and promised instantly to cause inquiry to be made into the affair; assuring him, that if his complaints were just, she would herself lay the affair before the King. This she did. The Cardinal was the first apprehended, and, after examination, committed to the Bastile; the next was the Comptesse de la Motte; and since, several others of less note have shared in the disgrace. The reports on this occasion would fill a volume. All we shall add at present is, that the Cardinal seems much dejected, is frequently in tears; and that Madame de la Motte is, or pretends to be, out of her senses. So say the foreign prints.—Certain it is, that a process is instituted in Parliament against them at the instance of the King, for which the following is the authority:

"Louis, by the Grace of God, &c. greeting.

"The Sieur Boehmer, Jeweller, having presented himself before the Queen, our beloved consort, to demand payment for a diamond necklace, by him sold to Cardinal de Rohan, on terms made and subscribed in the Queen's name;—full of indignation at the abuse made of a name so dear to us, we ordered the said Cardinal into our presence; when he declared unto us, that the said terms or proposals had been tendered to him by the Lady de la Motte, alias de Valois: wherefore, thinking it is our duty to clear up the fact, and not suffer such an attempt to go unpunished, we have caused the body of the Cardinal to be apprehended, and the said Lady de La Motte; and we judge it convenient to send them before you according to the laws of the realm, referring to you all right and jurisdiction therein."

In consequence of the above *attribution*, the

attorney-general filed his information; and, about the beginning of the last month, Boehmer and the treasurer were subpœna'd to appear.

The petition which the principal merchants and traders of *Boston* presented to Congress in April last, is worded just as one might expect in knowing something of the character of the people. It is full of opposite qualities, resentments and supplication, confidence and mistrust, insolence and humility. It is clamorous for redress of grievances, and urges the Congress to give them protection; yet it not only mistrusts their influence, but flatly tells them, they have not power sufficient to yield them the succour they ask. They attribute this want of power in Congress to the defection of some of the neighbouring States. It then proceeds to particulars: It complains, that British ships and their cargoes are received in American ports with the same advantages as those of the States; while American exports are fettered and restricted by the most rigorous exactions by Great Britain; and they instance the enormous duties laid on rice, oil, and tobacco, as proofs—that the great increase of British factors in America threatens a monopoly of their trade, and the alarming decrease of the circulating medium, which is the stamina of commerce; that their carrying trade is almost annihilated by the English navigation act, which does not permit American vessels to enter the English West India Islands, but forbids even her own manufactures being carried away by American ships for American consumption, unless burdened with a heavy extracharge; that their vessels are not allowed to carry the produce of their own country to Quebec or Newfoundland, the sale of American Merchandise being restricted, in every part of the British dominions, by confiscation of property in some instances, and by such heavy duties in others as amount to a prohibition; while the subjects of his Britannic Majesty are allowed to send their vessels to any part of the Continent, for bread, flour, tobacco, rice, &c. and ship them from American ports on the same advantages as the States do. They finish the petition with begging Congress to consider of some method whereby they may be put on the same footing as Great Britain; or else, it assures them, the wealth, power, commerce, and even the union itself, must fall victims to the artifice of a nation, whose arms have been in vain exerted to accomplish the *ruin of America*.

Hancock, who was chairman of this meeting, was ordered by the Boston committee to send circular letters to all the merchants and traders of the other American ports; but *the style* in which these letters are written is much *lowered*;—it *conjures* them to an union of sentiment on this subject, and *laments* that no commercial treaty subsists between Britain and the United States; and recommends it to them to give directions to tell their representatives, at the next general court, to solicit the delegates to Congress to move for a treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain; by which means their trade and commerce can alone hope for preservation from the ruin and destruction that threatens them.

Account of the Royal Visit at Oxford.

On the 12th instant, the King and Queen, with the Princes Ernest, Augustus, and Adolphus, their Majesties fifth, sixth, and seventh sons; the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, attended by the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess Royal; General Harcourt and Colonel Manners, Aids-de-Camp to his Majesty, and Mr Hayes, Governor to the young Princes, paid a visit to Lord and Lady Harcourt, at their seat at Nuneham, purposing to return to Windsor the same evening; but the weather proving favourable, his Majesty and Royal Consort resolved to take this opportunity of privately visiting Oxford, and therefore slept that night at Nuneham.

On Tuesday morning, about a quarter past ten o'clock, their Majesties and Royal offspring, with the Earl and Countess of Harcourt added to their suite, arrived at Oxford.

After having spent the day in visiting all the different colleges, libraries, and whatever was most worth observation, their Majesties quitted Oxford on their return to Lord Harcourt's a little past five o'clock, where an elegant cold collation waited their arrival. They set out for Windsor about seven the same evening.

The following is an exact account of the Royal Navy now in commission on the foreign stations.

In the East Indies. Three ships of the line, one of 50 guns, 3 frigates, and 2 sloops.

Coast of Africa, with Commodore E. Thomson, Esq; one of 50 guns, and two sloops of 10 guns each.

In the Mediterranean, under the command of Commodore Philip Cosby, Esq; one ship of 50 guns, 7 frigates, and 5 sloops.

America, on the Halifax station, under command of Commodore Herbert Sawyer Esq; one of 50 guns, 2 frigates, and 11 sloops.

At Newfoundland, with Vice Admiral J. Campbell, Esq; one of 50 guns, 2 frigates, and 5 sloops.

West Indies. At Jamaica, under command of Rear-Admiral James Innes, Esq; one

one of 50 guns, 3 frigates, 7 floops, and 2 tenders.

At the Leeward Iflands, under command of Rear Admiral Sir R. Hughes, Baronet, one of 50 guns, 4 frigates, 9 floops, and a cutter to carry difpatches to and fro.

Cruizers about home. Seven frigates, 20 floops, and 18 cutters.

5.—Mr Lunardi, the firft fuccefsful * aëronaut in Britain, afcended with his balloon from Heriot's Garden, Edinburgh, a little before three o'clock, and went over the city at a great height in a N. N. E. direction. When about half over the Frith, he defcended pretty low; and then difcharging fome of his ballaft, he rofe rapidly and difappeared.—His greateft elevation was fuppofed to be about three miles.——The beauty and grandeur of the fpectacle could only be exceeded by the cool intrepid manner in which the adventurer conducted himfelf. It is eftimated that above 80,000 fpectators were affembled on this occafion, which put a ftop to almoft to all bufinefs for a great part of the day, and moft of the fhops were fhut.—The balloon was fhaped like a pear, about 30 feet high and 23 broad, made of filk of different colours, with a netting over it, by which the car was attached. About twenty minutes after four Mr Lunardi defcended fafely near the coal-town of Callinge, on the eftate of the Hon. John Hope, Efq; a mile eaft from Ceres, and between two and three miles fouth-eaft of Cupar in Fife.

A few weeks ago there appeared an advertifement, that a contractor was wanted "to level the High Street, and to dig and carry away from it about 6000 cubic yards of earth," &c. This was generally underftood to mean nothing more than lowering the middle of the ftreet to a level with the fides, and was therefore confidered as an improvement. When the operation began, however, it appeared that the plan went much further than people were aware of; for in fome places the ftreet was to be lowered above five feet, which neceffarily required that the pavement fhould alfo be lowered, and the vaults reduced in height, &c. This alarmed the proprietors of houfes, fhops, &c. Meetings were called, and a ferious and formidable oppofition was fet on foot. A bill of fufpenfion was prefented to the Lord Ordinary, and anfwers, replies, and duplies, followed of courfe, wherein many ingenious arguments were urged for and againft the meafure. On October 8th, the Lord Ordinary pronounced an interlocutor, ordering a condefcendence to be given in, fpecifying how far the adjacent houfes, vaults, &c. would be affected by the propofed alterations; to mention the names of the proprietors, and which of them confented to the meafure; to condefcend upon the height and breadth of the pavement, &c.—Accordingly Meffrs Brown and Kay (the perfons named by the town-council) gave in a report, fpecifying at what particular places lowering the pavement and reducing the height of the vaults would be neceffary; and ftating, that the alterations would not hurt or endanger any of the adjacent houfes, and that fuch of the proprietors as they had converfed with were pleafed with the intended alterations. On the part of the proprietors, Meffrs Young and Salifbury examined the above report, and ftated, that in fome places the tenements would be endangered, and that the whole of the proprietors, with a very few exceptions, were extremely averfe to the meafure.—Their Lordfhips, after confidering thefe reports, and perfonally examining the premiffes, were pleafed unanimoufly to *pafs the bill of fufpenfion.*

A compromife has, however, taken place between the heritors and the magiftrates, and the work is now allowed to go on.

On Wednefday, October 19. the convention of delegates from the burgeffes of the royal boroughs of Scotland, which was both numerous and refpectable, met at Edinburgh, in order finally to adjuft the propofitions of reform to be fubmitted to parliament.

Robert Beatfon, Efq; of Vicarfgrange, vice prefes, in the abfence of Mr Graham of Gartmore, prefes, took the chair, and Mr Ewen of Aberdeen took his place as fecretary.

The convention, after paffing an unanimous vote of thanks to their committee, for the ability and attention with which they had conducted the bufinefs of reform, proceeded to deliberate on the bill of reform prepared by the committee. Their deliberations were continued for two days; and the bill, with certain variations, was unanimoufly approved of; fo that the delegates have now finally adjufted the propofitions of reform, which are intended to be fubmitted to the confideration of parliament.

The following refolutions, dated October 21. have been publifhed by the convention.

Refolved unanimoufly—That no borough, nor no individual in any borough, fhall be liable

* It ought not to be forgot, that Mr James Tytler chemift in Edinburgh was the firft that made the attempt in Britain, and actually did afcend to the height of fome hundred feet. His balloon was of the Montgolfier kind.

liable in any part of the expence attending the meaſures of reform, either here or in England, excepting what any borough or individual may be pleaſed to advance or ſubſcribe for, by voluntary contribution.

—That boroughs in indigent circumſtances, and feeling the oppreſſions of the preſent ſyſtem of borough-governments, be requeſted to accede to the aſſociation for reform, although they ſhould find themſelves unable to contribute any thing towards the expence of the public-ſpirited meaſures adopted by the more populous and opulent boroughs.

—That although, contrary to the beſt founded hopes of the burgeſſes, the preſent intended application for reform ſhould prove abortive; yet, having a deep ſenſe of their rights, as well as of the oppreſſions which they ſuffer, the burgeſſes ſolemnly declare, That they will meet by their delegates annually at Edinburgh, in the month of Auguſt, to deliberate on the means of redreſs, until they obtain the objects of the reform; and reſolved, That the annual meeting be held upon the firſt Wedneſday after the 12th of Auguſt each year.

N. B. Forty-nine boroughs have already acceded to the plan of reform.

Several meetings have been held in different counties of Scotland, in order to collect the opinions of the landed intereſt with regard to the bill introduced into parliament laſt ſeſſion, for reducing the number of judges of the court of ſeſſion, and increaſing their ſalaries and thoſe of the barons of exchequer.

The following is an extract from the reſolutions of the county of *Haddington*.

Reſolved, 1. That the ſalaries of the ſupreme judges in the court of civil juriſdiction in this part of the united kingdom, ought to be augmented.—3. That to reduce the number of our judges, merely to increaſe the ſalaries of thoſe that remain, is below the dignity of the Britiſh empire.—4. That the beſt ſecurity freemen can poſſeſs againſt partiality or arbitrary principles in a judge, is a trial by jury, which was the ancient law of Scotland.—5. That as the ſupreme court of this part of the united kingdom is now conſtituted, where our judges diſcharge the duty both of judge and jury, the next beſt ſecurity conſiſts in the number of our judges. —6. That it is contrary to the 9th article of the Union to leſſen the number of our judges, unleſs *for the better adminiſtration of juſtice*; and therefore, that no reduction can take place, until the plan of conducting the buſineſs before the propoſed new-modelled court ſhall be aſcertained and underſtood, and the nation ſatisfied that the buſineſs, now confeſſedly a grievous load upon fifteen judges, can be executed with equal ſecurity and diſpatch to the ſubject by a leſſer number of judges.

The reſolutions of the other counties were of a ſimilar nature.

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh.

1	The Right Hon. JAMES HUNTER-Blair, Lord Provoſt.	
2	James Dickson, bookſeller	Bailies.
3	James Gordon, brewer	Bailies.
4	Thomas Sanderson, merchant	Bailies.
5	George Schaw, wine merchant	Bailies.
6	William Galloway, merchant, Dean of Guild	
7	James Eyre, brewer, Treaſurer	
8	James Torry, merchant, Old Provoſt	
9	James Bartlet, banker	Old Bailies
10	Francis Blair, merchant	Old Bailies
11	Francis Shand, merchant,	Old Bailies
12	Alexander Walker, brewer,	Old Bailies
13	Archibald Macdowal, merchant, Old Dean of Guild	
14	Donald Smith, banker, Old Treaſurer and College Treaſurer	
15	John Gloag, merchant	Merchant Counſellors
16	Thomas Campbell, merch.	Merchant Counſellors
17	George Campbell, brewer	Merchant Counſellors
18	William Jamieſon, maſon	Trades Counſellors
19	Thomas Miller, dyer	Trades Counſellors
20	Orlando Hart, ſhoemaker, *Convener*,	Ordinary Council-Deacons
21	Thomas Hay, ſurgeon	Ordinary Council-Deacons
22	James Hewit, goldſmith	Ordinary Council-Deacons
23	Andrew Boog, cutler	Ordinary Council-Deacons
24	Thomas Kennedy, glover	Ordinary Council-Deacons
25	James Thomſon, weaver	Ordinary Council-Deacons
26	James Brown, ſkinner	Extraordinary Council-Deacons
27	William Brodie, wright	Extraordinary Council-Deacons
28	Robert Dewar, glazier	Extraordinary Council-Deacons
29	James Richardſon, tailor	Extraordinary Council-Deacons
30	Edward Innes, jun. baker	Extraordinary Council-Deacons
31	Andrew Wilſon, fleſher	Extraordinary Council-Deacons
32	Thomas Tibbets, hatter	Extraordinary Council-Deacons
33	Adam Brooks, bonnet-maker	Extraordinary Council-Deacons

John Gloag, Captain of Orange-Colours

William Galloway, Dean of Guild	Guild Counſellors
Arch. Macdowal, Old Dean of Guild	Guild Counſellors
William Smith, merchant	Guild Counſellors
George Campbell, merchant	Guild Counſellors
William Jamieſon, maſon	Guild Counſellors
William Brodie, wright	Guild Counſellors
Robert Dewar, glazier	Guild Counſellors

Francis Blair, Baron-bailie of Cannongate and Calton; William Pirnie and James Murray, reſident Bailies; James Clark, Treaſurer.

Francis Shand, Baron-Bailie of Portſburgh; Peter Hardie and George Hume, reſident Bailies.

James Torry, Admiral of Leith; William Robertſon and Charles Maule, reſident Bailies.

Deaths.

Deaths.—Maria Antonietta, Queen of Sardinia, and eldeſt ſiſter of the preſent Emperor of Germany, in her 56th year. She was born in 1729; married in 1750 to the preſent King, then Prince of Piedmont and Duke of Savoy; and has left iſſue four daughters: of whom, 1. Maria Joſepha Louiſa was married 1771 to the Comte de Provence, brother to the King of France; 2. Maria Thereſa, married in 1773 to the Compte d'Artois, another brother of the King of France; 3. Mary Charlotte, married to the brother and heir to the Elector of Saxony; and ſix ſons; the eldeſt of whom, Charles Emanuel, Prince of Piedmont, born 1751, married in 1775 Adelaide ſiſter of the King of France.

At his ſeat at Grove Park, County of Warwick, the Right Hon. John Lord Dormer, Baron of Wenge, County of Bucks. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his honours and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Dormer, who married Lady Mary, the ſiſter of the Right Hon. George Earl of Shrewſbury, by whom he has one ſon, the Hon. Mr Charles Dormer.

8.—At his apartments near Pancras, in his 61ſt year, George Clunie, Eſq.

9.—At Hardwicke-houſe, near Bury, the Reverend Sir John Cullum, Baronet, in his 52d year, being born in 1733, deſcended from a family of that name ſeated in Suf folk as early as the 15th century. He married Peggy, the only daughter of David Biſſon, Eſq; of Weſt Ham, by whom he had no iſſue. In April 1762, he was preſented to the rectory of Hawſted, in Suffolk, by his father, who died in 1774, and his mother in 1781; in March 1774, he became F.S.A.; in December that year, he was inſtituted to the living of Great Thurlow, in the ſame County, on the preſentation of the late Henry Vernon, Eſq; and in March 1775 he was elected F.R.S. His admirable Hiſtory of the Pariſh of Hawſted, of which he was Lord and Patron, and Hardwicke-houſe, is a perfect model for every work of the ſame nature. His next brother (now Sir Thomas Gery Cullum) ſucceeds to the title.

12.—Aged 91. General Cuthbert Elliſon, the ſecond general officer on the eſtabliſhment; Lord John Murray being the oldeſt.

14.—At her houſe in the Hermitage, Margaret Barbara Counteſs Dowager of Caithneſs. Her Ladyſhip was left a Dowager in Nov. 1779.

November.

On the 15th of September Dr Franklin arrived at Philadelphia. He was received with tears of joy, and accompanied to his houſe by all the members of Congreſs, amidſt the acclamations of the citizens of all ranks, who poured forth their prayers for his preſervation.

By accounts from Canada, we learn, that the preſent ſpirit of emigration to that colony from the United States, provoked by the weight of their taxes, and the deſpotiſm of their democratic rulers, bids fair, in a ſhort time, to give Great Britain in their remaining American dominions ſomething like a balance of power againſt the Congreſſional territories, in ſpite of their preſent nominal importance.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, September 13. Reſolved, That, for the ſervices of the preſent year, it will be neceſſary that three millions of dollars, in addition to 649,880 dollars already voted, be paid into the common treaſury, on or before the firſt of May next.—As a motive for the cheerful payment of the ſum now called for, as well as of the arrearages on that of April 27. 1784, the Committee are of opinion, that the States be reminded, that Congreſs have paſſed an ordinance for the ſurvey and ſale of the weſtern territory of the United States, and that the proceeds thereof will be applied as a ſinking fund to extinguiſh the domeſtic debt. Future requiſitions for intereſt on the domeſtic debt will therefore be reduced in proportion as this fund may be rendered productive.

The ratification of the preliminary articles, ſo much talked of, between his Imperial Majeſty and the Dutch, took place on the 8th of this month at Fountainbleau. The ſovereignty of the Scheldt from Saftingen to the ſea is acknowledged by the Emperor in favour of the Republic; the canals of Sas and Zuin remain ſhut; and his Imperial Majeſty renounces all pretenſions to the Outre-Meuſe, except an abbey ſituated in the country named *Redemption*,

After the ſignature of this treaty, the treaty of alliance between their High Mightineſſes and the King of France was alſo ſigned; by which the poſſeſſions of their High Mightineſſes, both in and out of Europe, are guaranteed by the latter.

The following are the heads of the articles of this treaty.

Article I. There ſhall be a ſincere and conſtant amity and union between his Moſt Christian Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the United Provinces; the high contracting powers ſhall, in conſequence, take every meaſure to preſerve a good and reciprocal correſpondence between their ſubjects, and to prevent the commiſſion of any act, on any pretence whatever, that might interrupt the harmony eſtabliſhed between them;

them; on the contrary, they ſhall do their utmoſt endeavours to promote the mutual advantage and honour of each other.

II. The Moſt Chriſtian King and their High Mightineſſes promiſe and engage to contribute every thing in their power for their reſpective ſafety, and mutually to preſerve tranquillity, peace, and neutrality, as well as the poſſeſſion of their ſeveral dominions, againſt every attack in any part of the globe; and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty guarantees the obſervance of the treaties of Munſter and Aix-la-Chapelle, as far as they remain in force.

III. In conſequence of the above Article, the high contracting powers will always act in concert to preſerve peace; and whichever is threatened to be attacked, the other ſhall endeavour, by its good offices, to prevent hoſtilities, and bring about a reconciliation.

IV. But if this interpoſition ſhould not have its proper effect, they engage mutually to aſſiſt each other by ſea and land. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty engages, in ſuch caſe, to furniſh the States with 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, 12 ſhips of the line, and 6 frigates. Should France be attacked, the States agree to aſſiſt her with ſix ſhips of the line and three frigates; and ſhall either furniſh 5000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, or allow a ſum of money to be ſtipulated in a ſeparate Article.

V. Specifies, that the ſhips and troops ſent to the aſſiſtance of either party, ſhall be paid by the party ſending, but be at the diſpoſal and under the direction of the party requiring ſuch aſſiſtance during the war.

VI. Both parties ſhall have a number of ſhips and troops in readineſs, to ſupply any deficiency occaſioned by the chance of war in the number ſpecified.

VII. In caſe the aſſiſtance hereby agreed upon is found to be inſufficient, the contracting parties ſhall, if neceſſary, aſſiſt each other with all their forces. The States ſhall, however, not be obliged to furniſh above 20,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, ſubject to the clauſe in Article IV.

VIII. In caſe of a war at ſea, in which neither of the contracting parties ſhall be concerned, they mutually guarantee each other the liberty of the ſea, according to the 19th and 20th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce ſigned at Utrecht 1713.

IX. In caſe of a war in which both parties ſhall be engaged, they agree to co-operate to diſtreſs the enemy, and not to diſarm, or enter into treaty or negociation of peace, without the conſent of each other; and to communicate whatever may occur during ſuch negociation.

X. The better to be able to fulfil theſe engagements, both parties agree to keep up their military eſtabliſhments, and communicate, if required, a ſtate of them.

XI. They further engage to lay open *bona fide* to each other, all treaties now exiſting between them and any other powers of Europe, which are to be inviolably obſerved.

XII. As the object of the preſent treaty is not only to ſecure the tranquillity of the contracting parties, but that of Europe in general, they ſhall have liberty to invite what other Powers they pleaſe to accede to it.

XIII. That till a treaty of commerce can be regulated, the ſubjects of the States ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges as the moſt favoured nation in all the harbours of France.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

I. In caſe either power wiſhes to employ the force to be furniſhed by the other out of Europe, it ſhall be obliged to give notice of it in three months at lateſt.

II. The allowance of money mentioned in Article IV. ſhall be at the rate of 10,000 Duch florins per month for every 1000 men infantry; and 30,000 florins for every 1000 men cavalry.

III. The contracting parties ſhall conſent to no negociations that may injure either party, but ſhall aſſiduouſly endeavour to prevent them, and give each other every information.

IV. This treaty *eſpecially* guarantees the arrangements agreed upon between the Emperor and the States under his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's mediation.

V. Theſe ſeparate Articles ſhall be of equal force, as if they had been inſerted in the body of the Treaty of Alliance ſigned this day.

Signed,

L. S. Gravier Comte de Vergennes.
L. S. Leſtevenon de Berkenroode.
L. S. Gerard Brantſen.

The French never were known to be employed in making ſuch exertions in the naval line as at preſent. Their ſhips in their ſeveral ordinaries, and thoſe building, amount to 356 ſail, of which one hundred and fourteen are of the line of battle, and of theſe ſeventeen are three deckers from 90 to 110 guns each. On a ſurvey of their navy ſince the peace, there were found twenty-ſeven ſhips of the line in the worſt degree of ſtrength, from having been built during the war in haſte, in order to make a figure of ſtrength; theſe have been ſince completely repaired at Breſt and Toulon (except four, which are now under repair) and are now in every reſpect as good as new ſhips. In January laſt they had fifty ſail of the line in the completeſt condition for ſervice; they have ſince added fourteen ſail more, of which five are now ſo forward, that they have 64 ſail

sail of the line, or thereabouts, fit for service; and they are indefatigable in building new, and repairing all their old ships, but particularly the former. At Brest, the number of shipwrights and labourers employed at this very time, according to the best information, are eleven hundred men, exclusive of the galley-slaves, rated at two hundred and fifty more, who are chiefly employed in the sawing and rending timber, removing it from different parts, and perpetual cleansing of the bason. The Spaniards have been inspired with something similar; so that the House of Bourbon may, in case of another war, be able to collect 160 sail of the line.

19. They write from France, that the roads of that kingdom, which are paved like the middle of our streets, are immediately to be unpaved, and to be gravelled like the high roads in England. The Duke de Polignac, who is the postmaster-general both for letters and horses, has furnished this idea, which will be carried into execution without loss of time. This necessary alteration will at the first occasion no small expence, but in the end will be very great œconomy,—the settled calculation having been received in this manner, viz. That each stone in the roads thus paved originally stood the Government in four-pence halfpenny.

On the 17th, 18th, and 19th, of last month, a most affecting spectacle was exhibited in the streets of Paris; 330 miserable objects just redeemed from slavery by the munificence of the religious communities of De la Sacente Trinité and De la Merci. Among those that composed this melancholy group, were some who had been in slavery 35 years, and some who were frightful objects of human barbarity.

5. The accession of the Elector of Hanover to the German confederacy, is perhaps as unfortunate an event in the system of continental politics as ever happened for the interests of Great Britain: That measure having totally alienated the Court of Petersburgh from that of London, and induced the Empress of Russia to conclude a commercial treaty with France, which the court of Versailles had long in vain solicited.

We hear that the great Frederick has given his Electoral Highness the most positive assurances of support against all his enemies, in case his accession to the Germanic confederacy should draw upon him the resentment of other European powers.

Berlin, By a printed list of the military establishment for this year, it is made to amount to 192,337 men; 152,829 infantry, and the remaining 39,548 cavalry. The corps of artillery consists of 11,582 men. These troops are cantoned in the following manner: 39,184 infantry, and 4,930 cavalry, in Magdeburgh; 10,582 infantry, and 7,669 cavalry, in Prussia; 11,909 infantry in Westphalia; 35,322 infantry, and 12,143 cavalry, in Silesia. This army is in complete order, and well equipped; and our Monarch relies on being able by its means to repel the attack of any enemy whatever.

Berlin, Public works are carrying on here with the utmost rapidity. At Potzdam a noble hospital has been enlarged for the reception and maintenance of 10,000 soldiers children. The boys are bred to agriculture under peasants in different parts of the kingdom, and occasionally taught the exercise of a soldier on Sundays and holidays; so that those servants of the public are equally calculated for the sword or the plough-share; a proof, that however numerous the Prussian army be, the King encourages population, and does not neglect the cultivation of his territory.

The Swedish Court has lately concluded a new treaty with the Algerines, as well for the advantage as security of the Swedish ships in the Mediterranean; by virtue of which treaty the King of Sweden is to send a considerable present to the Dey, to consist of artillery arms, ammunition, and warlike stores.

Great Britain is almost the only nation whose vessels the Algerines always treat with respect. This circumstance, however, is a matter of very little exultation, when we reflect on the disgraceful tribute by which we purchase the friendship of those pirates: tho' the destruction of Algiers is within the power of Great Britain, yet it would not perhaps be worth while to compass it by an expensive expedition; but should an opportunity offer of joining in a confederacy for that purpose, it would surely be much for the honour of this country to embrace it.

20. The Hague Gazette, after a just encomium on General Eliott for his defence of Gibraltar, gives an account of his Excellency having sent to Feldt-Marech. de Rehden the silver medals struck off for perpetuating the memory of so glorious an event. They are destined for the officers and soldiers of the Hanoverian brigade who served under him; and to whose conduct the General does ample justice in the following letter to the Feldt-Marechal.

"SIR,

"I take the liberty of applying to your Excellency in a circumstance which to me appears very remarkable in many respects. The King, my master, having been graciously pleased to permit that a silver medal should be struck, in order to convey to posterity the remembrance of a military event, which, in my opinion, has been hitherto unprecedented; by this alone your Excellency will comprehend that I mean to speak of that

that renowned brigade of his Majesty's Electoral troops, who have displayed the highest courage during so long a time, and in circumstances which would have proved a test for the virtues of the most sublime heroes. Your Excellency, no doubt, will not suspect me to be capable of thus publishing praises, so well deserved, with a view of taking for myself any part of their merit.

"A General is fully secured from all manner of anxiety, even amidst the horrors of war, when he can depend on the courage and attachment of such troops, who, to the strictest observance of military discipline, join zeal, patience, and bravery—who cannot be daunted by the hardest and most unremitted labours—who, fearless, can bear sickness and wounds—who have familiarised their eyes to the almost constant prospect of famine, and never enjoyed plenty. Your Excellency knows them well; I should never have done were I to say of them all I feel in my heart. His Majesty having condescended to accept, on this event, a golden medal, as well as the Queen and Royal Family, I took this opportunity to have several more struck upon silver. Deign, Sir, to accept one for yourself, another for Lieutenant General De la Motte, and a third for General Sydow. My wish is, that one of those medals be presented to each of the officers and soldiers who served at Gibraltar from the month of June 1779, and did not leave the place till the whole brigade returned to Hanover. I hope they will look upon it as a token of my friendship and gratitude; which will last as long as I live. If, contrary to my expectations, there should not be a sufficient quantity of medals, I shall take care to have more struck, and send them by the first opportunity. My old friend General Freytag, with whom I have kept up a constant correspondence during all that time, will certainly not refuse a medal, which has been struck under the auspices of his Majesty.

"Your Excellency will, I trust, forgive this freedom. The medals, being presented by you, will increase in consequence and value.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. A. ELIOTT.

The subject of the medals given by order of General Eliott to the royal family, and to each of the officers and soldiers who served at Gibraltar:—On the face of the medal is a representation of the rock; motto on the legend is, *Per tot discrimina rerum*; exergue *XIII. Sept. MDCCLXXXII.* On the reverse, is a crown of laurel, with a German motto, *Bruderschaft*, signifying brotherhood; within the wreath are the names of the four principal officers, *Rehden, Lamotte, Sydow, Eliott.* The dies were executed by Mr Pingo; and upwards of twelve hundred have been struck in gold and silver, for perpetuating the memory of so glorious an event.

A wonderful chain of cells have been lately discovered under the cellar of a house in Long-lane, in the Borough. The descent is through a trap-door of iron, which has long remained unknown; but the house being lately taken by a new tenant, in cleaning the cellar this door was discovered. The width, as far as those who went down have ventured, is about twenty feet; the length unknown, fear having prevented the curious from going farther than about half a mile. There seems to have been regular apartments for some religious purposes, as over the entrance at the door there is a large stone cross; and a few little images, particularly one of David playing upon his harp, were found: The whole appears arched with large hewn stone, and extends perhaps several miles. Numbers of skulls and parts of human skeletons appear dispersed throughout the place.

11. This day the premiums given by the farmer-club of Clackmannan-shire were ploughed for upon a field of old grass in Lord Cathcart's estate, where two pattern ridges had been ploughed the day before by Alexander Verty, the first ploughman who gained a medal from the farmer-club.——Thirty-seven two-horse ploughs started, their places upon the field having been taken by lot. The whole ploughmen gave proofs of their skill, which gave much satisfaction to the club, and to the judges who were called to examine the work. The first premium was adjudged to James Young, ploughman to Mr Andrew Stein; the second to George Verty, ploughman to Mr Reoch; the third to Robert Meiklejohn, ploughman to Mr James Stein; and the fourth to James Pow, servant to Mr Reoch. —After the ploughing match was over, a bett betwixt most of the members of the club, for the straightest line to be drawn by the plough, was gained by Mr Andrew Stein; his ploughman, Alexander Verty, having drawn a furrow admitted by all parties to be the straightest.

In digging near where the ancient palace of Scone stands, the workmen lately discovered upwards of twenty stone coffins, near eight feet below the surface; in which were deposited entire skeletons, one of which was larger than any of the rest, and supposed to measure near eight feet in length. Another skeleton, of about six feet in length, had over it a stone, with the following Latin inscription, *Pro Anima Willeide Haiia*, in Saxon characters; upon the top of which is cut a large sword and shield, not unlike the swords and shields used in the age of Sir William Wallace. Upon another of the stones

stones was also an inscription. Near the above, and not far from the foundation of the old monastery, were also found, in digging, unwards of twenty silver, copper, and brass Scotch coins *.

During this month meetings have been held in several of the counties of Scotland, for the purpose of considering the bill for reducing the number of the Lords of Session. In general, the resolutions entered into have been similar to those of the county of Haddington.

Several of these meetings also took into consideration the present state of the distillery laws. The freeholders of *Stirlingshire* were of opinion, That levying the duties by a tax on the contents of the still is the most proper mode to be adopted, by which the revenue will be increased, and the whole distillers put upon an equal footing; and that the duty on the gallon should not exceed 40s. in full of every duty exigible by government for one year, exclusive of the malt-duty; and that a bill to this purpose should be brought into parliament; in which opinion they are the more confirmed by an observation which every one must have made, of the very great increase of the importation of smuggled foreign spirits which has of late years taken place.

On Wednesday, *Nov.* 23. Mr Lunardi ascended from Glasgow. He took possession of the car about two o'clock in the afternoon, the wind south-west, and advanced north-east for about 25 miles. Having then changed his direction, he was carried to the south-east during the whole remaining part of his voyage, and at last descended in Selkirkshire, on the water of Ale, about two miles to the eastward of Alemoor, having performed an expedition of 125 miles in the space of two hours. When Mr Lunardi alighted, Mr and Mrs Chisholm of Stirches, who happened to be returning from a visit, kindly afforded him every assistance in their power. And Mrs Chisholm wishing for an opportunity to attempt an experiment in the unknown regions, boldly took possession of the car, and sailed for about three miles; when it was found expedient to desist from a further progress, the wind blowing with fury.

Marriages.—5. At Dalvey, Æneas Macintosh, Esq; of Macintosh, to Miss Margaret Grant, youngest daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Dalvey, Baronet.

7.— Sir Alexander Purves of Purveshall, Baronet, to Miss Magdalene Edmonston, daughter of James Edmonston, Esq; late of Langsaugh.

21.—At Auchinbowie house, Stirlingshire, George Home, Esq; of Argaty, to Miss Jane Monro, eldest daughter of John Monro, Esq; of Auchinbowie, Advocate.

At Logie, James Mansfield, Esq; banker in Edinburgh, to Miss Dalrymple, daughter of Lieutenant General Horn Elphinstone.

Births.—8. At Edinburgh, the Dutchess of Gordon, of a son.

Deaths.—*Cassel, Nov.* 1. Yesterday his Serene Highness the Landgrave was suddenly taken ill whilst he was at table, at his palace of Wassenstein, and immediately expired.——The late Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, Frederick II. was born Aug. 14. 1728. He very early in life married the Princess Mary, daughter of his late Majesty George II. by whom he had one son, William, the Hereditary Prince (the present Landgrave), who married about twenty years since the Princess Wilhelmina-Augusta of Denmark.

At London, Mrs Thornton, wife of John Thornton of Clapham, Esq; and mother of Lady Balgonie.

2.—In a very advanced age, Mrs Edmonstone, relict of Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, Esq; and aunt to the Duke of Argyle.

10.—At Prestonfield, Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, Baronet.

11.—At his seat at Ballencrieff the Right Hon. George Lord Elibank, a Rear-Admiral. His title and estate descend to his nephew, Alexander Murray, Esq; of Blackbarony, son of the late Hon. and Reverend Dr Murray, prebendary of Durham.

15.—At Burnt-island, the Right Hon. Lord Rutherford, a Lieutenant in the royal navy.

20.—Dr Burn, at Orton, of which he had been vicar forty-nine years, being presented to it by twelve feoffees, in whose patronage it was in 1736. He was born at Winton in Westmoreland, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, which university conferred on him, March 22. 1762, the honorary degree of LL.D. He was author of two books; one on the office of a Justice of Peace, the other on Ecclesiastical Law; the first of which has gone through many editions. He was one of his Majesty's justices of peace for the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and was made by Bishop Lyttleton chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle. In 1777, he published, in two volumes 4to, the History and Antiquity of the two Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in conjunction with Joseph Nicolson, Esq; nephew to the Bishop of Carlisle of that name.

* We would be much obliged to any gentleman who would favour us with a particular description of these coins.

25.—In Albemarle-street, aged 74, Richard Glover, Esq; author of Leonidas, &c. This very ingenious gentleman was brought up in the mercantile way, in which he made a conspicuous figure; and by a remarkable speech that he delivered in behalf of the Merchants of London, at the bar of the House of Commons, about the year 1740, previous to the breaking out of the Spanish war, acquired, and with great justice, the character of an able and steady patriot. In 1761 he was elected member for Weymouth, and hath since stood forward on several occasions, in a manner highly honourable to himself, and advantageous to the public.—Mr Glover very early demonstrated a strong propensity to, and genius for, poetry; yet his ardour for public, and the hurry necessarily attendant on his private affairs, so far interfered with that inclination, that it was some years before he had it in his power to finish an epic poem, which he had begun when young, intitled "Leonidas;" the subject of which was the gallant actions of that great general, and his heroic defence of, and fall at, the pass of Thermopylæ. After that his poetical abilities for some years lay dormant, till at length he favoured the world with two dramatic pieces, called, "Boadicea, a tragedy, 1753," 8vo; and, 2. "Medea, a tragedy, 1761," 4to. Mr Glover wrote also a sequel to his "Medea;" but as it requires scenery of the most expensive kind, it has never yet been exhibited.

At his house in Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Mr Henderson, of Covent-Garden Theatre. The decease of this gentleman will doubtless be felt as a public loss; he was the only performer since the death of Mr Garrick, who could in any degree supply the place of that admirable actor in the various characters of the immortal Shakespeare.

His performances displayed a correct taste, and a judgment at once minute and comprehensive: he was equally successful in his copies of nature, whether he shot the arrow of ridicule or the bolt of humour; whether he stormed in the whirlwind of passion, or sunk under the pressure of sorrow and the weakness of age. In every part, his dominion over the feelings of others was uniform. He could excite the play of wit, he could make the eye swim in laughter; he could draw forth the high-wrought tear of heroic admiration, or the softer drops of sympathetic woe.

By some, perhaps by the public in general, his comedy was preferred to his tragedy: but the justice of this verdict may be disputed. Certainly his principal characters in tragedy might be considered as superlative exertions of the art. If his comedy had any advantage over his tragedy, it arose solely from his exterior being less fitted to the latter. He had not the heroic stature, the *os sublime*, with which fancy invests the votaries of Melpomene; nor had his figure that elegance which, as we are told by an admired female writer, marks the character which is fitted to make woman false. He therefore never attempted the lover; and, perhaps, it was owing to this that he never rose to that degree of popularity amongst the fairer part of the creation, which some very inferior performers have attained.—In private life, Mr Henderson's character was highly amiable; he has left the reputation of an affectionate husband and father, of a generous friend, and of an honest man.

DECEMBER.

The Answer made by the States of Holland and West Friesland to the King of Prussia's late Expostulation in favour of the Prince Stadtholder.

"Most High and Most Serene Lord and King!

WE have received in due time the letter, dated the 38th September last, with which your Majesty has been pleased to favour us. It was with the liveliest satisfaction we found therein repeated assurances of your good will and friendship towards the Republic, of which our province constitutes the principal part. We know too well how to prize them both, not to set a proper value on such favourable dispositions, and in the mean time testify our gratitude in the most solemn manner; our most ardent wish being, that the Republic may long continue to enjoy so valuable a blessing: but the purer our desire is to cultivate them, the more sensibly were we affected, at finding by your letter, that one of the principal motives that occasioned its being written is grounded on the information given to your Majesty, tending to insinuate, not only that we meant to deprive the Prince of Orange of a right that might belong to his quality of Hereditary Stadtholder and Captain-General; but also that the real intention was to wrest from the said Prince successively the most essential and important privileges belonging to the Stadtholdership, so as to leave to him the bare title and mere shadow.

As far as such informations are confined to a vague and general statement of the real facts, it is hardly possible for us minutely to examine, and inquire, whether, without our knowledge, and against our will any attempt has been made here, or there, which might be hinted at by so undetermined an exposition; but of this we can assure your Majesty, with that frank cordiality, vouched to by that love for justice which you are

pleased

pleased to acknowledge in us, that, however sensible we are of the necessity that enforces the putting an effectual stop to several abuses and encroachments, which only tend to the detriment of the country; and although we cannot refuse our concurrence to redress such grievances; yet we never have consented, nor shall at any time suffer, that any regulation be adopted contrary to our legal and permanent constitution, or derogatory to the lawful right of the Hereditary Stadtholder, or of any body else. We flatter ourselves, Sire, that the sincere assurances we here give to your Majesty, will fully suffice to do away the unfavourable impressions which may have been the consequence of erroneous, and as it appears entirely vague informations; hoping that your Majesty will likewise not consider, from what has been said more particularly, as we conjecture from your letter, our resolution of the 8th of September as an act levelled against the acknowledged and incontestable rights of the said Stadtholder, as we can most positively aver, that neither the contents nor meaning of the said resolution chime even in the least article with what hath been represented, or have any tendency thereto.

Nothing but our regard to your Majesty could induce us to enter into these explanations: though, this consideration set aside, were it possible to discuss the subject, we should have stronger reasons to show our concern at the thoughts, which to all appearance have been suggested to your Majesty, concerning the aforesaid resolve, as such thoughts tend to make it doubtful, whether we, who are beyond dispute invested with the sovereignty over this province, have a right to authorise, for our own safety, in order to repress the civil commotions which our own eyes have witnessed, and empower the assembly of our deputies, whose duty and department it is to look to such matters, and at whose deliberations the Prince of Orange has a right to assist, to call in the military garrisoned in this place, consisting mostly of our own guards, and form such detachments as might restore public order and tranquillity.

We cannot therefore suspect the Prince of having conveyed such information, to complain as it were to your Majesty against us, since we must suppose in the Prince too clear a knowledge of our constitution, and too great an attachment to the relation which it gives him with us, to imagine him capable of having taken a step, which, in our opinion, would give birth to a system, tending, if once admitted, to leave us nothing more than the empty name, the very shadow of Sovereignty.

With a monarch like you, Sire, who duly estimates the rights inseparable from sovereign power, we should certainly forfeit all claim to that regard and esteem which your Majesty is pleased to express for us, if, instead of watching with the utmost care over those prerogatives which incontestably belong to us, we were to suffer them to be weakened by any kind of arrangement relative to one or the other parts thereof. This reason gives us cause to rest assured, that the Prince of Orange will himself acknowledge our system of government, and be convinced that, as we again repeat it, we are incapable of failing, in regard to him, in any part of that justice and equity by which we constantly endeavour to distinguish our government; having nothing more at heart than to multiply the salutary effects which a due and just discharge of the high offices entrusted to that Prince, both in the republic at large and this province in particular, is calculated to produce for the good and welfare of the country and its inhabitants.

As to the rest, we beg leave to refer your Majesty to the letter, written with our consent, by the States General, on the 30th of August 1784, to the contents of which we fully and readily subscribe. Permit us, Sire, to recommend the Republic, and this Province, to your royal friendship, &c."

The dangerous tendency of the treaty between France and the States General to the interests of Great Britain, did not pass unnoticed by the administration of this country, and the strongest efforts were made use of to defeat its conclusion, as appears by the following memorial: but the recollection of the affair of St Eustatius, during the late ill-omened war, was too deeply rooted in the minds of the Dutch (who never forget or forgive) to have any weight on the present occasion; and, after all, the treaty was signed before the memorial.

"High and Mighty Lords:

"The King cannot but express the most sincere wish, that the means pursued by your High Mightinesses to conciliate the differences with the Emperor may secure a peace upon a lasting and permanent basis between the two powers.

"His Majesty takes with pleasure this opportunity, amidst the public tranquillity, to renew to your High Mightinesses the strongest assurances of those sentiments of friendship and good will towards the republic which ever animated his Majesty, as well as all the British nation.

"Such sentiments are equally founded on the remembrance of the essential assistance which the two countries have formerly mutually afforded to each other, in order to secure their liberty, independence, and religious

gious worship, as on the natural and permanent interest which ought at all times to incline both nations to the most perfect friendship.

In fact, whether we attend to the evils which, from the local situation of the two countries, must unavoidably, and in a very peculiar manner, affect them during a war, to the great prejudice of their dearest concerns, both in political and commercial matters in the different parts of the world, or whether due attention be paid to the solidity which a good understanding between the two powers might give to their respective settlements, to trade, and to the preservation of a general peace, it will clearly appear, that prudence and sound policy must invite them to a closer union.

"Yet if your High Mightinesses are of opinion, that, on account of the civil dissentions which, for some time, have unfortunately prevailed within the Republic, to his Majesty's great concern, the present time is ill-suited to the settling of the mutual interests of both nations, an object ever present to his Majesty; it is hoped, at least, that your High Mightinesses, after such assurances from the King, and his Majesty's friendly dispositions to the Republic, will think it suitable to your wonted wisdom, not to be drawn in to accept of any engagements which might, at any time, betray you into a system contrary to that rectitude which hath ever guided his Majesty, or, by making you swerve from the solid basis of an independent neutrality, raise insuperable obstacles to the renewal of an alliance between the two powers, when time and circumstances may present it to your High Mightinesses as a matter of necessity and mutual conveniency.

"It is by the express command of his Majesty, that the underwritten has the honour of suggesting to your High Mightinesses these reflections, so salutary in their object, trusting that you will pay to them that attention which the importance of the matter requires."

(Signed) J. Harris.

We are assured, that it has been agreed, by the negociators of the treaty between France and the United States of Holland, that neither country shall in future pay the usual compliment to the British Flag.

Vienna, Dec. 1. On the 2d of October was signed at Petersburg a treaty of commerce between the States of Russia and those of Austria, to continue for twelve years, and contains 40 articles.

The Austrians in all the ports of Russia are to pay the same duties the English pay; but the port of Riga is excepted, which is to be free to the Austrians, the duties to be paid in rix-dollars of 150 roubles each. For the common wines of Hungary, four roubles are only to be paid for each cask consisting of six ankers; but for rich wines, such as Tokay, nine roubles per cask. The Austrians are to enjoy the same privileges as the Russians in the ports of Cherson and Kaffa in the Tauris. The twelfth article is most remarkable; it is founded on the principles of an armed neutrality, such as took place during the last war. The twenty-fourth article gives the Austrinns the liberty to buy and build houses at Petersburgh, Moscow, Archangel, Cherson, and Kaffa; the Emperor binding himself never to use those houses as lodgings for troops, nor quarter them there.

Petersburgh, Oct. 18. The courier which the ambassador from Vienna dispatched to his court, set out on Wednesday last: he is charged with the treaty of commerce signed last Sunday between the said ambassador plenipotentiary and the ministers plenipotentiaries of the Empress. Her Majesty, who is always magnificent in the presents which she makes, has sent by the courier to the Prince de Kaunitz Ritberg a complete collection of all the medals and gold coin of the empire. This precious collection is valued at 6000 ducats at least. Besides which, the Empress hath made the following presents, viz. to the ambassador from the Court of Vienna, besides the usual present of 4000 ducats for himself, 1000 ducats for his secretary, and a rich brilliant ring, valued at between 4000 and 5000 roubles: also valuable presents to the first and second secretaries of the embassy from Vienna.

The Court of Vienna has also sent the secretary of the empire of Russia many magnificent presents, valued at 30,000 ducats; which presents are to be divided among all the secretaries, clerks, &c. of the chancery of the empire.

Frankfort, Nov. 20. We are assured that the Duke of Brunswick hath ceded to the House of Hanover the territory which he possessed in Hartz.

From every quarter it is intimated, that since the Prussian league the interests of Great Britain have not been so zealously espoused by the Empress as formerly. She is no friend to Prussia.

A negotiation between the Courts of France and Spain has been a long time going on at Madrid, and which, for want of a proper resident at the Spanish capital, has but lately come to the knowledge of government. The matter is briefly as follows:— At the peace, East Florida was ceded to Spain: the French never once hinted a design of getting footing on the North American Continent, till after the treaty was fully confirmed and ratified, even to the Spaniards themselves; nor was it till on the late

late evacuation of that province by the Britiſh ſettlers, that they diſcovered their deſigns. A requeſt was, however, hereupon made to the Catholic King, that the ſubjects of France might be permitted to become purchaſers of eſtates on the evacuation thereof, with the privileges of Spaniſh ſubjects. The Court of Madrid complied; and ſuch was the diligence of the French to promote this ſcheme, that they have been the only purchaſers. To cloſe the whole, France has now profeſſedly made a propoſal of purchaſing Eaſt Florida of the Catholic King for an equivalent; and the buſineſs is now on the anvil, and likely to be ſhortly completed. Thus is France likely to get a footing very near her new allies the American States; which, from all her political intrigues, may at no very diſtant period be highly fatal to this country, not only in reſpect to trade, but as relative to ſuch of our poſſeſſions as lie near that part of the continent.

On the 14th inſtant the King of Spain publiſhed an edict, prohibiting, under ſevere penalties, the uſe of more than two horſes or mules in gentlemens carriages, within the different towns in that country. A circular letter has been ſent to the foreign miniſters reſiding at that Court, with a copy of the edict, expreſſing his Catholic Majeſty's hopes that they will ſet the example to the public, by complying with the new regulation.

The ſame edict alſo aboliſhes the celebrated bull-feaſts (ſo long the favourite diverſion of the Spaniards), except in particular caſes, where the profits ariſing from that exhibition have been appropriated to pious or patriotic uſes, and where no fund has yet been ſet aſide to ſupply the deficiency that would be the conſequence of the ſuppreſſion.

The motive aſſigned for theſe prohibitions, in the preamble of the edict, is the great deſtruction of cattle, which might be better employed in agriculture, and other uſeful occupations.

Paris, Dec. 3. By letters from Morviedo, the ancient Saguntum, a ſmall town in the kingdom of Valencia, we learn, that Don Henry de Salos, one of the magiſtrates of that city, had prevailed upon his fellow-citizens to clear an ancient Roman theatre which was ſtill ſtanding in that town, and to make uſe of it for the celebration of their annual feſtival, which is held in the month of September. This public-ſpirited project was ſo ſucceſsfully executed, that four Spaniſh pieces were exhibited on the ſame theatre that the comedies of Terence and Plautus had been performed on. An antiquarian had calculated, that the theatre of Saguntum was capable of containing ten thouſand people; and his calculation has been proved to be right, as it was not half filled by four thouſand ſpectators, who were preſent at theſe laſt performances. It is remarkable, that the perſons placed on the upper portico, which is at the greateſt diſtance from the ſtage, heard the actors as diſtinctly as thoſe who were in the orcheſtra. The reſtoration of this monument of antiquity, which is upwards of two thouſand years old, was a noble thought; and its ſucceſs ſets our modern ſmall, inconvenient, and aukward theatres in a very contemptible light.

Letters from Quebec and Montreal give a very particular deſcription of an uncommon phenomenon which obſcured the atmoſphere in that part of North America almoſt to total darkneſs. On Sunday the 16th, at intervals, the ſun, at Montreal, appeared of a duſky red, approaching to a copper colour; about a quarter after two P. M. the atmoſphere became very black, and five minutes after totally dark, ſo that people ran againſt one another in the open ſtreets. In the darkneſs nothing could be more dreadful; the horror that it occaſioned exceeds all deſcription. The rain that fell was of a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, and when the weather cleared up appeared as black as ink. At 42 minutes after two it ſeemed to clear up, and continued ſo for five minutes, when the darkneſs returned as before, and the dread that then occupied the minds of all ranks of people was, if poſſible, much increaſed; but, in leſs than 20 minutes, it gradually diſſipated without any fatal effect. It thundered, but not remarkably. It did not blow hard, nor did it rain much.

On the Sunday previous to this at Montreal, the atmoſphere over Quebec appeared of a fiery, luminous, yellow colour: this was followed by ſqualls of wind and rain, with ſevere thundering and lightning, which continued moſt part of the night; a thing uncommon there at this ſeaſon, it having frozen the night before. On Saturday the 15th, about 15 minutes after three, P. M. it became darker than the Sunday before, with the ſky much of the ſame colour. On Sunday the 16th, about half after ten A.M. it became ſo dark that ordinary print could not be read out of doors; this was followed by a ſquall of wind and rain, which for a moment diſpelled the darkneſs; but from that time till about 10 minutes after twelve the darkneſs was ſo great, that the miniſters in the churches were obliged to ſuſpend the ſervice. From two till about 10 minutes after, it was dark as at midnight. From 43 till about 50 minutes after three it was total darkneſs, and from 35 to 45 minutes after four it was very dark. Each period of darkneſs was followed by guſts of wind and

and rain, with ſome ſevere claps of thunder, and the atmoſphere appeared as above deſcribed. It was remarked, that on the days before-mentioned, there appeared to be two adverſe currents of air, the uppermoſt impelling a luminous lamina of clouds towards the north-eaſt, and the lowermoſt driving with great rapidity broken murky clouds towards the ſouth-weſt. The rain that fell, as was remarked before, was black.

8. Mr Eden kiſſed the King's hand at St James's, as Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, for the purpoſe of negotiating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom.

15. At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the retail ſhop-keepers of London at the London Tavern, purſuant to advertiſement, to receive the report of their committee, Mr Alderman Skinner took the chair; and in a ſpeech of ſome length gave a very circumſtantial account of what had paſſed at an audience which he, and three others of their committee, had obtained of Mr Pitt; the reſult of which was, that having acquainted the Chancellor with what the committee, from general report, had been led to believe, " That it was his intention, early in the enſuing ſeſſion, to move for the repeal of the ſhop-tax;" he denied ever having, in public or private converſation, given the moſt diſtant intimation, that he would either move for the repeal of the ſhop-tax himſelf, or ſupport any motion for that purpoſe if made by any other member. And after hearing all the arguments which he [the Alderman] and thoſe who accompanied him had urged, on breaking up the conference, he declared himſelf not at all convinced, and evaded a direct anſwer to every queſtion put to him relative to his future conduct on the buſineſs of their commiſſion.

Having ſtated at large every circumſtance of the conference, which we have only recited in brief, and given due praiſe to the miniſter for their very polite reception, he concluded with recommending firmneſs, and the moſt vigorous purſuit of every legal means to accompliſh their wiſhes, and by no means to truſt to any aſſiſtance from the miniſter, or from thoſe with whom he acted. The reſult of the meeting was to petition, and to endeavour to make that effort general throughout the kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Saliſbury, Dec. 12.

" Monday laſt Colonel Joſeph Brandt, the celebrated King of the Mohawks, arrived in this city from America; and after dining with Colonel de Peiſter at the head-quarters here, proceeded immediately on his journey to London. This extraordinary perſonage is ſaid to have preſided at the late grand Congreſs of confederate chiefs of the India nations in America, and to be by them appointed to the conduct and chief command in the war which they now meditate againſt the United States of America. He took his departure for England immediately as that aſſembly broke up; and it is conjectured that his embaſſy to the Britiſh Court is of great importance. This country owes much to the ſervices of Colonel Brandt during the late war in America. He was educated at Philadelphia; is a very ſhrewd intelligent perſon; poſſeſſes great courage and abilities as a warrior, and is inviolably attached to the Engliſh nation."

Sugar and Rum imported from March 25 to October 19. 1785.

	Ships.	Caſks of Sugar.	Caſks of Rum.
Jamaica	132	48,615	14,743
Antigua	30	13,505	529
St Kitt's	30	14,220	628
Barbadoes	18	7,275	133
Granadoes	35	11,841	1,634
Montſerat	5	2,159	58
Nevis	8	3,974	116
Dominica	9	3,601	14
St Vincent's	50	4,273	251
Tortola	5	2,110	24
Tobago	6	699	54
	288	112,272	18,184

A View of the number of the Inhabitants, and conſumption of Proviſions, in London, from a late calculation.

There are in and near the city of London, one hundred alms-houſes, twenty hoſpitals and infirmaries, three colleges, ten public priſons, fifteen fleſh-markets, one ditto for live cattle, two for herbs, and twenty-three for corn, coals, hay, &c. fifteen inns of court, twenty-ſeven public ſquares, forty-nine halls for companies, eight public or free ſchools, 131 charity ditto which provide education for 5054 poor children, 207 inns, 447 taverns, 551 coffee-houſes, 5975 ale-houſes, 1000 hackney-coaches, 400 hackney-chairs, 7000 ſtreets, lanes, courts, and alleys, and 130,000 dwelling houſes, containing 1,000,000 of inhabitants.

Proviſions conſumed annually.

Black cattle	98,274
Sheep and lambs	
Calves	194,760
Swine	186,932
Pigs	52,020
Poultry and wild fowl innumerable	
Mackrels ſold at Billinſgate	14,740,000
Oyſters, buſhels	105,530
Small boats, with cod, haddock, whitings, beſides great quantities of river and ſalt fiſh.	11,431

27. *A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials at London, from Dec. 15. 1784. to Dec. 13. 1785.*

Christened, Males	9085
Females	8834
In all	17919
Buried, Males	9447
Females	9472
In all	18919
Whereof have died,	
Under two years of age	6177
Between two and five	1626
Five and ten	716
Ten and twenty	653
Twenty and thirty	1481
Thirty and forty	1772
Forty and fifty	1966
Fifty and sixty	1586
Sixty and seventy	1399
Seventy and eighty	1019
Eighty and ninety	454
Ninety and a hundred	67
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	1
Increafed in the burials this year	1091

1. At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Phyficians, for election of their office-bearers, the following gentlemen were chofen into office for the enfuing year, viz.

Dr John Hope, Prefident,
Dr John Gardiner, Vice Prefident.
Dr John Steedman, } Cenfors.
Dr Jofeph Black, } Cenfors.
Dr Daniel Rutherford, Secretary.
Dr James Hay, Treafurer.
Dr James Hamilton, Librarian.
Dr Thomas Gillefpie, Fifcal. And,
Mr Robert Bofwell, writer to the fignet, Clerk.

The members all appeared in mourning at this meeting, in honour of the late Sir Alexander Dick, Baronet, an old and worthy member, and for many years Prefident of the Royal College.

The Natural Hiftory Society appointed its officers for the enfuing year.

Profeffor John Walker, D.D.
Meff. Rich. Pearfon, of Bermingham,
Geo. Bachmatieve, of Ruffia,
Tho. Beddoes, of Pemb. Col. Oxf.
Cafpar Wifter, M.B. of the Univerfity of Penfylvania,
} prefidents
James Cunningham, Treafurer.
Charles Steuart, Secretary.

13. At a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Treafurer of the Navy, refigned the office of Dean of the Faculty, on account of his other neceffary avocations. He expreffed his gratitude in an elegant fpeech, for the many favours conferred upon him by the Faculty. The Hon. Mr Henry Erfkine made a motion to thank Mr Dundas for the propriety and dignity of his conduct in that office, which was unanimoufly agreed to.

16. A numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, delegates from the different counties in Scotland, refpecting the diftillery, met here, and were unanimoufly of opinion, that a general licence over all Great Britain, upon the contents per gallon of the ftills, was much to be wifhed for, as it would put all the parts of the ifland on an equal footing.—They therefore nominated a fubcommittee to carry their intentions into execution.

20. A few minutes before one o'clock, Mr Lunardi afcended in his balloon from Heriot's Gardens. The afcent was more gradual than his former one from the fame place, and confequently more gratifying to the numerous fpectators; but the pleafure arifing from the fight was confiderably abated by the courfe of the balloon, which was in a direct line towards the German Ocean. It continued in fight near an hour, and was, through a telefcope, obferved to drop into the fea. After being an hour in the water, he was taken up by a fifhing boat, about five miles off Gullennefs.

24. This day came on the election of the Dean of Faculty of Advocates, in room of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, who lately refigned that office. The candidates were, the Hon. Henry Erfkine and Mr William Nairne. Upon calling the roll, there voted for Mr Erfkine, 70; for Mr Nairne, 55. Majority for Mr Erfkine, 15. On Mr Nairne's leaving the chair, as Sub-Dean, he addreffed the faculty in a very elegant fpeech: Mr Erfkine did the fame on taking the chair as Dean. So great a number of the faculty attending upon any occafion can hardly be remembered.

Marriages.—4. James Clayhills, Efq; of Invergowrie, to Mifs Henrietta Henderfon Kinloch, daughter of David Kinloch of Gourdie, Efq.

5.—At Struthers, James Cheape, Efq; of Strathtyrum, to Mifs Helen Moncrieff, daughter of the late Colonel Moncrieff of Reidie.

15.—At St John's, Argylefhire, Dr James Campbell to Mifs Jeffy Campbell, daughter of Major Campbell member of Parliament for Stirling, &c.

24.—At Liverpool, Alexander Duff, Efq;

Major in the 58th Regiment, to Miſs Abernethy of Mayen, in Scotland.

George Hatton, Eſq; firſt couſin and preſumptive heir to the Earl of Winchelſea, to the Hon. Elizabeth-Mary, only daughter, by his firſt lady, to Lord Viſcount Stormont. She is great niece to the Earl of Mansfield; and he is nephew to the late Counteſs.

Deaths.—On the 3d of November laſt, at Cadiz, Mr Robert Clerk, ſon of the late Dr David Clerk physician in Edinburgh.

At London, on the 29th, Mr Andrew Anderſon ſolicitor at law.

Dec. 6. At Tyrnau, in Hungary, his Serene Highneſs Prince George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, youngeſt brother to the Queen. On this occaſion no *merely court* mourning was ever known to be ſo general a *mourning*.—He was born Auguſt 6. 1748, was honoured by the King of Denmark with the Daniſh order of the Elephant, was a Major General in the Imperial ſervice, F. R. S. in London, and LL.D. at Oxford.

At ſix in the morning, of the gout, at his caſtle of St Aſſiſe, in his 61ſt year, Lewis Philip, Duke of Orleans, firſt Prince of the blood royal of France. He was born at Verſailles, May 1. 1725; and married Princeſs Louiſa Henrietta, of Bourbon Conti, who died at Paris Feb. 9. 1759, aged 32, leaving iſſue the preſent Duke and Mademoiſelle Louiſa Maria Thereſa Matilda, born at St Cloud June 28. 1750, and married April 24. 1770, to Lewis Henry Joſeph Duke of Bourbon, only ſon of Lewis Joſeph Prince of Conde, by whom ſhe has a ſon the Duke of Enghien.

The Duke de Chartres was nominated on the 18th, at 12 o'clock, *Duke of Orleans*, by the King himſelf. The court ſaluted his Highneſs on the occaſion. On the 19th, the Duke learned, that the Sovereign was graciouſly pleaſed to leave him the title of Firſt Prince of the Blood; a prerogative which is to ceaſe at his death, and be transferred to the firſt male child of the Duke d'Angouléme.

The Duc de Chartres, now Duc of Orleans, is the richeſt ſubject in the world: his perſonal fortune is near 700,000 l. and his eſtates are valued at 170,000 l. Sterling annually.

25.—At Marybone, Mr Opie, an eminent painter, whoſe works have attracted the public notice by their intrinſic merit at the three or four laſt exhibitions of the Royal Academy. He was a native of Cornwall, of low extraction; had been his own inſtructor; and on coming to town received leſſons and patronage from Sir Joſhua Reynolds. *Gent, Mag.*

At Twickenham, aged 72, Mrs Catharine Clive. She was the daughter of Mr William Raſtor, a native of Kilkenny, who was bred to the law. Miſs Raſtor was born in 1711, and ſhowed a very early inclination and genius for the ſtage. Her firſt appearance was in boy's clothes, in the tragedy of Mithridates King of Pontus, in which ſhe was introduced only to ſing a ſong. In 1731 ſhe appeared in the part of Nell in the Devil to Pay: this was the firſt character which afforded her an opportunity of diſplaying her comic powers, which afterwards ripened into ſo much perfection. She was married young to a brother of the late Judge Clive, who alſo died at a great age; but, from ſome unknown cauſe, they had not lived together for many years preceding his death. She might have ſome defects in her private capacity, though not vices, which occaſioned that ſeparation. Among other anecdotes of this inimitable performer, we remember her acting *Bayes* in the Rehearſal, where her brother Raftor, a very inferior actor, ſpeaking (as uſual) like a mouſe in a cheeſe, in the character of *bold Thunder*, "O fie, Mr Raſtor," ſays the female Bayes, "ſpeak out like a man. Surely you might have learned more aſſurance from *your ſiſter*."

15.—At his houſe near the King's Mews, J. B. Cipriani, an eminent painter. His indiſpoſition was a violent rheumatic fever, which confined him to his room for ſome weeks previous to his diſſolution.—The claſſical elegance of his pencil will be a laſting memorial of his ſcientific ſkill, and do honour to his name as long as the polite arts are in eſtimation. From his correct outline and tender colouring, the taſte of the nation has received conſiderable improvement, and the Royal Academy conſidered him as the trueſt model of grace.

12.—Mrs Katharine Maitland, daughter of the Hon. Alexander Maitland of Pittrichie, Baron of Exchequer.

14. At her houſe in Thiſtle-Court, Mrs Margaret Stuart, widow of John Belſches of Invermay, Eſq.

16. At her houſe in Nicolſon-ſtreet, Mrs Inglis of Redhall.

9. In the 91ſt year of his age, the Rev. Mr David Turner, at Greenock, of which pariſh he was ordained a miniſter in the year 1721.

12. At his houſe in Glenco, John Macdonald, Eſq; of Glenco.

21. At Troup, Alexander Garden of Troup, Eſq; member of Parliament for Aberdeenſhire. He was a gentleman of very uncommon attention, judgment, humanity, and integrity. Though a very temperate man, he was not the leſs remarkable as an excellent

excellent companion, and hospitable agreeable landlord. In this character he pleased every body, without seeming studious to please. He grew rich merely by dint of habitual method and expert management, without meanness or sordid care. To his tenants he was wisely liberal, and they are eminently thriving.—By his counsels and example he introduced among them a most solid practice of husbandry, which he enabled them to improve by judicious aids and encouragements. The fact is perhaps singular, that during his own life, an estate of more than 700 l. Sterling *per annum* has been raised, or rather created, and put in permanent cultivation, out of land, which, at the time of his succession, was in a state of mere heath and barren moor. His sound judgment and integrity raised him to such estimation, that he became a common arbitrator of differences and law-pleas in the country, sometimes in questions of great value. By long habit he was captivated with the pleasures of a social, active, and prosperous life in retirement, so that he was averse to go into Parliament: but he was prevailed upon by concurring solicitations of the independent gentlemen of Aberdeenshire, to represent that county in the Parliament which began in the year 1768. He continued in Parliament till his death. In this station he uniformly maintained the character of a sensible, an honest, and independent gentleman.—Though offended with the abusive publications of Mr Wilkes, he firmly disapproved of every rigorous proceeding against him as unjust or impotent.—He steadily opposed the American war. He early foresaw, and frequently foretold, its miserable consequences—the loss of great territory, and the load of intolerable debt. He spoke of Lord North as an amiable private man, and a minister who had good intentions to serve his country, but wanted resolution to persist in the best measures.—From motives of opinion and predilection, he heartily joined in supporting the present minister's administration.——He died in the 72d year of his age.

Table of the rain which fell at Glasgow during the last four years; as measured by a Rain-Gage, that gives the 1000th part of an inch, and is placed 53 feet above the ground.

	1782	83	84	85
	Inch. Dec.	Inch. Dec.	Inch. Dec.	Inch. Dec.
Jan.	7.1	3.65	1.1	1.78
Feb.	.6	3.29	.98	.25
Mar.	2.7	.989	1.02	.07
Apr.	.82	.18	2.11	.3
May	3.62	1.733	1.633	1.8
June	1.8	1.37	4.09	.6
July	2.28	3.516	2.767	4.56
Aug.	3.09	2.906	.99	2.144
Sept.	2.405	4.44	1.93	5.8
Oct.	3.505	5.34	.95	5.827
Nov.	1.005	2.421	3.	2.773
Dec.	1.225	.9	.374	1.288
Total	30.15	30.735	20.944	27.192

The average quantity for each of these four years is 27 inches and one-fourth nearly. During the four last days, the heat of the air in Glasgow was,

1785, Dec. 29th,	-	14°
30th,	-	9°
31st,	-	10°
1786, Jan. 1st,	-	1°

I N D E X.

Page

ABERLEMNY, view and description of the pillar at - 396
Alloa House, view and description of, 267
America, concerning the discovery of, 122
American Islands, comparative value of their produce, - - 182
America, quantity of acres in the United States of, - - 264
——— affairs of, - 433, 444, 447
Amurath IV. anecdote of, - 139
Apologues (Oriental) from Abbé Blanchet, - - - 66
Archer, description of an ancient, 199
Armada (Spanish); one of them comes into the Frith, - - 131

Page

Arrangements in civil policy, 302
Arts cultivated in a very remote period, 121
Averrhoa Carambola, tree of; on its sensitive quality, - - 412
Babylon (the six princesses of), their adventures, - - - 241
Bag-pipe, premiums given to the best performers, - - 433
Barrington's account of some remarkable caverns in Berks, - 37
Baskerville (John), printer, account of, 375
Batteries, account of the burning of the Spanish floating, by Drinkwater, 268
Bengal, great famine there, - 182
——— Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns

Page

signs on that establishment, - 423
Birrel (Robert), extracts from a manuscript diary of, - - 373
Boroughs, resolution of the committee of, - - - - 445
Botany, Rousseau's letters on, - 85
Boswell's Tour; review of, - 187
——— ode on his Gong, - 181
——— imitation of the style of his tour, - - - 366
Bow and arrows, on the use of, 197
Bull-feasts prohibited in Spain, 455
Bristol stranger, narrative of facts on the history of, - - 392
Britannic Majesty, his answer to the King of Prussia's memorial with regard to the German confederation, 436
——— expostulates with the Dutch on their treaty of alliance with the French, - - 453
Burn (Dr), his death, &c. - 451
Cairo (hot-baths at), account of, by Savary, - - - - 212
Castle-Campbell, view and description of, 105
Castle-building, - - 195
Cervantes, life of, - - 360
Chances, doctrine of, considered, 82
Charles (Prince), some account of the escape of, - - - 234
Chastity, commission of, at Vienna, 275
Cells, a wonderful chain of, discovered under the Borough, - 450
Chinese, of the learning and classical books of, - - - 401
Choleric Fathers, a comic opera, account of, - - 344
Cicero (on the eloquence of), by M. Clement, - - - - 306
Cipriani, death and character of, 456
Civil policy, strictures on, - 302
Christian society, one discovered at the foot of Mount Caucasus, - 434
Clans (address of), to George I. 173
——— celebrated trial of valour between two, - - 171
Clive (Mrs), death and character of, 458
Columbus, concerning his discovery of America, - - - - 122
Comedy, remarks on, - - 62
Companions, on the choice of, - 43
Convents (suppression of), in Germany, 103, 431
Criminal trials (Arnott's), remarks on, 155
Dante (a comparative view of the Inferno of), with other epic poems, 9
Darkness, account of an uncommon, 455
Deity (addresses to), by Fordyce, 158
Diary of a young nobleman, - 7
Distillery laws, resolutions of the counties concerning, - - 451
Dixon (Jacobi) fasciculus plantarum, 87
Dodrigs, or Dead-rigs, monument of, 145
——— explained, - 254

Drama (English), present state of the, 49
Drinking, on the accomplishment of, 138
Druids (on the religion of the), by Mr Ledwich, - - 118
Dunfermline, view and description of, 25
Dutch fishermen, account of their annual visit to Yarmouth, - 263
Earthquakes, security against, 325
Eccles, ancient monument near, 145
Edinburgh, levelling the high-street of, 445
——— foundation of the south-bridge laid, - - 431
——— magistrates of, - 446
Edward I. monument of, - 17
Electrical machine, description of, 167
Elephanta Island, curious caves of, 6
Eliott (General), his letter to Field Marshal de Rehden, - 449
Epilogue to the winter-session; a farce, 21
Entrecasteaux (the ex-president), his death, - - - - 432
Eric XIV. (letter from), to Queen Elizabeth, - - - - 239
Ermenonville, a tour to, - 335
Essays (critical), by John Scott, 333
Expedition (commercial) to the north-west coast of America, - 438
Fame, on the scale of, - 60
Felons, the various classes of, - 42
Female parliament, proceedings of, 45
Female heroism, instance of, - 103
Ferns (British), history of, - 332
Fisheries, propositions respecting them, 386
Florida, negotiation with regard to, 454
France, royal family of, - 13
Franklin (Dr), his letter on an uncommon meteor, - - - 248
French edict with regard to English manufactures, - - 426
——— their naval efforts, - 448
Friendship (heroic), instance of, 104
Free masons, their meetings prohibited in Bavaria, - - 437
Galic proverbs, collection of, - 170
Garden (Alex. Esq; of Troup), death and character of, - - 457
Gentleman, singular decision against one, - - - - 154
Georgian girls (manners of the), by Savary, - - - 209
Gibraltar, medal to commemorate the siege of, - - 450
Glasgow college, account of the ancient state of, - - 205
Glover (Mr), author of Leonidas, &c. his death and character, - 452
Gordon, letter from Lord George to the Emperor of Germany, - 184
Gravities (specific), taken at different degrees of heat, - - 47
Gregory's essays, review of, - 83
Gunner of an East Indiaman, unfortunate affair of the, - 433

Page
Gypsies, on the language of, - 39
Hardwicke (Earl of), interesting letter from, - - 68
Henderson, death and character of, 452
Henry IV. of France, remarks on the death of, - - - 370
Here and there and every where, a pantomime, - - 183
Hermione and Florimont, a tale, 255
Heron's letters of literature, - 160
Hindostan literature, specimen of, 244
Holland, miscellaneous observations on, 76, 312
——— (the States of), their answer to the King of Prussia's letter with regard to the Stadtholder, - 452
Homer (by Pope), remarks on 163
——— criticised by Mercier, 289
Hospital, an immense one at Potzdam, 449
Humberstone (colonel), life of, 321
James II. (grandson of), his escape, 234
I'll tell you what, (a comedy), account of, - - - - 92
Imitations, literary, - 128, 366
Incident (remarkable), from letters by Savary, - - - - 319
Indians, fanaticism of the, - 144
Indian affairs, view of, - 3
Johnson (Dr), set of resolutions of, 125
——— prayers and meditations of, - - - - 159
——— his diary, - 32
——— character of, by Mr Boswell, - - - 187
Intelligence, Parisian, - 8
Irish commercial arrangements, address on that subject, - - 427
——— fate of the bill in the Irish parliament, - - - - 429
Judges bill, resolutions of the counties concerning, - - 446
Irus, from the German - 207
Isabella, letter concerning the play of 94
Kilcairn castle, description of, 187
Killarney lake, description of, - 284
Knox's propositions relative to the Scottish fisheries, - - 386
Ladies, anecdote of three young, - 8
Lady, admitted to the degrees of Master and Doctor, - - 102
Landlord, by Mr Pratt, - 296
Languages (on the affinity of), by Professor Pallas, - - 262
Last-will, an apologue, - 97
Laureate (poet), table of instructions for, - - - - 131
Laureate candidates, testimony of the learned in favour of, - 101
Ledwich on the religion of the Druids, answer to, - - 229
Leonardo da Vinci, anecdotes of, 328
——— prints engraved from, - - 331

Page
Linnæus on the study of Nature, 353
Literature (letters of), by Mr Heron, 160
London, view of the population, &c. of 456
Lords of Session (list of), from the Revolution, - - 273
Love and filial duty, power of, - 174
Love-letter, written in the beginning of last century, - - 67
Love (heroic), instance of, - 102
Lunardi ascends at Edinburgh, - 445
——— at Glasgow, - 451
Lundy, standing stanes of, - 324
Mahomet, a dream, - - 232
Maid of the hay-stack, account of, 392
Mansfield (Lord), sketch of his character, - - - - 107
Mary queen of Scots, remarks on the inquiry on the evidence against 376
——— misrepresented by Spenser, - - 73
Meaning of words, alterations in, 153
Melville, extracts from the manuscript life of, - - 131 & 204
Mercier, (dialogue between a Faquir and a vestal virgin), translated from, 27
——— picture of a battle, - 117
——— dialogue between a philosopher and his gardener, - 222
——— miscellaneous thoughts by, 407
——— on Homer, - 289
Memoirs (by Baron de Tott), remarks on, - - - - 276
Michael Angelo, anecdotes of, - 397
——— prints engraved from, 400
Milk-woman (poetical), account of, 71
Miller (Lady), monument of, - 112
Monuments (ancient), in Scotland, 17, 79, 145, 240, 324, 396
Montrose (Marquis of), specimen of his life, - - 347
Mugdrum cross, view and description of, 240
Musicians (eminent), sketches of, 16, 65, 147, 311.
Naples (bay of), its description, - 133
Nature (on the study of), by Linnæus, 353
Nobleman (young), diary of a, - 7
North Pole, observations on the passage to, - - - - 351
Novels, materials necessary in the manufacture of, - - 53
Ode (probationary), by Paul le Mesurier, - - - 100
Pandarons, religious ceremonies of, 140
Percival (Dr) on vegetables, - 279
Perth, account of the internal government of the burgh of, - - 382
——— state of in the year 1691, 386
Peter the Great, original anecdotes of, 315
Phenomenon (meteorological), essay on, 246
Philip V. king of Spain, anecdotes of, 355
Piercy's Cross, letter concerning, 79
Philosopher and gardener, a dialogue between, - - 222

Page
Peter Pindar, odes by, - 21
Planisphere, a curious one in Italy, 123
Ploughmen, premiums given to the best, - - 450
Poetry, - 21, 100, 179, 258, 342, 417
Pope's Homer, remarks on, - 163
Pratt's miscellanies, extracts from, 296, 299
Prejudices (national) overcome, or the history of Sir George G—— 338
Prussia (king of), his character, - 113
—————— his declaration to the court of London with regard to the German confederation, - 434
—————— his memorial to the court of Petersburgh on the same, 442
—————— his memorial to the States General with regard to the Stadtholder, - - 442
Prussia, increasing population of, - 116
——— military of, - 449
Psylli, or serpent-eaters, - - 211
Punishment, curious instrument of, 162
Rain (quantity of) at Glasgow, for the last four years, - - 445
Raleigh (Sir Walter), remarkable anecdote of, - - 58
Reid (Dr) on the train of thought in the mind, - - 193
Rohan (Cardinal de), affair of the, 443
Roman theatre, one cleared out in Spain, - - - 455
Rosetta (account of), by Savary, 208
Rousseau, manner of the death of, 336
——— letters on the elements of botany, - - - - 85
Rules for a man of wit and learning, 197
Russia, state of, - - 149
Sackville (Viscount), death and character of, - - - - 433
Scone, stone coffins, coins, discovered at, 450
Scotland, views of different parts of, 3, 25, 105, 187, 265, 355
Scottish flag, honour paid to - 206
Semiramis, a dream, - 148
Seward, poems by Miss, - 418
Shakespeare, observations on, by Monf. Clement, - - - - 218
——— compared with Voltaire, 135
Shoal off the Island of Gremsa, lately discovered, - - 431
Shop-tax, proceedings with regard to the, - - 426, 439, 456

Page
Ships broke up since the peace, 438
——— now building at the different dock-yards, - - 439
——— now in commission, 438, 444
Ship, quantity of timber consumed in one, - - - 438
Soldier (the worthy), tale of, - 415
Songs set to music, 24, 104, 184, 264, 424
Spain, new journey into, - 87
Sparman (voyage of), to the Cape, 249
Spenser's Fairy Queen, remarks on, 72
Strangers at Home, a new comic opera, 414
Stadtholder, object of dissatisfaction in Holland, - - 442
Taxes (account of), for 1784, - 420
Tea, when first used in England, - 183
Theatre (Edinburgh), - 17
Thought (on the train of) in the mind, by Dr Reid, - - 193
Tiger-wolf (account of the), by Sparman, - - - 201
Tott's Memoirs, remarks on the Baron de, - - 276
Trumpeter (drunken), adventure of, 203
Truth of fact and truth of nature, 58
Treaty (preliminary), between the Emperor and the Dutch. - 441
——— of alliance between the French and the Dutch, - - 447
——— between Russia and Austria, 454
——— between Spain and the Algerines, - - - 429
Turkey, affairs of, - 425, 429
Valour, celebrated trial of, - 171
Vegetables (on the perceptive power of), by Dr Percival, - - 279
Virgil, tomb of, - - - 136
Voltaire, original letters of, - 357
——— his dramatic works considered, 79
Weather, register of, 2, 26, 105, 186, 266, 346
Weight (on the loss of) in bodies on being heated, - - 410
Western world, first notices of, - 124
Winkleman (letters by), extracts from, 214
Wit and learning (a man of), rules for, 197
Witch, expences of burning one, 158
Will (latter), translated from the French, - - 937
Women, a defence of the tattle of, 33

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